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FIRST PRESIDENT WENTWORTH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

JOURNAL & TRANSACTIONS

of the

WENTWORTH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Volume Three

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GATHER AND KEEP.

At first glance the words "gather and keep" appear to be the motto of a miser, but it was with no miserly intent that the Wentworth Historical Society adopted the motto "Colligere et Custodire." It is as custodians we collect and keep for the use and instruction of the public, not hoarding, but preserving. We gather from forgotten nooks, out of the way places and even from scrap heaps, records and relics descriptive or illustrative of the past, to save them from oblivion or from destruction. We keep them that all who wish may learn from days gone by lessons of encouragement and draw inspiration for the present and the future.

Since volume two of the transactions of this Society was published early in 1899, the city of Hamilton has gathered into its parks system the historic and charming Dundurn Park and Castle, which the Parks Board is to keep for the public. In connection with the negotiations which led to the purchase of Dundurn the officers and members of this Society had an important part, and they were also instigators of the movement which has resulted in the Castle being used as a museum. Immediately after the purchase of the property this Society sent a deputation to the Parks Committee of the City Council asking that a room be allotted to the Society in which it might keep its books and relics. The Committee agreed to do so, but difficulties arose in the way of carrying out that plan on account of the jealousy of a number of societies which did not recognize the peculiar relation of a historical society to the public. In the meanwhile a Parks Commission had been appointed partly to prevent the alienation of any portion of the park for railway or other purposes, and the officers of the Wentworth Historical Society suggested to the new Parks Board that a museum be established under the auspices of the Board. That proposition having been accepted the belongings of the Society were given a place in the

Other collections have been given or lent, and there is a good prospect that a fine museum will be maintained. A member of the Executive, Mrs. Carry, has loaned her collection, which includes an exhibit of shells which is said to be the second best in the Dominion of Canada, containing about two thousand shells.

A few facts relating to Dundurn and its purchase which are not generally known may interest the readers of this volume and assist future historians.

In the fourth quarter of the eighteenth century, near the close of the American war for independence, a young man from the province of New York came to the Head of the Lake, located himself on that part of the Heights which we now call Dundurn, and opened trade with the Indians. Richard Beasley was born in July, 17[illegible], according to the inscription on his tombstone. Regarding his history previous to his arrival in Canada, little is known. He had a brother, Thomas, who was employed by the Hon. Richard Cartwright, of Kingston, in the management of a mill at or near Napanee. In Mr. Cartwright's letter-book for the years 1799, 1800, 1801 and 1802, are copies of a number of letters to Mr. Richard Beasley, in some of which he is addressed as "Dear Richard;" in others, "Dear Cousin" is used, which would lead to the inference that he was a relative, or at least a very intimate friend. These letters are chiefly devoted to business, although there are occasionally paragraphs of a personal and family nature. Mr. Beasley was buying goods from Mr. Cartwright, and had apparently become in arrears of payment, and there are references to a mortgage.

The Crown Patent for 470 acres, including what is now Dundurn Park, was granted July 8, 1799. In this case, as commonly happened in those days, the patentee had occupied the land many years before he got his title, and that document gives us no clue to the date of first occupancy.

At different dates in the early years of the nineteenth century portions of the estate were disposed of, but the first one we shall make note of was on Oct. 9, 1819, when a part, including present park, was deeded to Francis de Rivieres for the sum of £4963 17s. 2d. The connection of Sir Allan N. McNab with the property is too well known to need any particulars to be

given here, except that it was he who gave the name Dundurn to the park.

About thirty-one years ago Dundurn was in the market, and the present president of the Wentworth Historical Society, Mr. F. W. Fearman, the late George H. Mills and several other gentlemen interested themselves to bring about its purchase by the city for a park. For $17,500 it could then have been purchased. A public meeting was called in the hall of the old Mechanic's Institute on James street; a large number of citizens gathered there, and the advocates were prepared to present the case, when a prominent merchant arose and stated that if the park were purchased it would be a preserve for the rich people only; that only those in carriages or with tickets of admission would be admitted. He appealed to the jealousy of east end residents and to the economical feelings of the taxpayers generally because of the great cost, though the price had not yet been stated, and no opportunity was given to state it. A manufacturer seconded his motion, which was carried, and those in favor of the purchase were not allowed to speak.

Shortly afterward, on September 26, 1871, the property was sold to a syndicate for the sum of $20,000. On the 24th of July, 1872, the late Senator McInnes bought it for $27,000. In 1877 there was again an opportunity to purchase it for the city, and again Mr. F. W. Fearman and others sought to secure it for the citizens. When Mr. Fearman asked leave to introduce to the City Council a deputation in favor of the purchase of parks an alderman arose, and stating that he was surprised that a man of Mr. Fearman's position and ability should favor such a childish proposal, moved that he be not heard. This motion found a seconder but was not carried. The deputation made such an impression that a by-law was submitted to the rate-payers in October, 1877, which was defeated. In August, 1884, after seven years, the people had another opportunity to vote for the purchase, and again overthrew the by-law.

Many years passed by; the Hon. Donald McInnes was growing old. His family had removed from the city and he wished to spend his remaining days or years with his children. He began to talk of selling off the property in lots for residences unless the city would buy it for the sum of $75,000. Again Mr.

Fearman interested himself in the matter. The Mayor, Mr. J. V. Teetzel was also very much in favor of the acquisition of the park by the city; but they were agreed that the price asked was too high. These two gentlemen visited the Senator and stated their views. He asked them what sum they thought could be obtained for it. Mr. Fearman named $50,000 as being the outside limit of what the citizens could be induced to pay, and Mr. McInnes thought it altogether too low, but finally agreed to take that amount. A by-law was again submitted, the officers and members of the Wentworth Historical Society gave their assistance to those who were advocating the purchase, and the by-law was carried in September 1899. The sale to the city for the sum of $50,000 was completed October 2, 1899, and on May 24, 1900, was opened to the public with the greatest demonstration this city has ever seen.

In introducing this volume we present our thanks to those who have contributed papers to its pages; to the Spectator Printing Company for the loan of engravings of the Crystal Palace, of Dundurn gates, and a view of Hamilton in 1840., also to Mr. W. B. Ford, Ontario Land Surveyor, for a plan of the battle-field of Stoney Creek.

JUSTUS A. GRIFFIN,
Secretary Wentworth Historical Society.

Lundy's Lane & Stony Creek

IN the search for historical material, when the Wentworth Historical Society was in the first year of its existence, letters were written, among others, to Mr. Murray Anderson, of London, Ont., ex-mayor of that city. He was one of the very few who responded to the requests for information. The following letters were received from him, and they will be found full of interest.

London, Ont., 12th Oct., 1889.

Justus A. Griffin,
Secretary, W. H. S.

Dear Sir,—Yours of the 7th inst. to hand and contents noted. My information respecting the early settlement of that part of the country referred to in your letter—namely, Lundy's Lane—is as follows: In the year 1778 or thereabouts, three men by the names of Lundy, Hewey and Brooke, married to sisters by the name of Silverthorn, lived in what is now known as the State of New Jersey (then a British colony), at a place called the Log Jail, about sixty miles from New York. These men, rather than join General Washington's army, came to Canada and settled at or near Niagara Falls. I heard Mr. Brooke, who was my grandfather, say when describing his journey to Canada that they came on horseback. Each one had two horses, and each a wife and one child. My mother was one of the children, name Sarah Brooke. Her father said they had heard there was a British colony somewhere in the west called Canada, and that they were going to find it. There were no rail roads nor canals in those days, and in many places, he said, the roads were not cut out. After travelling more than four hundred miles in this way they came to the Niagara river, and there made a raft and floated over to Canada, landing between Queenston and the mouth of the river. They then followed the river up to the falls and there peeled bark and set it up against some trees, under which they slept the first night. These three families, I believe, are among the first, if not the very first, settlers in Upper Canada. Lundy's Lane took its name from the fact that Lundy was on the foremost horse coming up the river. I heard Mr. Brooks say that their nearest neighbor was at Lockport, about forty miles from the Falls, and that he had often carried meal on his back from there to his place.

About the year 1796 there came from New Brunswick a half-pay officer named Peter Anderson, who settled on the spot now occupied by Niagara Falls South. His wife, Abigail Fortner, was a niece of Sir Charles Douglas, of Scotland, her mother having been a Douglas.

Peter Anderson had four sons—Andrew, Charles, William and Martin; and two daughters—Anna and Mary. Of these we will note only Charles and Mary. Captain Charles Anderson is well remembered by elderly persons as a prominent pioneer settler, and as the first person to erect a pagoda upon Lundy's Lane battle-ground.

Mary Anderson married James Lundy, son of William Lundy who was one of the earliest settlers, and from whom springs the numerous Lundy family, of Lundy's Lane and elsewhere.

My grandfather on my father's side, above referred to, was a colonel in the British army, and was stationed near New York when the war of 1776 commenced. He was in a number of engagements during the war, among others, at the battle of Princeton, where Washington and Lafayette commanded the American army. After the war was ended the British troops were all taken to New Brunswick and the Government there gave them the choice either to take their discharge and stay in the colonies, or return to England. Col. Peter Anderson took his discharge and remained in New Brunswick until the year 1794, when he came and settled on a place about one mile from the Governor's residence. The Governor of Canada lived at Stamford, a short distance from the Falls, at that time.

In the war of 1812 my father, Capt. C. Anderson, held the position of captain in the artillery, and served during the war, taking part in the following battles: Queenston Heights, Stoney Creek, Beaver Dams, Chippawa and Lundy's Lane. This last battle took place on land owned by him at that time. I have heard my father say, in describing the battle, that the artillery occupied the brow of the hill and our army at the back of them at the top of the hill. The American army was at the foot of the hill, a short distance in the direction of the Falls. Before the battle commenced he saw General Scott ride up to General Brown, and then ride away. The Americans then formed in line of battle and marched up the hill with fixed bayonets. He said, "We poured the grape into their ranks as they came up, but they would close up and come on, and charged us at the mouth of the cannon." During the battle the guns were taken and retaken fifteen times. The Americans got away with two guns. I saw them some years ago at West Point, on the North river.

What Gen. Scott said to Gen. Brown before the battle commenced was: "Can you storm the hill?" He replied: "I will try, sir." This my father learned from Gen. Scott himself some years after the war. Near the close of the battle the Americans attempted to outflank our army, when General Drummond ordered the artillery to try and head them off, which they did most successfully, and from the shock the American army received, they broke and retreated in the direction of Buffalo. Our army followed them to Chippewa. This ended the battle, and also ended the war.

On the hill-top of Lundy's Lane battle-ground lays the dust of nearly a thousand Canadians who lost their lives at the battle in defence of our beautiful Canada. Honor to their memory! To the victory won at this battle England is indebted for the possession of Canada to-day.

Yours respectfully,

M. ANDERSON.

◆

London, Ont., Oct. 22, 1889.

F. W. Fearman,
Vice-President, W. H. S.

Dear Sir,—Yours of the 20th Sept. came duly to hand, enclosing the story of the battle of Stony Creek, for which I am much obliged. My father was in the battle. He held the position of captain in the artillery, and was in many engagements during the war of 1812. For his services rendered at the battle of Lundy's Lane he received a pension. I was born on the battle-ground on the 9th January, 1814—about six months before the battle took place. I was named after Col. Murray, who lived in my father's house a good deal of the time during the war. I lived at Lundy's Lane till 1828, when I passed through Hamilton on my way to Ancaster. Hamilton was then a small place. There were three hotels, kept by the following proprietors: Mr. Miller, corner James street; Paddy Cary, near the post office; and Mr. Potts, opposite Dr. Moore's shop.

While in Ancaster there was a little incident occurred in connection with the battle of Stony Creek, which I will state. I was an apprentice with Jackson & Nickerson (the late Edward

Jackson, of your city). They carried on the tin business. Mr. Nickerson peddled tinware through the country, and he also carried patent medicines. One day he called on Major Showers, who lived on Ancaster plains, a short distance west of Ancaster. Mr. Showers had been a major in the war, and was at the battle of Stony Creek. He was quite a high-toned man. Mr. Nickerson could not sell him tinware, so he then offered to sell him some patent medicine, and among others he offered him some splendid pills, made by Dr. Chapin, of Buffalo. As soon as he mentioned Dr. Chapin's name, the major fell in a dreadful rage, and went into the house to get his gun to shoot the peddler; so Mr. Nickerson was glad to leave in a hurry. The sequel was this: At the battle of Stony Creek our forces had captured a large number of prisoners, and these had to be taken to Toronto. Major Showers was entrusted with a boat-load, and on the way there, somehow the prisoners got the upper hand, and instead of the major taking his prisoners to Toronto, the Yankees took the major and his men, and landed them at Lewiston, on the American shore. The principal man among the American prisoners at the time was Dr Chapin, and, as Mr. Nickerson was an American, the old major thought he was making fun of him, hence his rage. Some time after this occurred, when I was visiting home at Lundy's Lane, I told my father, who knew the major very well. He had a hearty laugh over the matter, and told me of the circumstance. No doubt it is true. My father said he was at Burlington Heights at the time the army was stationed there. Please excuse this hasty scribble.

Yours respectfully,

M. ANDERSON

The U. E. Loyalists in 1837

IN Lancelot's article in relation to Canadian History in the Mail and Empire of May 26, 1900, he asserts "that the United Empire Loyalists were the aristocracy, and at the time of the Mackenzie Rebellion in 1837 were wealthy landowners and theirs the voice that was heard in London." The Loyalists, it is true, were the aristocracy and, for the times, exceptionally intelligent; but the writer (who knew most of them around the head of Lake Ontario personally) knows that they were not wealthy landowners. The average amount of land did not much exceed two hundred acres per family. There were as many who had less as there were who had more. There were vastly more Loyalists who disliked the overbearing character of the Governor Sir Francis Head and his councillors because of their dictatorial acts than there were who approved of them. The proof is found in the members of Parliament who were mostly U. E. Loyalists refusing to grant the supplies, and in a very large number of them approving of Wm. Lyon Mackenzie's exertions to secure legitimate reforms; but so soon as Mackenzie indicated in his paper that he designed a rebellion and the sweeping away of our monarchical system and establishing a republic upon the wreckage—which meant annexation to the United States—they cast him overboard. My father was one of these and Mackenzie in his newspaper by name rudely denounced him for discarding him. The Loyalists, as a class, were not wealthy; the country was too young for that. And their voices were not heard in London.

To secure supplies, Governor Head, in violation of the law as stated by Lancelot, personally drew money out of the Treasury to pay the officials. Wm. Lyon Mackenzie then began to advocate overt acts, aiming to establish a republic. The U. E. Loyalist M. P.'s, who refused supplies, then cast him out; and he, more or less guided by Dr. Rolph, devised a rebellion, assuring others as wrong-headed as himself that they could easily overcome the few British soldiers in the country, imprison or slay Governor Head and his councillors, and secure the Government chest and all military supplies. Yet Lancelot counts Mackenzie as the "man of the hour," who rose up to deliver the country from the U. E. Loyalists, whom he describes as "The Family Compact."

The U. E. Loyalists, after driving Mackenzie out of the country by legitimate action, caused their voice to be heard in London, and thereby secured deliverance from the autocracy of the Governor and his officials.

About the same time there was similar trouble in New Brunswick; but, in place of rebellion, a commission was sent to London. Their intelligence and statesmanship utterly surprised the Government in Britain, and it granted their request, as it would have done for Canada under similar procedure, as proved by what it did do when the U. E. Loyalists had put down the Mackenzie Rebellion.

Lancelot, while glorifying Mackenzie as the "man of the hour," "who in many ways as a patriot suffered more for the cause than Papineau, his brother conspirator in Lower Canada," fails to recognize who was to blame for his suffering.

If Lancelot had read the "History of W. L. Mackenzie," written by his son-in-law, one of the ablest editors that Canada has produced, as subscribers to Mr. Lindsey's Toronto Leader can certify, and which in his life of Mackenzie records that Mackenzie himself, after his forced sojourn in the United States republic, admitted that his rebellion was a mistake—"an error of the head but not of the heart"—Lancelot would have learned that all Mackenzie suffered was the natural product of his own ignorance.

But the suffering of the "man of the hour" was but as a drop in the bucket when compared with the large number of his deluded followers who were killed, wounded, imprisoned, impoverished and transported; to which should be added the sufferings of the loyal men of Canada called out to defend their lives, families and property from the destruction devised by Mackenzie, who has admitted that his head was defective, and, practically a mistaken agitator, who had a newspaper for his trumpet, to denounce not only the Government, but also all the loyal men who refused to bow the knee to him.

The proof that he was a wrong-headed agitator lies in the fact that he never was able to devise and teach any definite, cohesive remedy for our political ills, except to overthrow British power and establish a republic similar to the one to which he fled, and so soon got sick of, that he petitioned to come back under the protection of the British monarchy. He had discovered that the republic from which the U. E. Loyalists fled was not the Eden his wrong head imagined, but politically a bottomless pit. He discovered that, in place of the U. S. republic being a government of the people, by the people, for the people, it was a government by monopolists and officials, for the monopolists, and that all the producers were their slaves.

If Mackenzie had ever set forth in his paper any definite plan for the better government of this country than that called "The Family Compact," worthy of being endorsed by the majority of the intelligent farseeing U. E. Loyalists, they would have strengthened his hands; but neither in his papers nor in his incendiary orations, either before he fled or after his return to Canada, can any such plan be discovered. This summary of his ignorance and incapacity is amply admitted by the confession that he had been "wrong in his head, but not in his heart."

Lancelot describes Mackenzie's adherents as "ragamuffins supported by Fenians." If he had been better read in Canadian history he would have known that it was twenty-nine years after Mackenzie's rebellion that the Fenians came to Canada, like Mackenzie's patriots, to slay us and rob us of our homes. If he had the personal knowledge of the writer, who knew a number of Mackenzie's followers, he would have known that, aside from their affinity for Mackenzie's wrong-headed ideas of government, they were not ragamuffins, but mostly well-to-do respectable, misguided men. Many of them in their ignorance of national matters as blindly followed Mackenzie as so many voters of the present time do the powers that be, believing that they are the best that ever governed Canada; and yet had as was the "Family Compact." It did not tax the country over $1.50 per head annually, while the present cost of all our government is $12 per head.

PATRIOT OR PIRATE?

Scribes with a very limited knowledge of Canadian history have, from the Wm. Lyon Mackenzie's rebellion to this time, poured out continuous streams of denunciation of those who resisted him and his patriots. But there are those who, in the light of all the facts, are compelled to count his patriots as buccaneers or land pirates who, respectable as many of them were, were corralled the same as the Orange Free State was by President Kruger, and forced to invade the British province of Natal under the deluded idea that they were patriots.

For example, there was a company of these Mackenzie patriots quite near the present Grand Trunk station at Burlington, to which Mackenzie fled from his dupes when he left Toronto. This company outfitted three men with horses and arms to hasten to Toronto, to help Mackenzie overthrow the Government and to rob and slay all who should resist them.

What was the pay each was to receive for his patriotism? The first, well known to the writer, had a hundred acre farm with poor buildings. He was to receive the fine farm of Joseph Ireland, one of the most pushing English farmers in the township of Nelson, and but a little way from the home of this patriot, who not only wanted his neighbor's fine farm, but his barns, dwelling and stock, unless the company reserved the stock for its special benefit. The second patriot, whom the writer also knew but has forgotten his name, was to have the farm of Mr. East, on Dundas street, about a mile below the Nelson P. O., one of the best in the township. He was the father-in-law of Mr. Ireland. The third patriot the writer did not know and forgets the locality of the well furnished farm he was to receive. The owners of the first two farms were English. They were not U. E. Loyalists, neither did they meddle in politics—in fact, Mr. East was too old to do so if so inclined. These glorified pirate patriots set out to slaughter all who resisted their efforts to secure these three farms and to ruin the owners and their families, and the Reform company that outfitted them, like the Orange Free State dupes, believed themselves wise patriots.

The writer well recollects that cold frosty morning in 1837, when the militia of Flamboro East, as one company, gathered in Waterdown in the street just in front of his father's dwelling, to form for marching to Toronto; and he also well recollects that one of the Mackenzie patriots from the company in Nelson referred to, was strolling about, with the rein of his horse's bridle on his arm, spying out all who mustered. No doubt he knew every soul of them, as did the writer, and counted up how many farms Mackenzie would confiscate to pay his patriots with. The writer has no doubt that in this "patriot's" heart, the property of the writer's father—his fair fields and woodland, his flouring mill, woollen factory and saw mill, and his barns and dwelling—were counted as part of the property to be confiscated when success crowned their rebellious efforts.

The real unselfish patriots were the loyal militia, in which was included the famed loyal militia of Gore—that is, "Gore District"—who at a moment's notice responded to the call and hastened to Toronto or set out therefor, to protect it from the pirate so-called patriots who had set out to rob and slaughter all defenders of their property and to confiscate it to their own use. The loyal militia, without promise of farms or even a cent a day pay, promptly volunteered to save their country from a horde of duped pirate patriots. Then, as described by Lancefield, in these true patriots, "there was seen that wonderful thing, loyalty blazing in sudden glory," and it consumed Mackenzie's sedition "before it was old enough to be christened," but has since become registered as "wrong-headed Mackenzie's rebellion."

With personal knowledge of those times, and having had exceptional advantages for securing and retaining a comprehensive running history of all the intervening years, the writer distinguishes between the real patriot and the deluded piratical horde which made so futile an attempt to take Toronto and to place the Province at the mercy of an adopted citizen, who knew but little of his native land and far less of Canada and its U. E. Loyalist sons, and, as self-admitted, was wrong in his head.

There are numbers in Canada who have had it, year in and

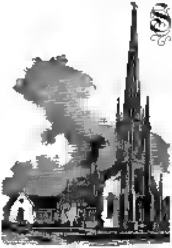
year out, dinned into their ears by ignorant and designing writers in the press of the country, that its prosperity is due to Mackenzie, called "the man for the day." If they had been wise students and better acquainted with the history of Canada, they would have known that the Mackenzie Rebellion threw back the progress of the country a whole generation; that before the Rebellion the unbought emigration to Canada was about thirty thousand a year. It was at once stayed by the Rebellion, and with all the efforts of our Governments during the intervening years, it is now only just beginning to attain to that number.

Many of these writers so ignorant of Canadian history have asserted that the hard times that prevailed just prior to the Rebellion was caused by the "Family Compact." With correct information they would have known that the financial crash and hardships of 1836 and 1837, which the ignorant were told and believed were caused by the "Family Compact," in order to stimulate them into overt acts, was largely caused by the importers flooding the country with a very large amount of goods in excess of our exports to pay for them, which drained the country of all its money, and thus checked the ability to pay debts, or to make improvements, or to develop our great natural advantages. If it had not been for the evils thus originated, the people could not have been led into overt acts, and, as seen in New Brunswick, would in a reasonable time have legitimately secured essential reforms, free from the manifold curses which accrued through Mackenzie's acts.

A prosperous people have no rebels. It is hard times which secures a hearing for the political charlatan and the blatant "wrong-headed man" who incites to sedition. It may also be added that every financial crash in Canada since 1837 has been caused by the importers in over-importing, which caused the overwhelming portion of the bankruptcies and business losses and the semi agricultural stagnation from that date to this time, and furnished so many demagogues with clap trap to delude hearers as ill-informed as themselves, and who believed were they only enthroned in power they would make Canada a prosperous country.

Geo. D. Griffin

Historical St. Paul's



ST. PAUL'S PRESBYTERIAN Church, Hamilton, Ontario, stands on the corner of James and Jackson streets, and with its stately gothic architecture and lofty stone spire is one of the first objects of interest to the tourist.

The ground in the shadow of the church is a hallowed spot for here lie the founders of the parish, one of the oldest parishes in Hamilton. The history of days long past has for most of us an absorbing interest, and when we think of the memories which cluster around St. Paul's we recall the words of Lamb: "Antiquity! thou wondrous charm, what art thou? that being nothing art everything! When thou *wert*, thou wert not antiquity—thou thyself being in thyself flat, jejune, *modern!* What mystery lurks in this retroversion? or what half-Januses are we, that cannot look forward with the same idolatry with which we forever revert?"

So it is not mere love for architectural beauty that invests St. Paul's with interest. To many of the citizens of Hamilton half of the charm of the stately stone edifice lies in this, that it is full of a soft light of other days. When one of these elderly citizens leaves behind him the rumbling noises of the city and "bathed in stillness," paces along the aisles of the cathedral-like church, the beautiful edifice melts away, and he is once again in the old frame church of St. Andrew's, and a boy once more.

It is Sabbath morning, and he can see himself now as he appeared then—a quaint little figure in white trousers, blue jacket, and high silk hat. On the way to church he had met Complete, an old darkey who lived in a shanty on the corner of James and Main streets, where the Bank of Montreal now stands. Complete had figured in the battle of Trafalgar, and had had a leg shot off in the engagement while on board Nelson's own ship, the Victory. The old negro had given him a vivid description of the fight. How it had stirred his young heart! and that, too, coming just after the 4th of June—the King's birthday, when Colonel Gourley, then head of the militia, had reviewed the troops up in the field by Peter Hamilton's barn. The barn has given place to the Central School, and Mr. Wm. Hendrie's residence occupies the site of the Hamilton homestead.

What a different scene is presented to-day from that on which he looked that Sabbath morning! Instead of a populous city, the thickly wooded mountain-side rose beyond green fields, which sloped down to the little town, then a mere cluster of houses. Beyond the houses, fields and blossoming orchards stretched out again till they reached another cluster of houses on the very edge of the bay, known as Port Hamilton.

And how vividly the picture of the old church rises before him! The high pulpit with a flight of steps on either side and a sounding-board above; the grave minister, Mr. Gale, in his black gown and bands; the precentor, William McMahon, in front of the pulpit, and, on either side, the square pews containing the families of Allan Napier MacNab, Captain Stewart, James Stewart and John Weir. On either side of the door was a box stove with a supply of wood alongside. The church was lighted with lamps containing sperm oil. In addition, there were tallow candles in tin receptacles which were hung on the walls and to the iron bars which supported the stove-pipes. The hours for service in those days, were 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., so that the church was not often lighted.

He was a larger boy when he used to sit on the fence, and

sling stones in the direction of the windows. Of course he did not premeditate mischief, and when he hit them it was pure accident. One sermon which he heard about that time is deeply impressed on his mind, for he heard it under unusual circumstances. In a corner of a wheat-field which was enclosed by a rail fence he saw the Rev. Mr. Hogg, pastor of the Seceder Church, throwing his arms about in a wildly theatrical manner, and on creeping closer he found that the reverend gentleman was declaiming his sermon to a small audience of pine stumps! The boy sat in his quiet nook and listened to the entire sermon, and the minister had one more of an audience than he had counted on.

Mr. Burst, the sexton of St. Andrew's, no doubt found this boy troublesome also, for the bell-rope hung in a tantalizingly conspicuous place in the entrance lobby, and the boy would almost invariably succumb to the temptation of giving the rope a tug as he passed into the church. He has more veneration for the bell now. It was for many years the only bell in Hamilton, and it still hangs in the tower of St. Paul's. The late James Stewart said of it:

> "I believe that not a Sabbath passes when I hear its tones, but my mind is carried back to the first years of my residence in Hamilton, and the happiest of my life. It (the bell) seems like a connecting link between the past and the present. Especially on the Sabbath evening I can almost imagine it as the voice of a loving mother at the close of the day standing at the door and in kindly tones calling to the bairns to come awa' in."

One more incident of the old church does this gentleman* whose reminiscences we have been recording remember, for in 1844 came the Disruption and he went no more to St. Andrew's. This incident was the funeral of Alexander Sutherland, a young soldier. It was the first military funeral he ever saw and he was deeply impressed as he saw him laid to rest in St. Andrew's churchyard. A small stone on the south side of St. Paul's marks the soldier's resting-place.

The Rev. Alexander Gale, from Aberdeen, Scotland, was

the first Presbyterian minister who statedly officiated in Hamilton. He was called from Lachine, and was inducted here in November, 1833, preaching in the court house till St. Andrew's church was erected. The court house had then been built seventeen years. It was erected under a "Statute passed in 1816, George III., enacting that a gaol and court house for the District of Gore shall be erected on lot number fourteen, in the third concession of the township of Barton, to be called the town of Hamilton." The manse built for Mr. Gale is to the south of the church, near Hunter street, and is now occupied by Dr. F. Rosebrugh.

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* The writer is indebted to Mr. W. Bruce, of this city, for the above reminiscences.

The valuable site for the church was donated by Peter Hunter Hamilton, who, with his half-brother George, were among the earliest members. It was after George Hamilton that our city was named, and from the inception of the town till his death in 1837, he was the best known man in Hamilton. He presented to the city the Court House Square, the wood market and pretty little Gore Park, on King street. In 1894 a handsome monument of polished granite was erected to his memory by the citizens of Hamilton, in loving remembrance of his many services. The monument stands in the cemetery in the vicinity of the chapel; while not far away, close by the earthworks thrown up by Colonel Harvey's men in 1812, lie Peter Hunter Hamilton and Harriet his wife.

The church when erected was a small frame building. A description of it, by the late James Stewart, may be found in a memorial report published by the managers of St. Paul's in 1895. He said in part:

> "There are recollections connected in my mind with the original building, hallowed by time, which I can never forget. In my mind's eye I still see the church as it was in 1835—a neat building for those times, painted pure white on the exterior. Inside, in the centre at the west end, was a pulpit, a very high structure made in the pepper box style, with a flight of steps on each side. Above the pulpit was a canopy to prevent the sound from ascending. The stove-pipes, supported on iron rods, ran the entire length of the building. The said pipes had an occasional habit of leaking, to obviate which a tin gutter was suspended beneath, and tin cans hanging at intervals to catch the drops."

A minute in the Session Book of St. Andrew's reads: "At

Hamilton, the 19th day of November, 1833, the which day the Presbytery of York met and constituted inter alia. Mr Gale craved the advice of the Presbytery in regard to the appointment of elders and the constituting of a Session in his congregation, and stated that Andrew Steven and James Hamilton, Esquires, both resident in the town of Hamilton, had been regularly ordained to the office of elder by the late Mr. Sheed, of Ancaster."

The Kirk Session met for the first time, December 26, 1834, with Rev. Alexander Gale, moderator, and Messrs. Andrew Steven and John Colville, elders. Mr. Colville had been previously ordained an elder under the Synod of Ulster in Ireland. Mr. Peter Hunter Hamilton was ordained January 21, 1835. At a later meeting of the Session, the "Moderator was requested to prepare a brief account of the planning and progress of the church in this place, to be submitted to the session at an early meeting."

At the opening of the church the managers elected were: Dr. Campbell, Messrs. Vallance, Thorn, Rolston, Powell, Downs and Thornton. Mr. Alexander Fee had charge of the letting of the pews. Mr. [illegible] was precentor, and Mr. [illegible], officer.

Mr Gale when appointed to the charge received £60 per annum from the Clergy Reserve Fund, and during the first year he got nothing from the people, nor were the years which followed much better, for on January 1st, 1837, we note that "It was moved by Mr. [illegible] Fee, seconded by Mr. Thompson, that the balance of Mr. Gale's stipend, amounting to £114, principal and interest, be paid up."

March 18, 1835, a plan of the proposed burial ground was submitted by the Secretary. "It was resolved that the sale of lots do take place the 30th instant, and that notice of the same be given from the Precentor's desk on the next and following Sunday. Also that the sale price be 40 shillings, one half paid in cash and the other in three months." At the same meeting also "It was determined that a close board fence six feet high be erected around the South, West, and North sides of the Plot and that the front or east side be in part, that is to say for 45 feet from each corner, a weather-board fence, and that the remaining central part of 50 feet be a [illegible] fence, and also that

there be one gate fronting the church of eight feet, and another on the South side of eleven feet."

The Sunday-school was opened in the church in February, 1836, under the superintendence of Mr. William McMillan, assisted by Mr. George Urquhart. Mr. Henry Lawson was secretary, and the teachers were: Mr. James Reid, Mr. Al. Lawson, Mr. John Gale, Mr. Angus McColl, Mr. George Wonham, and Mrs. Gale, Miss Fraser, Miss Wonham and Miss Urquhart. The superintendent arranged the school into five classes. The subjects to be taught were as follows:

No. 1. Scriptures; Assembly's Catechism, with proofs; psalms, hymns, etc.

No. 2. New Testament, with easy portions of Old Testament; Assembly's Catechism, without proofs; psalms, hymns, etc.

No. 3. Second part Union Spelling Book; Watt's Second Catechism; Divine and Moral Songs.

No. 4. First part Union Spelling Book; Watt's First Catechism; appropriate sacred poetry.

No. 5. Alphabet and first lessons; First Catechism, and hymns taught orally.

On the Roll-book, First Class (boys), we note the names of Thomas Moore, George Watson, John McMillan, Robert Wm. Waugh, W. Justus Huff, William Wade, Adolphus Mills, William [illegible] and [illegible] Wallace.

In ten years public sentiment as to what was required of Sunday-schools had undergone a change, as we notice from the report of J. Walker, secretary for 1843. Mr. Walker in his report of that year says:

"The idea which long occupied the public mind that Sabbath-schools were useful only to the poor has, happily, been very generally removed, and these institutions are in many cases receiving as superintendents and teachers the most influential and intelligent members of the church, and as scholars the children of all classes in the congregation. The question whether the teaching children to read shall be the primary object of the Sunday-school has been fairly set at rest, and now in all evangelical churches the Sunday school is a channel through which Christians, and especially Christian parents, can furnish to all children within the range of the congregation that religious instruction which the public schools properly omit; but the necessity of which, for the promotion of civil and religious liberty and order, history has fully taught.

The ruling elders of St. Andrew's from 1833 to 1844 were: Andrew Steven, James Hamilton, John Colville, Peter Hunter Hamilton, Alexander Fee, Wm. McMillan, John Thompson, James McIntyre, Wm. Blaikie, Charles Pollock, Alexander Drysdale and Calvin McQuesten.

In 1835 the following persons appear as pew proprietors (by purchase) of their several pews, with an annual rental in addition: Andrew Steven, Æneas Kennedy, Allan Napier McNab, John Law, Judge Taylor, John Weir, Wm. Blaikie, etc.; and among the pew holders for that year were Calvin McQuesten, Albert Bigelow, D. C. Gunn, Edward Ritchie, John Thorn, Dr. Campbell, John Lamont, etc.

A precentor led the singing till the church was renovated, when a choir was formed, and occupied seats in the new gallery. In later days they sat around a long table in front of the pulpit, which on communion Sundays was used for the elements. There were forty-six pews in the body of the church, with high panelled sides; those on each side being square family pews, with a small table in the centre of each.

The baptisms registered during 1833 were: Margaret Young, daughter of G. J. and Mary Hunter Young; Eliza Jane Fasadel, daughter of Robert and Dorothy McBride Fasadel; and George Buchanan and William John, sons of John and Agnes Riddle.

The first marriage solemnized by Rev. Mr. Gale was that of Archibald Murdoch to Janet Fairburn, in 1834.

It is interesting to look to Old St. Andrew's as the parent stem from which five congregations have sprung. The disruption which took place in Scotland in 1843 was followed here in 1844, when Knox Church was formed, as representing the Free Church of Scotland, with Rev. Alexander Gale as pastor.

In January, 1845, Rev. Alexander McKid, formerly of Bytown (now Ottawa), became minister of St. Andrew's. In 1848 he was transferred to Goderich, and the Rev. Daniel McKane, a native of Perthshire, succeeded in 1850. He resigned the charge in 1853, and in October of the same year the Rev. Robert Burnett was inducted. Shortly afterwards, in order to make way for the present elegant stone edifice, the frame church was moved to a lot on the corner of Charles and Jackson streets, where the congregation worshipped until their new church was completed, when it was disposed of to the German Catholics. This historical old structure, hallowed by many endeared associations, was torn down some years afterwards.

It was in St. Andrew's church that the first meeting was held in connection with the founding of the University of Queen's College, Kingston, over fifty years ago, and representatives from this congregation are and have been on the Board of Trustees ever since.

Many of St. Andrew's early members were prominent citizens of Hamilton, and fostered the enterprises of the new town. Thomas C. Kerr was one of these. He was a brother of Archibald Kerr, who presented the fountain in Gore Park to the city of Hamilton. A photograph of the opening of the fountain may be seen in the Museum of Dundurn Castle. Thomas C. Kerr died in 1878 in London, England, where his remains rest in Kensal Green Cemetery. A memorial tablet was presented to St. Paul's by his widow, "as a tribute of her loving remembrance and a token of the sacredness of the ties which bind her to St. Paul's church."

John Young was also one of the original members of St. Andrew's church and was for many years a ruling elder. He came to Hamilton in 1832, and built and occupied the house on the corner of Main and James streets, now the Hamilton Club House. He afterwards built a more handsome residence on John street south, where he lived till his death. The residence was then sold and was for a time the home of Bishop Dowling; afterwards it was converted into a hospital—St. Joseph's. A memorial tablet may be seen in St. Paul's church in memory of John Young and his wife. The latter worshipped in St. Paul's for fifty years.

Another early member of St. Andrew's was Mr. Scott-Burn. He was one of the earliest settlers in Hamilton, and built "Chedoke"—a residence well known by all who have visited the beautiful Falls of Chedoke.

Among the grave stones in the old kirk-yard we noticed

those which mark the resting places of James Dryman, John M. Brown, John Miller, Joseph Edmund, John Thompson, Mrs. Alexander McKeil and Lieut. Colonel James M. Whyte, who was one of George III.'s Privy Council and a Justice of Assize in the island of Jamaica.

But the names mentioned above are but a few of those who were originally buried in the church yard, for as time passed, the land about the church was required for other purposes. It was found necessary to remove the graves, and thus almost the last associations of old St. Andrew's were effaced. But if St. Andrew's is no more, there has risen phoenix-like on the memories unmolated a stately structure into whose very walls sacred associations are incorporated. The new church was erected largely through the efforts of the deceased members, Messrs. John Young, Thos. C. Kerr, John Brown, John Riddell and Wm. Bellhouse. It was opened for worship in 1857 by Rev. Dr. Matheson, of Montreal, and cost about $60,000 of which $30,000 remained as a debt on the congregation. Circumstances arose in connection with this heavy burden which subsequently led to the closing of the church for a time. Many of the members worshipped with neighboring congregations, while others built a brick church at the corner of Hunter and Park streets, retaining the name of St. Andrew's, under the pastorate of the Rev. Robt. Burnett. Thus it came about that when in 1873 the original St. Andrew's was re-opened, it was thought best to give up the name to those who continued to worship in the brick church and the name of the original church was changed to St. Paul's. Rev. J. C. Smith, B. D., who had been called from Belleville, was pastor.

In 1876 Mr. Burnett demitted his charge, and in April of that year a proposition came from his congregation to amalgamate with St. Paul's, and at a special congregational meeting held in May, the proposed amalgamation was carried into effect. Their moneys and church properties became vested in St. Paul's. The elders of St. Andrew's, Mr. Alex. Craig and Mr. James Inech, were received into the eldership of St. Paul's. Mr. W. G. Black was made one of the trustees. The large old silver communion service, the pulpit Bible, the carved offertory plates together with the three chairs in front of the pulpit were brought back to St. Paul's, and the church family was united once more. After a pastorate of four years, Mr. Smith resigned, and a call was given to Rev. Robt. J. Laidlaw, of Jefferson Ave. Presbyterian church, Detroit. For seventeen years he was a revered and faithful pastor. His people loved him and he seemed to be a bit of their life, till one sad day in October, 1895, when he lay in his coffin before the pulpit, and so many came to look on the beloved face for the last time. They mourned him then; they mourn him now, but his mantle has fallen upon one who is in every way worthy to be his successor—Rev. Neil McPherson, B. D.

Intense difference of opinion will probably always continue to exist as to the style of architecture best befitting ecclesiastical structures; but it is generally conceded that the Gothic, with its graceful elegance, majesty and grandeur of design, is most suited to public worship, as it impresses the beholder with the solemnity and deep mysteriousness of religion.

St Paul's church is a modification of the Gothic. Its spire is said to be the only one built entirely of stone in Ontario. The most ancient *ex professo* treatise on architecture extant, defines the perfection of architecture as consisting in the combinations of the three excellencies: stability, utility and beauty. With what success these three elements have been blended in St. Paul's must be left to the good taste and judgment of each visitor himself. The rest we will leave to the opinion of connoisseurs and will point out the features which impressed us when as a stranger we first entered St. Paul's.

A broad sweep of stone steps invites the visitor to enter the church. Pausing to admire the massive oaken doors he passes into a commodious vestibule, and then into the church. The pillars which support the gallery, the mouldings, cornices and roof are of dark oak, which gives a most sombre tone to the church. But all the ornamental design is blended with such harmony that a rich and subdued effect is the result, and the dim religious light is in keeping with a Gothic church.

The central feature of admiration is the pulpit. It is placed under the arch of a spacious recess, and is backed by a beautifully carved screen which was modeled after the screen in the famous Salisbury Cathedral. Pure Gothic draws a marked line betwixt priest and people, and somewhat reminds one of the Temple of old and its sacred exclusiveness; but as St. Paul's is not an Anglican cathedral but a Presbyterian kirk, the pulpit is in the centre, and unfortunately the light from the memorial window falls directly over it. The richness in carving of the Salisbury screen, the beauty of the pulpit, together with the carved chairs and communion table, give a completeness and effectiveness to the church which challenges the admiration of all. The pews, with their somewhat high backs and closed doors, give a quaint, proprietary air, seldom seen in more modern churches.

That St. Paul's still retains a predilection for the usages of the kirk is noticed on Sacrament Sundays, when the pews in which the communicants sit are covered with white linen. The effect is very chaste and beautiful. But the old tokens, made of white metal, which were in use in the early days, have long since given place to the modern card. The gown of the pastor, however, is of the style worn by ministers of the kirk in the days of long ago.

The organ is placed in the east gallery. It is enclosed in a casing of oak. Though not ranking among the largest organs, it is of more than average size and excels in fine workmanship and artistic voicing. C. L. M. Harris, Mus. D., a graduate of Oxford, England, is organist.

Having a good organ and good organist, it is quite in keeping that the church should have a good choir, and St. Paul's has always been noted for its fine choir. It is to be regretted that Mrs. McArthur, soprano soloist, has found it necessary to resign. How often after the sermon—when our souls have been upborne on words of fervent prayer till we have caught glimpses of the New Jerusalem and have heard faint echoes of the hosts who sing "Alleluia! Salvation and honor and power be unto Him who sitteth upon the throne"—how often have we listened as in the silence which followed there fell from the singer's lips one soft note of melody, which floated up through the silence, and, as the sweet strains went on, lifted our hearts out of the turmoil of time into the very air of Heaven!

When these days like their predecessors shall have "floated back into history," these are the memories which for some of us will stand out most clearly on the deep of time.

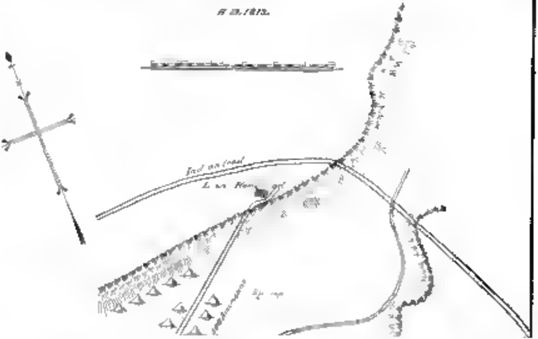
Stella E. Abling.

March 26, 1901.

Historic Value *of* Smith's Knoll

It is well established by history and tradition that the Americans on the night of June 5th, 1813, under Generals Chandler and Winder, lay encamped a little to the west of the present village of Stoney Creek, having near them a small stream of water, a rivulet now nearly dry; that their encampment was, roughly speaking, in form not unlike a horse shoe, with the open side westward; that the encampment covered both sides of the present road leading from Hamilton to Niagara; that in number they were somewhere about 3500, spread over a part of the northern part of James Gage's farm, on the south side of the present road, over part of the present cemetery and over land next to the west of it, on the south side of the road, and over land on the north side of the road owned by Wm. Gage, where now stands the Williamson homestead—occupying the same with about 500 men in and about the lane to the east of the Williamson house, leading north and east at present to the Lewis house, a wooden building standing at the time of the battle and still standing; also over the knoll in question, upon which was placed the artillery when the attack was made about 2 a.m. of 6th June, 1813. The British, commanded by Col. Harvey and consisting of 704 men, composed of parts of the 49th and 8th King's, with a few militia—the late Hon. William Hamilton Merritt, a militia dragoon officer, being one—having left Burlington Heights, where Gen. Vincent with a force of about 1700

SKETCH
OF THE
STONEY CREEK BATTLE GROUND
6 6/1813.



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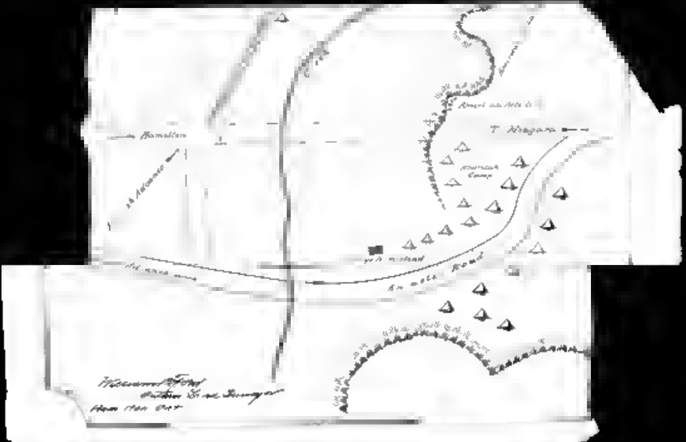

T Niagara
American Camp
Road
Hamilton

as 1800 men were entrenched they proceeded along the road leading to the Red Hill and to Niagara. These men left Burlington Heights about 11 p.m. on June 5th. On proceeding eastward they would have, on making the attack, the James Gage farm and cemetery on their right hand; the Williamson property (then owned by Wm. Gage) and Smith's Knoll on their left hand.

WHAT HISTORY SAYS.

The Hon. William Hamilton Merritt, in his diary published by his son, J. P. Merritt, says as follows: "We had to march six miles (from Burlington Heights) before we came up to their pickets. On our arrival at Davis's, near the 'Red Hill,' we heard the report of a gun from the picket. Our detachment halted, formed into sections, and the loading was drawn from each gun" [*this is doubted by Dr Kingsford*]. "I was attached to General Vincent for the night. The enemy were encamped on Gage's field in a very advantageous position—2000 of their men were on the hill to the right of the road and 500 in a lane on the left, in advance of their artillery, *which was situated on a hill directly in front of the road that our troops must pass*" [this is undoubtedly the hill now known as 'Smith's Knoll'] "their pickets, nearly half a mile in advance, also in the woods. These we made prisoners without giving the alarm. On our entering the clearing we were fired on by the second picket, who was more alert. The pickets on our left were the first that were discovered. General Vincent [probably Colonel Harvey] ordered a charge and our men set up a tremendous shout which continued along the whole line" [from this probably originated the report that there were Indians in the attack. It has since been established that there were no Indians engaged], "and was the cause of throwing the enemy into the greatest disorder and confusion. Our two light companies of the 49th routed the gun before the main body had time to come up. I happened to cast my eyes around and discovered the fires of the main body. Col. Harvey and the officers were using every exertion to get the men formed when the enemy opened a most destructive fire on us from the hill and likewise opened fire from their guns on the opposite side. Our men were dispersed in every direction and had not Major Plenderleath with 30 men charged and captured their guns, we should have been completely defeated. However, after capturing their artillery" [on Smith's Knoll], "and both their generals, they thought proper to retreat from the field." [The cannon were undoubtedly captured on Smith's Knoll.]

Col. Harvey, in his despatch to General Prevost on Sunday morning, June 6th, 1813, says: "In conformity with directions I had given, the sentries of the outside of the encampment were bayonetted in the quietest manner, and the camp summarily stormed. The surprise was tolerably complete, but our troops incautiously advancing and charging across the line of the camp fires, and a few muskets being fired, notwithstanding my exertions to prevent it, our line was distinctly seen by the enemy, whose troops in some degree recovered from the panic and formed upon the surrounding heights" [on the Gage farm, below or north of the Gage house], "poured a destructive fire of musketry upon us, which was answered on our part by repeated charges whenever a body of the enemy could be discovered or reached." [The enemy could not have been charged if they were located on the high foothill to the south of the Gage house.] "The 8th or King's Regiment and part of the 49th charged and carried the four field-pieces in very gallant style" [located on Smith's Knoll], "and the whole sustained with undoubted firmness the heavy fire which was occasionally poured upon them. In less than three quarters of an hour the enemy had completely abandoned his guns and everything else to us. Our trophies besides the three guns and howitzers—two of the guns, by the by, were spiked by us and left on the ground for want of means of removing them—are two brigadier-generals, one field-officer, three captains, one lieutenant and about one hundred men prisoners."

Tradition quite fits in with this statement. Mr. Samuel K. Green, about 86 years old, living now a half mile east of the village of Stony Creek, nephew of the William Green who carried the American password or countersign from Stony Creek to Vincent at Burlington Heights, told me in July, 1899, that he had often heard his father say that he saw two American guns after the battle lying just below the present "Smith's Knoll."

in the road leading to Niagara; that on examination it was found that they contained no powder, or that the ball was inserted before the powder; and this was often discussed in the family. It was believed by his father that the Americans in their excitement inserted the ball before the powder. Col. Harvey's statement, however, explains the matter, when he says: "We spiked two guns and left them on the ground." The guns were made useless, effectually spiked by the British, and were found where they were left, or near the spot described by Mr. Green. Mr. Green also stated that his uncle lived with his father on the high foothill to the south of the Gage house, and that he never heard of soldiers, British or American, occupying that hill at the battle of Stony Creek. Squire Peter VanWagner also stated to me in July, 1899, that forty dead bodies had been dug from this knoll; that he himself had exhumed twenty-two for scientific purposes. When he was lecturing on phrenology, he wanted the skulls for examination. He said that several were shot in the top of the head. Mr. Smith, the owner of the knoll, has a considerable collection of relics of the battle, all taken from the knoll. These may be seen by calling upon him.

Dr. Kingsford, in his History of Canada, Vol. 8, page 277, says: "The ground on which the action of Stony Creek was fought has but little changed in the eighty-two years which have passed since the memorable event. As we stand upon the spot" [as the Doctor, Senator MacInnes, Miss M. A. FitzGibbon and myself did in June, 1895] "the whole scene comes before us in imagination, and renders the circumstances which have made it famous. An examination of the position shows how well it was chosen, and at the same time establishes the desperate character of Harvey's attack. On the north of the present road stands 'Smith's Knoll,' the elevation on which the guns dominated the approach, and the spot evidently where the struggle on the right of the United States position took place. Many human remains have been found there, with old buttons and belt-plates of the 8th or King's, and of the 49th regiment, as well as those of the artillery of both services. On the left of the position in the neighborhood of the Gage house there is a similar elevation, at which artillery was also placed." [This is not in exact accord with the Hon. William Hamilton Merritt's tradition, though

It may be so.] — The identification of the site is undoubted, and I believe without dispute. It is seven miles from the position of Burlington Heights.

Kingsford also states that Chandler, the American general, was dragged from under one of the guns, and made prisoner. Winder also, it would appear, was made prisoner near the guns. It is quite clear that the attack was made first on the north side of the road, as Vincent in his despatch says. Ogilvie with his two companies of the 8th was assisting the 49th when he moved to the right and attacked the left flank of the enemy. The whole American force then retreated.

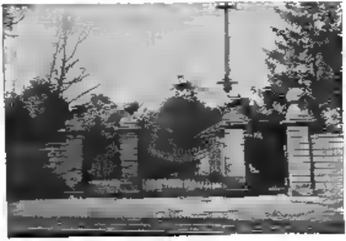
Geo. H. Mills.

The Gates of Dundurn

It will interest many in Hamilton and elsewhere to learn a little of the history of the quaint old gates and the gateway at the Dundurn Park entrance on York street, as the general impression is that they have always been in Hamilton. These gates originally belonged to the late George Rolph, of Dundas, a veteran of the war of 1812, and the first Clerk of the Peace in the Gore District, who then practised law in partnership with his brother, the late Hon. Dr. John Rolph, with offices at Vittoria, Norfolk County, and Ancaster, always riding on horseback between his different offices along a trail, there being no roads in those early days, the Mohawk being the principal one. Mr. Rolph resided at that time on the hill overlooking Dundas, near the present road to Hamilton, a pretty spot, once a pine grove, purchased from William Hare, of Dundas, on the 24th of May, 1820. The estate contained 300 acres of land on the site of what is now the Driving Park in Dundas, and subsequently several hundred more acres were added to the above. He placed the gates at the south entrance to the natural park at the beginning of an avenue shaded by stately forest maple trees, which led up to a large rambling old log house, the stone pillars, with the large carved balls, with a high stone wall extending on each side.

The gates were purchased in England and the stone cut from the Sydenham Mountain quarry, which formed the north boundary of the estate and was included in it. On a tablet on the inside of one of the pillars will be found the name of the stonemason and the following inscription: — John Allan, stonecutter, Staffordshire, England, emigrated to Upper Canada

1800. In 1808 he constructed these pillars and erected this monument, that he lived and will die a faithful subject of his King and country, and proud of his national birth. In Dr. Thomas Rolph's book on emigration, published in London, England, in 1841, page 141, mention of the gates is made as follows: "The grounds of George Rolph, Esq., at the very centre of Dundas, are extremely beautiful, finely timbered, presenting the appearance of a noble park; a handsome terrace of the richest verdure extends across them, overlooking the whole vil-



[illegible]

lage, at the back of which at a little distance is a bold range of mountains almost perpendicular, beautifully wooded, occasionally intersected by gullies, and forming a noble rampart and screen from the north. The entrance to his domain is particularly striking, from the lofty iron gates, handsomely finished, enclosed and surrounded by walls of fine free-stone, resembling and quite worthy the entrance to a nobleman's mansion. I believe it is Mr. Rolph's intention ultimately to build a stone mansion in a corresponding style."

Owing to family bereavement what was originally intended to represent a quiet English home was never completed, and many years afterwards the gates, pillars, etc., were sold to Sir Allan MacNab. A large stone landmark, with the initials G. R. cut on it, is still to be seen in Dundas in a lane running north from King street, opposite Ogilvie street, which marked the site of the gates, and, with others along the old York road, mentioned in an old indenture of the 6th of Dec., 1824, as marking the boundary of land purchased from Jacob Nevalle by George Rolph, are a convincing proof of a bit of local history unpublished.

On an old map, being a plan of village lots, partly surveyed for George Rolph by James Kirkpatrick, Deputy Surveyor, bearing date of December 9, 1834, is a sketch of the gates and avenue to the house, and some of the oldest inhabitants remember these gates when they were in Dundas. In Hamilton, Mr. Rastrick (Sir Allan MacNab's architect) arranged the present gateway, giving the contract to James Lomax, a native of Bury, Lancashire, England, who in less than six weeks, the time the contract called for, placed them where they now are, in June, 1855.

Mr. Lomax still lives in Dundas on the Creighton road. In the memory of the writer, Sir Allan MacNab paid many friendly visits to Mr. Rolph's house, in which a mid-day champagne dinner was a feature in the comfortable old-fashioned house in Dundas of the first owner of the gates of Dundurn; and it is hoped that this little bit of history may be of interest to the present generation, who will now know Dundurn Park as a public pleasure ground.

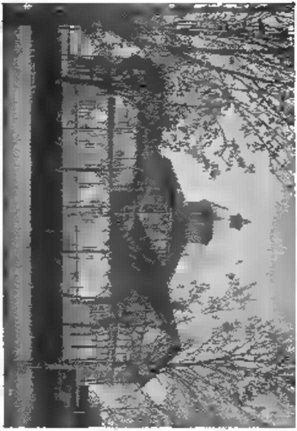
History

Hamilton's Crystal Palace

A GENERATION from now it is not at all unlikely there will be few aware of the fact that Hamilton once possessed a building that occupied in its time quite a prominent position in the interests of the city, administering both to its profit and entertainment. The writer refers to the Crystal Palace built in 1860 on the site now known as Victoria Park at a cost—to be exact—of $20,964, including outbuildings and fences, the latter enclosing 22 acres of land. Twelve acres was the original number purchased, to which ten were subsequently added. The building was located about one hundred yards or so from the Locke street line, immediately opposite Peter street, the main entrance facing east. Robert Gordon was the builder, and the late George H. Mills, who was President of the Wentworth Historical Society for eleven years, and mayor of the city when the project took shape, was chairman of the civic committee which selected the site and negotiated its purchase. The inception of this worthy enterprise is fully set forth in the report of this committee, which is considered of sufficient interest, as an evidence of the public spirit of prominent citizens of that day, to transcribe. It is as follows:

REPORT OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE COMMITTEE.

At a public meeting held in the Mechanics' Hall on Saturday, the 30th day of October, A.D. 1858, the following resolutions were carried: That this meeting is of opinion that the construction of a Crystal Palace would be beneficial to the interests of the City of Hamilton, and that Isaac Buchanan, Esq., M.P.P., Sir Allan Napier McNab, Baronet, Geo. H. Mills, Esq. (the Mayor), Capt. Nicolls, Dr. Craigie, W. G. Kerr, Nehemiah Ford, H. J. Lawry, Wm. Bellhouse and T. A. Ambridge, Esqrs.,



HAMILTON'S CRYSTAL PALACE

be a committee for the purpose of devising suitable means for the erection of a Crystal Palace, and generally to investigate all circumstances connected with the building of the same, and to report the same to a public meeting of the citizens, to be called for that purpose."

"On the 6th day of November, A.D. 1858, at a meeting of your Committee, Messrs. Capt. Nesbitt, H. J. Lawry, Dr. Craigie, Geo. H. Mills, and Nehemiah Ford, were appointed a sub-committee, to examine and report to your Committee the most eligible situation for the erection of the Crystal Palace. The sub-committee reported as follows:

"'To the Crystal Palace Committee.

"'In accordance with a resolution of your Committee, directing us to examine and report the most eligible site for an agricultural edifice, we have examined the following properties, namely: "That known as the "Dickson Tract," the Ordnance lands on Burlington Heights, the Ferguson estate, the Industrial Farm, twenty-four acres owned by Kerr, Browne & Co., and the property of Messrs. Burton & Sadlier to the south of the Concession road; and having received considerable information relating to the above and other properties offered for sale (which information is particularly contained in letters accompanying and submitted with this report) we have to report that, of all the properties above referred to, that known as the Dickson Tract is, in our opinion, the most eligible for the purposes required, on account of its great elevation, the peculiar adaptability of its soil for holding Fairs and Agricultural Shows, and above all, on account of its proximity to the central portions of this city (whereby it is rendered easy of access to all our inhabitants). It is also our opinion that the latter property might be made far more remunerative than any of the others referred to, in case the enterprise of erecting agricultural buildings should be undertaken by a Joint Stock Company. At the same time we would suggest (in case the price placed upon the Dickson property should not prove satisfactory to intending purchasers) that either of the properties above enumerated might be made available for the purposes required. We would finally recommend that not less than eighteen nor more than twenty-two acres be purchased.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) Geo. H. Mills,
Chairman.'

"The report was adopted by your Committee.

With reference to the method of obtaining the necessary funds for purchasing the site, and erecting the edifice, your

Committee is of opinion that the best and most practicable mode of effecting that object would be by the formation of a Joint Stock Company, and with this view your Committee applied for and obtained an Act of the Provincial Parliament, which amongst other enactments authorizes the formation of Joint Stock Companies, to hold lands and erect edifices to be used for the holding of periodical Fairs or Exhibitions for agricultural purposes, and empowers Municipal Corporations to subscribe a portion or the whole of the necessary capital for these purposes, which Act (with slight amendments) will, in the opinion of your Committee so facilitate the means for securing the desired object, as to place the completion of the work quite within the reasonable expectation of every inhabitant of the city.

"Your Committee considered that the "Corporation" of the City of Hamilton, as well as many of the adjoining Municipalities, would naturally feel interested in the success of the proposed undertaking, and with the view of obtaining their co-operation and assistance circular letters have been addressed to these Municipal authorities, requesting them to lend their aid in carrying out the enterprise, and your Committee would earnestly recommend that immediate action should be taken to secure their co-operation and assistance.

"Your Committee has also well considered *the great pressure* of circumstances which has for the last two years almost prostrated all the material interests of this County, and believing that any proposition or undertaking requiring money for success would have proved wholly useless, it has (in consequence) delayed action in the performance of the duties entrusted to it till the present, when the prospects of a speedy return to general prosperity seem almost certain, and your Committee is satisfied that at this time not only our own municipality but those immediately surrounding it, should have a common interest in securing (if possible) the next agricultural exhibition in this section of the country, which important result can (in the opinion of your Committee) only be attained by their united action.

"All of which is respectfully submitted.

"Geo. H. Mills,
Chairman.

Dated the 27th August, 1859.

Carried.

In view of the intense commercial stagnation which then prevailed, this undertaking was all the more creditable to its projectors, and manifested the abounding faith they had in the

future of the city, notwithstanding the clouds of adversity overshadowing it, which rained ruin on many. To be sure, the Palace, when built, was hardly as imposing a structure as its great English prototype of 1851, after which it was modelled; yet, as will be noticed by the engraving appended, it presented quite a substantial and ornate appearance.

As stated in the foregoing report, the primary object of its erection was for holding the Provincial Exhibition, which at that time was held yearly in rotation in four cities of what was then known as Upper Canada. When opened for that purpose, in September, 1860, it was honored by the presence of the Prince of Wales (now King Edward VII.), then visiting Canada, who performed the ceremony. Besides, it was for years the home of the Great Central Fair of Hamilton, a flourishing institution until the advent of a multiplicity of rival organizations weakened its influence and it died.

During the stay of British troops in the city in the sixties, the Palace was utilized as a barracks for detachments of artillery and infantry. It may not be out of place to mention here that two large siege guns (one of which is observable in the engraving)—trophies of British prowess before Sevastopol—occupied a position on the grounds which has not been altered since the building disappeared. On reaching the city, they were first placed in Prince's square, in front of the old jail and court-house combined, and many old residents will remember the furore created one 4th of July night by the clandestine discharge of one of them with noise like thunder, much to the detriment of all the windows in the surrounding square.

The Palace was frequently the scene of many notable musical events, both vocal and instrumental. Certainly the most prominent of these was the festival held in honor of the Queen's Jubilee in 1887, on June 21 and 22, which was praiseworthy alike to the city and all those taking part. The programme presented consisted of the oratorios of The Creation and Samson, and a concert of patriotic and national melodies by school children. In the carrying-out of this elaborate affair, soloists of premier reputation, a grand chorus of over 400 trained vocalists of the city, an orchestra of 60 performers, and a children's jubilee chorus of upward of 1000 voices, took part

In 1890, however, the last fair was held within its walls, for in 1891 the buildings and fences were condemned and sold for the insignificant sum of $2339, the Palace itself bringing but $450. Even at this figure the purchaser is alleged to have rued his bargain.

Thus did this locally celebrated structure—so often the centre of the bucolic riches of the surrounding district, the skill of Hamilton's artisans, the excitement of the "open-to-the-county and free-for-all horse trot," and the annual rallying-point of happy groups of young and old—pass from view and become but a memory.

F. K.

Historical Data re State and Church in the County of Wentworth

By Mrs. J. Rose Holden

1792
THE first meeting of the Legislature of Upper Canada met at Newark, 17th September, 1792, under Lieut.-Governor Sir Graves Simcoe. One of the Acts passed on that memorable occasion related to surveyors, who laid out the hitherto pathless wilderness of the country into districts and counties, Yorkshire, Lincoln and Lancashire, England, standing godfathers in giving names to the new townships Barton, Ancaster, Grimsby, Beverly, Saltfleet and Flamboro—land known to the Indians as Eih-ser-k-weh.

The Five Nations (sometimes designated the Six Nations) on the Grand River were acknowledged to have such claims upon the consideration of His Majesty from their devotion to the royal cause during the American rebellion and the loss they sustained, that it was one of the first concerns of the Government, on return of peace, to provide for them in this country.

Sir Frederick Haldimand, on 25th October, 1784, by an instrument under his hand and seal, declared that they and their posterity should be allowed to possess and enjoy a tract of land six miles in depth on each side of the Grand River running into Lake Erie, being a part of a large tract lately purchased by Government from the Chippewa Indians. (*See Note A.*)

Note A.—The greatest amount of information respecting the Indian lands on the Grand River are to be obtained from a report made by the Hon. J. B. Robinson, James Baby and the Ven. John Strachan, members of the Executive Council in 1830, and also from a second report made by the Hon. J. H. Dunn, G. H. Markland, and W. Hepburn, Esq., who had been appointed trustees to investigate and report to the Lieut.-Governor on claims preferred by various persons to lands belonging to the Six Nations Indians, situate on the Grand River.

Treaty No. 3, Dec., 1792 "To Governor Simcoe." Between the great Ojibeway Nation, who succeeded the Neutral Nations in possession of the peninsula. Signed by seventy Chiefs, Sachems, War Chiefs and *Principal Women*" (*see Note B*)* "of the Messasagues Nation, on one part; and our said Sovereign Lord, George III., King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, in consideration of the sum of £1180 7s. 4d. of lawful money of G. B., all that tract or parcel of land lying and between the lakes Ontario and Erie, beginning at Lake Ontario from Messasaga Point, opposite Niagara Fort, to the Creek that flows from a small lake into said Lake Ontario, known by the name of *Waghquata*" (in treaties of the nineteenth century, anglicised as *Washquarter*); "from thence westerly to River La Tranche" (now Thames) ... "As before mentioned, together with the woods, ways, paths, waters and watercourses and appurtenances to the said tract or parcel of land. The boundaries of the land were on one side described by an imaginary line running from the "small" or "little" lake Waghquata" (Burlington Bay).

In 1796, the Five Nations wished to dispose of portions of their large tract (retaining enough to cultivate) and raise a fund by sale, as an annuity for their comfort. Captain Brant, their principal chief, was by a solemn act-in-council appointed the agent or attorney of the Five Nations to negotiate with Government whatever might be necessary for effecting their wishes upon this occasion.

The tract which Captain Brant was authorized to surrender was described in the power of attorney referred to, and was stated to contain 310,39[illegible] acres.

Under this authority, it is supposed, with the perfect knowledge and approbation of the Indians, sales of very large tracts were effected by Captain Brant, and on the 5th February, 1798, he executed in the name of the chief warriors of the Five Nations a formal deed surrendering their possession of such parts of the said lands as are mentioned below, beseeching that His Majesty would be pleased to grant the same in fee-simple to the persons named, who were to pay the sums stated as a consideration for the same.

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* *Note B.* *Vide* "Burlington Bay, Beach and Heights in History," by Mrs. Holden, published in Transactions of W. H. S., 1899.

The Schedule specifies the following tracts:

Block No. 1 (now forming the Township of Dumfries), containing about 94,305 acres, was sold to P. Stedman for		£8,841 0 0
Block No. 2, sold to Richard Beasley, James Wilson and John B. Rousseau	94,012 acres,	8,887 0 0
Block No. 3, sold to Wm. Wallace	86,078	16,364 0 0
Block No. 4, no purchaser	28,512	
Block No. 5, sold to W. Jarvis,	30,800	5,775 0 0
Block No. 6, given originally to John Dockstader by him sold for the benefit of his Indian children to Benj. Canby		5,000 0 0
Total	352,707 acres	£44,867 0 0

The making of these contracts with the individual purchasers and the fixing of the consideration, were the acts of the Indians themselves. The Government merely assented to the general measure, and gave their sanction and assistance in the conviction that it would be beneficial to the interests of the Indians.

No. 2, of 94,012 acres, sold to R. Beasley and two Ancaster settlers, the purchase money was paid. Block No. 4 was afterward sold to Hon. Thomas Clark, who gave his bond, 25th October, 1806, for £3564, payable in nine years from date to Wm. Claus and Alex. Stewart, and the interest to be paid annually. No. 5, originally contracted for by Mr. Jarvis, was afterwards sold to Lord Selkirk for £3850 and came into the hands of Henry T. Boulton. This tract now forms the Township of Moulton. No. 6 forms the present Township of Canboro.

Owing to the nearness of Newark, the first capital of Upper Canada, to the American frontier, Gov. Simcoe desired to remove his headquarters to the "Head of the Lake," that portion of the Heights at present occupied as the city of our dead, Victoria Park, Dundurn Park and east of—the proposed site of the future capital of the Province—a site dedicated by nature as a great commercial highway in time of peace, an unconquerable strategic coign of vantage in time of war.

Negotiations failing with Mr. Richard Beasley, the offer of purchase by the Governor was withdrawn. Barton, Ancaster and "Coote's Paradise" (Dundas) then forged ahead, leaving the long, undulating plains, intersected by numerous streams speeding from the mountain to the lake, edged and broken by forests, to be an appanage or "adjacent part" of these earlier and more progressive settlements.

A newspaper called "The Canadian Constellation" was published by S. & G. Tiffany at Niagara, Saturday, June 21st, 1800. It was a sheet 11 x 15 inches in size, containing 12 columns of reading matter and four of advertisements. The London dates are the 22nd of March—a period of three months. The Boston and New York items give the 27th and 28th of May—nearly a month. Yet a wonderful gain in postal itinerary and delivery to that of 1787-93, to the settlements at the Head of the Lake and the county sides of the river St. Lawrence, when a Quebec newspaper about this date stated that a mail for the upper countries (U.C.) would be forwarded from Montreal on the 3rd of February by the "*Annual Winter Express*"! (*See Note C.*)

Let us return to our "Constellation," so designate at that date of periodical literature; but in these current days of hourly and daily electric bulletins and publications, and revelations of wireless telegraphy, it would be considered "a dimming star." The following advertisement is of interest to us:

FOR SALE

"To be sold, a valuable and pleasant situation at Burlington Bay (head of little lake), containing 976 acres of land, 130 of which are under good improvement.

There are on the premises a comfortable dwelling-place" (the now (1902) central foundations of Dundurn Castle) "and stables, also a wharf 100 feet long and 32 wide, a storehouse 30 x 20, and an excellent seat for a sawmill, with a quantity of valuable pine, walnut and other timber.

It is an excellent stand for business, being the head of the water communication with the western part of the province and the main road from the Grand river and the river La Tranche (now the Thames) leads from this place. Persons wanting to

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Note C. The first number of the "Canada Constellation" appeared July 20, 1799. Published weekly, opposite the Lion Tavern, Niagara. S. & G. Tiffany, proprietors. In 1800 a new paper appeared which was called the "Herald," and soon after that the "Constellation" died of starvation after one year's existence. On July 29, 1799, Hon. Richard Cartwright, of Kingston, wrote R. Hamilton, Esq., of Queenston, thanking him for a copy of Niagara paper. He says "the publishers have been so kind as to send me two of their Constellations."

purchase may know the terms by applying to the printers of this paper in Niagara, or to

R. BEASLEY, Esq., on the premises.

1804. Thomas Moore, lyric poet, in whose poetry all nature lived, moved and sparkled in exuberant fancy, inhaling as he wandered from clime to clime the fragrance and beauty of a thousand shores, traveled through the United States and Canada. On his way to the Grand River, to visit some Chippawa friends whom he had previously met in England, he sailed over the little lake and Cootes Paradise. The perfect beauty of the scene he immortalized in the following verses:

I knew from the smoke that so gracefully curled
  Above the green elms, that a cottage* was near,
And I said, "If there's peace to be found in the world,
  A heart that was humble might hope for it here.

It was noon, and on flowers that languished around
  In silence reposed the voluptuous bee;
Every leaf was at rest, and I heard not a sound
  But the woodpecker tapping the hollow beech-tree.

"And 'Here in this lone little wood,' I exclaimed,
  'With a maid who was lovely to soul and to eye,
Who would blush when I praised her, and weep if I blamed,
  How blest could I live, and how calm could I die!

By the shade of yon sumach, whose red berry dips
  In the gush of the fountain, how sweet to recline,
And to know that I sighed upon innocent lips,
  Which had never been sighed on by any but mine!

*Must have been the *Beasley house*.—Mrs. J. [illegible] R.

Moore's visit to Canada and his Canadian poetry was honored by royal appreciation, as is shown by the following item in reference to our late beloved Queen and Lord Durham, copied from a newspaper of 1839:

V. R.

H. M. AND LORD DURHAM

It has been currently reported that H. M. wrote an autograph letter to Lord Durham, requesting him as a personal favor to continue to hold the reins of government in Canada. The report has been contradicted. The Queen did write an autograph letter. The following is a copy:

"'Windsor, October 25th, 1838.

"'Understanding from mamma that you are coming back from Canada, may I beg the favor of your bringing with you a copy of the Canadian boat song, as it is sung in that country. You well know the song I mean. It begins, "*Row*, brothers, row," and a precious row they have been making amongst them. With compliments to Lady D. and the children.

"'Believe me, yours truly,

"'VICTORIA R.'"

1816. In 1816 the District of Gore was formed out of the Niagara and Home districts. It consisted of two counties—Wentworth (named after Mrs. Gore's family) and Halton (Gov. Gore's private secretary). Wentworth originally included the township of Saltfleet, including Burlington Beach; Barton, including Burlington Heights; Binbrook, Glanford, Ancaster, and as much of the County of Haldimand as lies between Dundas Street and the village of Onondaga. (*Vide Sir J. Bourinot.*)

Col. Gourlay in his statistics in 1817, says Barton Township contained 132 houses and about 800 inhabitants. The site of our present city was then known as "adjacent part of Barton," or "head of little lake," and was included in above census. It was not until 1813 that Hamilton was laid out as a village. The land owners were the following gentlemen: George Hamilton (after whom the city was called), James Hughson, William Wedge, Ephraim and Col. Robert Land.

From 1816-20 the Home Government laid out large sums of money in constructing Burlington Canal, which gave the town access to the river St. Lawrence navigation. Before this time Ancaster had been looked upon as the emporium of the district.

In 1817, the Gore District had 4 places of worship, 18 grist and 41 saw mills, and 3 medical practitioners. The village of Ancaster then boasted 20 merchants' shops, all doing a good business, and was the only place of any importance west of York and Niagara. Hamilton people were obliged to "trade" at Ancaster. The physicians lived at Ancaster. Everyday supplies and dry goods, beyond the pedlar's pack, were bought at Ancaster.

When the Burlington Canal began operations in 1823 * far-seeing Pierre Desjardins, of Dundas, caused through his design and obtained a royal charter for a channel through Burlington Heights to Dundas, making that town the head of navigation. Many years it took to construct the long winding canal which crept so leisurely length at the foot of the serpentine Heights. Desjardins did not live to see his work accomplished. He had ridden from Dundas to Grimsby to purchase oxen, and was found dead on Mr. Nelson's property. Whether thrown from his horse or from heart disease was not known.

So far in our records of the County of Wentworth, we have dealt (to quote Sir John Bourinot) with the explorer, the missionary, surveyor, the soldier, the statesman—or the controlling powers who made their impress on this historic spot and shaped its destiny. There is, however, one noble army of men marshalled in steady line, whose keen foresight, superb genius, indomitable pluck and tireless energy of purpose, of which little or nothing has been written or said—and yet, without these men this Canada of ours would not be where it is now on the threshold of the twentieth century. I refer to the very ordinary everyday classification:

“Our Men of Business.”

The great band of men in a community who recognized that mutual interests must bring mutual and concerted action in joining together to carry out progress—not only each for each, but one for the other, and outwards for the community, and still further the [illegible] Colony.

I find the roll-call of the Wentworth section of this army in the fyles of “The Hamilton Board of Trade and its Work,” which was first formed on the 29th day of April, 1845, and incorporated 30th June, 1864. The 36 men who for the public weal formed the first Hamilton Board of Trade were:

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* Act authorizing Government to build Burlington Canal passed 19th of March, 1823; canal finished 1832. Act incorporating Desjardins Canal Co. June 30, 1826. Commissioners for building Burlington Canal were John Aikman, Wm. Chisholm and Wm. Applegarth.—Secretary W. H. S.

Archibald Kerr,
J. C. Kerr,
Ed. Ritchie,
Richard Juson,
Benjamin Miller,
Jas. Coleman,
Hugh Moore,
Wm. Atkinson,
A. McDonald,
H. C. Baker,
Joseph Gilkinson,
James Walker,
James Osborne,
John Gartshore,
Wm. P. McLaren,
M. McKenzie,
John Young, Jr.,
John Winer,
E. Bibbington,
John F. Larkin,
T. H. McKenzie,
Wm. Dixon,
Æ. Kennedy,
A. Bigelow,
M. D. Brown,
J. E. Ewart,
John Wagstaff,
G. L. Beardmore,
John Young, sr.,
D. Moore,
James McIntyre,
C. C. Ferrie,
Robert Forbes,
Daniel McNabb,
Thos. Ramsay,
Isaac Buchanan.

The foresight of this corporate body brought about the completion of the Burlington and Dundas Canals, and swayed the long controversy of the free navigation of the St. Lawrence. The construction of roads, railways and other highways of commerce, all the great public issues which make or mar a city, these men and their successors in office to the present day have controlled and brought to successful fruition.

What does 1849 report say re commercial relations with the mother country when the whole system of protection was done away with?

"Your Committee did not fail in their duty, but petitioned her most gracious Majesty the Queen craving time in order that the Colony might accustom itself to the change." No reply. Another petition for a "modification of the navigation laws as might place *Canadian produce* in a more favorable position." No answer again. Nothing daunted, they keep on in the path of "*duty*"; they continue "*vigilant*" regarding many "matters of great importance to the *welfare of the Colony*"—namely, the necessity of a uniform rate of postage, the repeal of the duty upon American wheat, useless to the farmer, burdensome to the merchant, and affording no revenue to the *Colony*; the repeal of the various duties on American provisions that were such admitted for home consumption free of duty the very superior articles produced in Canada would be put up for consumption in Britain, and thus not only would the Canadian farmer obtain as good prices as at present, but a trade would be formed of the highest value to the country.

Re "Navigation" is interesting: "That British navigation laws be so far altered as to permit foreign vessels to load at Quebec and Montreal for ports in Britain, and also to allow foreign ships to bring to Canada the produce of any part of the globe; that so far from there being any necessity for Upper Canada merchants to import or export via New York, that on the other hand cheapness of inland transport will induce the merchants of the Western States of America to import their bulky and heavy goods by way of the St. Lawrence, and the present strange anomaly of our position be done away with—permission being given to import through a foreign port and foreign canals in foreign ships, and to be denied the privilege of importing in the same ships through a Canadian port and Canadian canals."

A prophecy surely was uttered more than half a century ago: "We trust the day is not far distant when our hopes will be realized, and the cities of Hamilton and Quebec assume the commanding positions laid out for them by nature, and so improved by art."

The "magnetic telegraph" was also a great matter of consideration; so, too, the Canada Great Western Railway Company scheme was vigorously pushed by the Hamilton Board of Trade, and they "trusted that such might merely be the backbone of a series of railways constructed from the material so abundant on the respective lines, stretching to every corner of the fertile west.

The first mining company and association of life insurance, the formation of manufacturing establishments—"all of which, though commencing on a small scale, will probably lead to undertakings of a greater magnitude," etc., were in turn carefully discussed and action taken upon.

Another bit of foresight:

> We would beg to point out the importance of publishing occasionally information for the benefit of the agriculturalists regarding the description of grain suitable for the British market;

the proper methods of preparing flour, of curing provisions, packing butter and making cheese, of raising and dressing flax and hemp; the culture and preparation of articles for dyeing, and various other matters respecting which the farmer naturally looks to the merchant for advice.

"Every favourable opportunity must be taken advantage of in the forwarding of measures calculated to place the rising *Colony* in the position which she ought to occupy."

Great thoughts that lead to great actions have a long pedigree. The colonial spirit of the 20th century we find inscribed on every page of the records of the Hamilton Board of Trade.

Under what name shall we place the following roll-call or contingent of road-pioneers of the Gore District.

AN ACT, YORK, U. C.

Granting to His Majesty a sum of money for the Improvement of the Roads and Bridges in this Province (U. C.)

Eleven Districts. [Passed 6th March, 1830.]

To the Gore District One Thousand Six Hundred Pounds.

No. IX.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the sum of One Thousand Six Hundred Pounds, hereby granted to the District of Gore, be appropriated and expended as follows: On the Government Road, from the Village of Dundas to the Town Line in Burford, the sum of Three Hundred and Fifty Pounds, and that John Binkley, Peter Bamberger and Harckness Lyons be Commissioners for expending the same.

For cutting through the top of the Mountain and reducing the hill near John McCollum's in Nelson, the sum of Ten Pounds, and that George Witt be Commissioner for the same.

On the Post Road from Dundas Street, in Nelson, to Freeman's, the sum of Thirty Pounds, and that Joshua Freeman, John McCallom and David Gant be Commissioners for expending the same.

For the purpose of underpinning the Bridge on the Twelve Mile Creek on Dundas Street with stone, the sum of Fifty Pounds, and that Gilbert Bastedo, Joseph Barnes and Robert Best be Commissioners for expending the same.

On the Road from Thomas McKay's to the back part of Eramosa, One Hundred and Seventy-five Pounds, and that Thomas Armstrong, Joseph Hearn and Moses McKay be Commissioners for expending the same.

"On the road east of the Widow Mann's, leading through Esquesing and Trafalgar, to Erin, the sum of Seventy-five Pounds, and that John Kenny, Peter Kenny and Philander P. Hopkins, be Commissioners for expending the same.

"On the Hill at Burlington Bridge leading into Hamilton, the sum of Ten Pounds, and that William Applegarth and Gabriel Hopkins be Commissioners for expending the same. (Dundurn ?)

"For a Bridge at the Mouth of the Twelve Mile Creek, on the Lake Road, the sum of Twenty-five Pounds, and that Philip Sovereign, Esquire,* and Jacob Triller be Commissioners for expending the same.

"For cutting and bridging in a straight line the Sixteen Mile Hill, on Dundas Street, in Trafalgar, the sum of Five Hundred Pounds, and that Colonel P. Adamson, of Toronto, in the Home District; Charles *Tuttril*, of Trafalgar; Samson Howell, Charles Biggars, and Laurence Hagar, be Commissioners for expending the same.

"On the Road leading from Thomas Choate's, in Glanford, Gore District, to Crawford's, on the Grand River, in the District of Niagara, and from thence in a diagonal direction to strike the Township Line between Woodhouse and Townsend, in the London District, the sum of One Hundred Pounds, and that Thomas Choate, David Kearns and Samuel Ryckman be Commissioners for expending the same.

"On the Road leading from William Davis's, jr., in Saltfleet, to Daniel Crosswait's, in Barton, the sum of One Hundred Pounds, and that William Davis, Daniel Crosswait and Louis Horning be Commissioners for expending the same.

On the new or lower Bridge across the Marsh at Burlington Heights, in the County of Halton, including the roads up the hills on each side, the sum of Fifty-five Pounds, and that John Chisholm, Wm. Applegarth and Robert Land be Commissioners for expending the same.

On the old Bridge across the Marsh from Burlington Heights, in the County of Wentworth, to Flamborough, in the County of Halton, the sum of Forty-five Pounds, and that Richard Beasley, Esquire, Joseph Hopkins and James L. Lefferty be Commissioners for expending the same.

On the Road leading from Smith Griffin's, in the Niagara District, to the Township Line between Saltfleet and Binbrook, in the Gore District, the sum of Seventy-five Pounds, and that John Secord, Elijah Secord and Daniel Servos, Esquire, be Commissioners for expending the same.

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* The affix "Esquire" denoted the office of Magistrate.

The Church

The Mohawk Church on the Grand River was the first church erected in Canada West. It was built by Captain Joseph Brant, who collected the moneys for building, also for the bell. The first "church-going bell" tolled in Upper Canada at the time of his visit to England.

Captain Brant, in his zeal to christianize his people, translated the "Book of Common Prayer" into the Mohawk language. The printing of these books he also superintended while in England. The book was printed one page in English and the opposite page in the Mohawk tongue. Each Gospel lesson is illustrated by a quaint wood cut. In some of them the Devil is to be seen fleeing before Christ. These illustrations were no doubt used as object lessons in teaching the truths of Christianity. The church bell was made by John Warner, Fleet street, London, in 1786.

The church holds by virtue of possession a gift from Queen Anne—a handsome communion service of beaten silver, each piece bearing an inscription, stating it to have been given to the Mohawks for the use of their church by Queen Anne. The branch of the Mohawk reserve at Deseronto have part of a duplicate set. These two services were presented to the Indians before the Revolution, when the Five Nations, under Capt. John Johnson and Joseph Brant, joined the U. E. Loyalists in their exodus from the New England States to Canada. For safe keeping the venerable British coat of arms and tables of the Law and Commandments, also gifts from England's Queen, were buried in a safe hiding-place in the old Mohawk Valley—the passionately loved Long House of the forefathers of the Nations. A good many years elapsed before they were unearthed and brought to Canada. The missing pieces of the Deseronto set were appropriated by one of the American Episcopal churches.

One hundred years ago there was but one Church of England clergyman in what now constitutes the Diocese of Niagara, and he had to labor in all this western peninsula for over fifteen years alone—the Rev. Mr. Addison, of Newark (Niagara-on-the-Lake).

The Rev. Ralph Leeming was appointed to Ancaster, Barton, Coote's Paradise and "adjacent parts" in 1816. It was while Mr. Leeming officiated at Ancaster that a union church (1824) was built in Ancaster. The ceremony of laying the foundation stone was attended by the Grand Lodge of Free Masons. An arrangement was afterwards made, so that the church building became the property of the Church of England. The first church was burnt in 1866.

Until the Rev. John Miller's arrival in 1829, his field of labor embraced the Gore District and Wentworth and Halton. He resided at Ancaster and held regular services at the Mohawk Church as well. Mr. Miller covered the same ground from 1829 until the arrival of Mr. Geddes, with the exception of the Grand River services, which he omitted.

It was during Mr. Leeming's ministration that the solid silver communion vessels, consisting of paten and two high chalices—still in use and in a perfect state of preservation, and in the safe custody of the present rector of St. James', Dundas—were "presented to the church in the village of Coote's Paradise, in the District of Gore, Upper Canada, January 1st, 1817, by Richard and Mary Hatt, of Ancaster."

We cannot leave Dundas Church of England without making note of the chancel window. During the war of 1812-4 and for years afterwards, we all know how bitter feelings were nourished and kept alive between Canada and the United States. As a remarkable instance of the change which time in its softening influence often brings to the descendants of those once pitted in battle one against the other, no more significant and nationally unique evidence can be given than the window of stained glass bearing the coats of arms of Bishop Strachan and Dr. McMurray. The lower portion of the window bears the inscription: "From Churchmen of the United States." "Let Brotherly Love Continue." The presentation of this beautiful window took place on the 17th of March, 1854. Following is a copy of the deed of gift of same:

"The undersigned, wishing to express their friendly regard for the Rev. William McMurray, D.D., Rector of Ancaster and Dundas, whose late visit as a Delegate to our Church in behalf of Trinity College, Toronto, they remember with pleasure, and desirous also of giving a testimonial of their fraternal interest in the Canadian Church, unite in placing a Chancel window in the church at Dundas, of which Dr. McMurray is Rector.

Signed, G. W. Doane, D.D., LL.D.,
Bishop of New Jersey.

W. R. Whittingham, D.D.,
Bishop of Maryland.

Horatio Southgate, D.D.,
Missionary Bishop.

Alonzo Potter, D.D., LL.D.,
Bishop of Pennsylvania.

J. M. Wainwright, D.D., D.C.L.,
Provisional Bishop of New York.

(Clergy.)

Horatio Potter, D.D., New York.
Benj. I. Haight, D.D., New York.
W. A. Muhlenberg, D.D., New York.
P. Ogilby, Philadelphia.
W. P. Hobbs, Philadelphia.
J. P. B. Wilmer, Philadelphia.
Morgan Dix, Philadelphia.
H. W. Ducachet, D.D., Philadelphia.
John Coleman, D.D., Philadelphia.
Robert S. Howland.
G. Jarvis Geer.

(Laity.)

John R. Wilmer, Philadelphia.
Henry Austin, Philadelphia.
W. H. Newbold, Philadelphia.
M. E. Mahony, Philadelphia.
Cyrus Curtiss, New York.
J. D. Plume, New York.
G. S. Norris, Baltimore.
Henry T. Parker, Boston.
George C. Shattuck, M.D.

The inevitable fate of mankind, "Dust thou art and unto dust shalt thou return," befell these brave pioneers. Strangers and sojourners in the Canaan of the New World, like Abraham of old, they also sought burying places wherein they might bury their dead out of sight. One of the first sacred observances these God-fearing, king honoring men followed was the setting apart and consecrating portions of their allotments of land as burying places for their own kin and that of their less fortunate neighbors. The oldest gravestone in the churchyard of Ancaster is that in memory of "Alexander Ritchie and Mary Lucia, his wife, who both departed this life at Ancaster on 11th of April, A.D. 1823." One tombstone of interest to historians is that of

JANE
Wife of
HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT, ESQ.
Born at St. Mary's Falls Jan. 31st, 1800,
She died at Dundas May 22nd, 1842
In the arms of her sister, during a visit at the house
of the Rector of this church, while her husband was absent
in England and her children at a distant school.
She was the eldest daughter of
John Johnston, Esq., and Susan, daughter of Waubojeeg,
a celebrated War Chief and civil ruler of the Ojibewa Tribe.
Carefully educated and of polished manners and
conversation, she was early fitted to adorn society, yet
of retiring and modest deportment. Early imbued
with the principles of true piety, she patiently
submitted to the illness which for several years marked her
decline, and was supported through seasons of
bodily and mental depression with the lively hope of
a blessed immortality."

As inquiries have been made from time to time from U. S. sources in regard to Mrs. Schoolcraft, it is well perhaps to insert here a short notice of this remarkable woman.

Mrs. Schoolcraft was the wife of Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, Esq., late Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the State of Michigan and parts adjacent. She was the eldest daughter of the late John Johnston, Esq., an Irishman by birth, of the Sault Ste. Marie. Her mother was the daughter of Waubojeeg, one of the most celebrated war chiefs of the Ojibbewa nation. She ac-

accompanied her father to England and Ireland at the early age of ten years, and in the latter country was placed under the superintendence of very able instructors. Under their tuition, she became highly accomplished and fitted, by acquired knowledge of the world combined with her own Indian grace, to mingle with and adorn the purest and most refined society. Mrs. McMurray, the wife of the late Ven. Archdeacon Wm. McMurray, was a sister of Mrs. Schoolcraft. It was while visiting her sister (Mr. Schoolcraft having sailed for England on a brief visit, on the 9th of the same month), who was living at Dundas, that she was seized with an illness which proved fatal. Mrs. S. was a full-blooded Ojibbewa, rather darker than usual; highly educated, possessing charming manners, and a brilliant conversationalist, her personality was most interesting.

The "Johnston women," including Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. McMurray and Mrs. Schoolcraft, were remarkable women—and noted for the devotion which they ever manifested in the religious improvement of their own ill-treated race. The character of these ladies, together with the romantic outline of the history of their family, has been perpetuated by the pen of Mrs. Jameson. Both of the daughters inherited in a degree the poetical talent of their father, Waubojeeg.

Lines of Mrs. Schoolcraft on leaving her children at Albany and returning to her native country. Translated from the original Ojibbewa by Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, Esq.

When memory turns to my country so dear
My heart fills with pleasure and throbs with a fear
My country, my country! my own native land
So lovely in aspect, in features so grand
Far, far in the west. What are cities to me,
Oh, land of my mother, compared unto thee?

Fair land of the lakes. Thou art blest to my sight,
With thy beaming bright waters and landscapes of light
The breeze and the murmur, the dash and the roar
That summer and autumn cast over the shore
They spring to my thoughts like the lullaby tongues
That soothed me to slumber when cradled and young

One feeling more strongly still binds me to thee
Here roved my forefathers, in liberty free

Here shook they the war lance and sported the plume,
Ere Europe had cast o'er our country a gloom;
Nor thought they the kingdoms more happy could be,
While lords of a land so resplendent and free.

Yet [illegible] thee, my country [illegible] fair,
And my home and my friends are inviting me here,
While they beckon me onward, my heart is still here,
With my sweet lovely daughter and bonny boy dear;
And oh! what is the joy that a home can impart,
Removed from the dear ones who cling to my heart!

It is learning that calls them, but, tell me, can schools
Repay for my loss or give nature new rules?
They may teach them the lore of the wise and the sage,
To be grave in their youth and gay in old age.
But oh! my poor heart, what are schools in the view
While severed from children [illegible] so true.

I return to my country—I haste on my way—
For duty commands me, and duty must sway;
Yet I leave the bright land where my little ones dwell
With a sober regret and a bitter farewell;
For there I must leave the dear jewels I love,
The dearest of gifts from my Master above.

Barton

Barton was first settled by the Filman family, the pioneer United Empire Loyalists, in 1783. Unmarked graves of unknown dead were found on their property. The Indians from the Reserve related the tradition, no doubt obtained from the Ojibbewas, that some dark skinned people came in a vessel long prior to the settlement of the country by the whites, and lived for a time on this spot, but, as they behaved themselves badly, they were put to death by the Indians. It is conjectured that this may have been one of the ill-fated French or Spanish expeditions in search of visionary Cathay or western passage to China, and from which no person ever returned to tell of the fate of his companions. *(Note D.)*

The original survey of Barton Township was made by Augustus Jones, D. P. L. S., in 1791. The following names are to be found on that plan: R. Beasley, 200 acres; Ralph Clench, 600; Aaron Crisp, 800; John Depew, sr., 900; Benjamin Fairchild, 200; John Filman, 400; Silas Hyles, 200; Peter, Isaac and Abraham Horning, 800; Michael and Jacob Hess, 1100;

Note D. Vide Historical and Centennial Sketch of Barton Lodge, No. 6, G.R.C., A. F. & A. M., published in Hamilton, 1895.

Brant Johnson, [illegible]00, David Jones, 100, Matthew Kerr 300, Robert Land 300, John and Robert Lottridge, [illegible]00, Elias and Jacob Long 300, William Lanebaugh 200, Ann Marden [illegible]00, William McLean, 300, Cornelius Ryckman 300, Caleb Reynolds, 900, William and Jacob Reynall, 600, Solomon Secord 400, Walter B. Sheehan, 400, Henry Smith 200, Geo Stewart 500, Samuel Street 200, Daniel Springer 200, John Scott, 300, and Edward Jopling 200.

From 1792 to 1829, the first Church of England missionaries were the Rev John Stuart at Kingston and afterwards the Rev Robert Addison of Niagara. This mission field included the Indian reservation on the Grand River which was reached by way of Barton over an ancient Indian trail. This trail became the king's highway between Ancaster and Niagara Falls.

About 1824 the first Barton church was built as a union church. The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Ancaster church the same year was attended by the Grand Lodge of Free Masons. The old burial plot of the Hess family may yet be seen. The headstones still erect show the inscriptions

JANE SNIDER Wife of John Snider Died 1800	MICHAEL HESS Died Nov 5th 1804. CHARITY HESS Died Nov 5th 1808."

The U. E. Loyalists and settlers between 1800-20 who rest in this corner of God's acre are the Filman, Bond, Kerr, Muirhead, French, Gourlay, Ryckman, Secord, Captain W. B. Proctor, Rousseaux, Sawyer, Bowen, Fleck, Rymal, Gage, Aikman, Kern, Terryberry and Horning families.

In 1830-4 the Barton Church was used as a military hospital, many soldiers at that time dying of cholera and fever. Their graves are at the northwest corner of the burial-ground, unmarked. Whose duty is it to mark the spot?

In 1834 the Rev Jno C. Usher served Barton and the village of Hamilton. Mr Usher was obliged to take the long journey to Quebec to be ordained in 1834. On his return he was preferred to Grace Church, Brantford.

In 1835 the Rev J. G. Geddes was appointed missionary to Barton and parts adjacent (Hamilton) (*Vide "Notes on Barton" by Rev. Canon Bull.*) For several years divine services were held in the old Court House. The first Sunday-school met in the late Judge O'Reilly's coach house, and afterwards in the Court House.

ORDINATION OF REV. J. G. GEDDES

On Sunday the [illegible]th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1835, John Gamble Geddes, deacon and missionary at Hamilton and Barton, was admitted to the holy order of Priests in St. John's Church, Ancaster, by Charles James, Lord Bishop of Quebec, the Venerable Archdeacon Strachan and John Miller, M.A., Rector of the church assisting in imposition of hands. The ordination sermon was preached by the Bishop from the following text: "If God be for us, who can be against us?"

On Tuesday, the 13th day of October, 1835, the foundation stone of Christ Church, Hamilton, was laid with due ceremony after service held in the Wesleyan Chapel. (This must have been the old Wellington St. Chapel, or Canadian Wesley Chapel.) A sermon appropriate to the occasion was preached by John Strachan, D.D., LL.D., Archdeacon of York. The church was used for the first time Dec. 31, 1837. (*Vide Rev. Dean Geddes's Sunday Journal.*) The procession from the Chapel to the site of Christ Church was as follows:

1. The Venerable Archdeacon and Clergy.
2. The Building Committee.
3. The Gentlemen of the Medical Profession.
4. The Bar with full dress and gowns.
5. The Magistrates of the District, in quarter sessions dress.

Service was performed by Rev. J. G. Geddes, the Lord Bishop of Quebec being present. A copy of the Form of Service was distributed among those present, but is too lengthy for publication here.

On Wednesday, the 14th October, 1835, a *Confirmation was held in the Wesleyan Chapel* in the town of Hamilton by Charles James, Lord Bishop of Quebec, assisted by the Venerable Arch deacon of York. Sixty-two were admitted to the holy rite from Hamilton and Barton and nine from Rev James C Usher's mission. The Archdeacon preached, Rev Mr Usher read prayers, Rev J G Geddes baptized an adult, William Bela Vanevery, and Rev Messrs Miller and Nailer were also present.

HAMILTON 13th Jan 1835

Minutes of the proceedings of a meeting for the purpose of furthering the erection of a PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH *in the town of Hamilton*

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Hamilton, pursuant to notice, held at the office of Mr John Law in the said town for the purpose of endeavouring to further the erection and building of a Protestant Episcopal Church in the town of Hamilton.

Mr Nathaniel Hughson freely offered the choice of one lot out of two on James street with an immediate title for the above purpose. The first lot, being on the east side of James street, opposite the garden of Mr Judge Taylor, was then inspected and it was decided in favor of accepting it by a large majority. Mr Hughson's second lot was then inspected but a large majority decided against accepting it. Mr Geo Hamilton's lot on upper John street had undergone examination, and after much discussion pro and con it was at length decided against building the church thereon.

A subsequent meeting was held in the office of Mr Law after public notice had been given in consequence of some dissatisfaction having been expressed at the mode in which the decision in favor of the site on James street had been obtained. It was represented by one or two individuals that a number of persons, Roman Catholics and of other denominations, who were not likely to feel an interest in the convenient position of the church, but who were possessed of lots in the neighborhood of James street, were induced to put their names on the subscription list for petty sums from five shillings to a pound for the purpose of obtaining the privilege of voting at the public meeting which had been called. The parties complaining contended that the location of the church was a point in which members of the church alone were entitled to have a voice, and should the members of other congregations feel themselves aggrieved by being excluded from the right of voting after having contributed towards the erection of the church, they were at libarty to withdraw their subscriptions. As the meeting yielded to the force of the representation, it was respectfully requested that all who did not consider themselves members of the church would retire. The request having been immediately complied with, a division took place and the votes were found equally divided. The casting vote was given by the chairman [Mr. Allan Napier McNab] in favor of Mr. Hughson's lot, and the matter was then finally set at rest."

The Building Committee were then instructed to take immediate steps for the erection of a church upon the said site, of such materials and dimensions as they might deem expedient.

The Committee having decided upon building a frame church, in consequence of their limited subscription list, tenders for erecting a frame according to a design by Mr. Wetherall, architect, were advertised for, and on the 1st day of September, 1835, the Committee met to examine the tenders put in and to decide to whom the work should be given.

There were many delays in the progress of the work, the most serious being caused by the loss of necessary hardware and glass, which was being imported for the church from England. Some Hamilton people crossing in the same ill-fated ship—the *Colborne*—perished at sea. This terrible mishap was followed by other depressing and discouraging circumstances too many to enumerate, when the "ladies of Hamilton, desirous of contributing their proportion towards the erection of the church," formed the determination of holding a bazaar for the advancement of that object, which was held on the 24th May, 1837. The magnificent sum of two hundred and twenty-five pounds was raised.

On June 30, 1839, first Christ Church was opened for divine service. To quote from Rev. Canon Bull:

"I was in attendance the day of the church opening. A procession of Church dignitaries and churchmen gathered at the court house, and from there proceeded to Christ Church, the Sunday-school scholars joining in the procession. I was a choir boy—rather small then—with my two brothers, Richard and Harcourt. When the church was ready for use (not completed) Mr. Geddes resigned Barton, much to the regret of church people in the township on the hill."

"FAMILIES BELONGING TO THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN HAMILTON, 1835-6.

1 Dr. Thomas, medical
2 Mrs. Metcalfe, widow.
3 Judge Taylor, judge
4 Miss Macnab
5 Mr Gunn, forwarder.
6 " Ritchie, merchant.
7 " Hakett, grocer petit.
8 " Wenham, auctioneer.
" Weed, setter.
10 " Middleton, farmer.
11 " D. Beasley, coroner
12 " Vanevery, squire.
13 " Cline, farmer.
14 " Wood, grocer petit
15 " Scobell, baker.
16 Law, lawyer.
17 " Bradley, innkeeper.
18 " English, blacksmith
19 " G. Hamilton, squire.
20 " Miles O'Reilly, lawyer
21 Sheriff Jarvis, sheriff.
22 Randall, editor (gone).
23 " Bregs, editor
24 Abel Land, squire.
25 Col Beasley squire.
26 Mr Lewis shoemaker
27 " Juson merchant
28 Thorner auctioneer
29 Graham, tailor
30 Aselie, farmer
31 Stephen Oliver D.S.
32 " Frith butcher
33 Mrs Baskeville, doubtful
34 Mr Chapman, schoolmstr.
35 " Sproule, shoemaker.
36 " Kennedy innkeeper.
37 " Ruthven stationer and D. S.
38 Messrs. Stinson, merchants.
39 Mrs. Sutton, music teacher
40 Mr. Applegath farmer, E. Flamboro
41 Mrs. Wells.
42 Mr. J. Kensl, Dundas Rd.
43 " H. O'Reilly, student.
44 " Wilson, innkeeper.
45 " Evans, stonecutter.
46 " Chatfield, innkeeper.
47 " Pallister, tailor.
48 Col Robt. Land, farmer.
49 Mr Fearman.
50 Dr Macartney, medical.
51 Mr Webster, merchant.
52 " Clary, cabinetmaker removed.
53 " Hodson, gentleman
54 Whyte gentleman
55 Watson, mason
56 King
57 Bull "Gazette" editor
58 " Macnab lawyer
59 " Daniels.
60 Cahusal
61 J. Dees, law student
62 Sterl lawyer
63 Mrs. Street widow

COMMUNICANTS BY NAME ON GOOD FRIDAY 1837

Miss Moore, Mr and Mrs Vanevery Miss Cleary 4
Mr and Mrs and 2 Misses Geddes, Mr and Mrs Gilkinson 6
Mr and Mrs Jackson, Mrs Mitchell Mrs. Porteous Mrs. Wells 5
Mr and Mrs. A. Land Mrs and Miss Moore, Mr and Mrs J. Bull 6
Mrs. and Miss Daniels, Mrs Jarvis, and Miss Hamilton 4
Mr and Mrs O'Reilly 2 Misses Racey Mrs Stewart 5
Mrs Stark, Mr and Mrs Taylor Mr Pearson 4

Mr and Mrs Webster, Messrs. Street, Mrs Thorner	5
Mr Ludlow, Mr Price, Mr Cornwall, D. Beasley	4
Miss Rychman, Mr and Mrs Lowe, Mr and Mrs. Kennedy	5
Miss Walker, Mr Graham, Miss Gunn, Mr and Mrs. Widd	5
1 unknown	1

OTHER MEMBERS AT THAT DATE.

Mr and Mrs Jarvis, Mr Alan N[illegible] and 2 Misses McNab, Mr Wells, Mr J and Miss Land, Miss Bushnell, Mr and Miss Racey, Mrs. Macartney, Miss G. Macartney, Mrs. Stewart, Mr and Mrs Law, Miss Taylor, Mr Counsel, Mr Bull, Mrs [illegible], Mrs. Lewis, Miss Shea, Miss J. Taylor, Miss E. Taylor, Miss Chatfield, Mrs. Robert Lewis, Mr and Miss Bailey, Mr Crane, Miss Hamilton, Miss Bradwell, Mr and Mrs. Dunn, Mrs. Law, Mrs. Thorne."

The following data are taken verbatim from the official records of Christ Church.

On Monday the 12th October I administered the Lord's Supper for the first time to Mrs. Beasley, wife of Col. Beasley of this town.

The names of the persons confirmed in the King St Methodist Church, Hamilton, on Wednesday Oct 14th, are as follows:

a stands for above.

Mahalah Kinsel,	a 2	Elizabeth Land,	a 2
John Kinsel	22	Hannah Land	a 21
Frances Clear	a 21	Isabella Land	7
David Beasley	a 21	Abel Land	a 21
William B. Vanevery	a [illegible]	Louisa Land	a 21
Mary Ann Harriet Street,	15	John Land jr	9
Daniel Charles Gunn	a 21	Mary Land	6
Ellen Octavia Taylor	19	Maria A. Walker	21
Isabella Taylor	17	Joseph Rymal	a 21
Alexander Miller	18	Mary M. Rymal	[illegible]
William Lane	a 21	John Almas,	a 21
Emma Rychman	15	Jane Almas,	a 2
Harriet [illegible]	a 2	Frederick Almas	a 11
Mary Ann Nailer	22	Elizabeth Almas,	a 21
Robert Ham. O'Reilly	a 11	Robert Monteith	
Charlotte Racey	17	Anna Maria Griffin	
Mary Stanton		Peter F[illegible]	a 21
Samuel Stanton	a 2	Ann Brooke	a 11
John Hammill	18	Elizabeth Young	16
Hannah Hammill	15	Mary Sarah Hammill	a 21

John Flock	2[illegible]	Rachel Ryckman	1 21
Susannah Flock,	21	Emma Augusta Ryckman	
Elizabeth Flock	19	Agnes Bailie,	18
Mary Flock	4	Martha Bailie	17
Philip Flock	1 1	Sarah Land	1 2[illegible]
Eliza Thorner	21	Abigail Land	9
Edward Thorner	15	Jane O'Reilly	1 2
Sarah Milne		Miles O'Reilly	21
Martha Law	2[illegible]	Mary Chatfield	1
John Law	11	Paul Huffman	11
Robert Land sen'r	2	James Parr'e	16

REV JAMES E. USHER

J G GEDDES, Off Min

HAMILTON Oct 4th 1835"

OLD FASHIONED MARRIAGES

Banns of marriage were commonly published of those about to enter the bonds of holy matrimony The first couple to [illegible] in this parish were John Tate and Isabella Tippin, both of Stoney Creek The date of first publication was June 14 and the marriage solemnized by Rev J G Geddes on the 1st of July 1835 The fee was 5s which was always registered Couples coming from the Grand River Tract, Barton Stoney Creek and the town of Hamilton were called at Bar on Church Creek and the town of Hamilton were called [illegible] and so were those from the township of Barton, Binbrook, and East Flamborough

In season and out of season from the evidence of this Sunday journal the work of the church progressed There seemed to be no halt in the Rev Mr Geddes's work. On Feb 14, 1835 special services and collections were made for sufferers at New York coll. £5 11s [illegible]

Nov 5th Preached a sermon in behalf of Society for Converting and Civilizing Indians Col Hamilton £1 16s 9½d. Barton £ [illegible] s [illegible]d.

Services were then held in the Court House.

June 18th 1836. The [illegible] from Ancaster attended service in Barton Church Highest attendance in Hamilton at this date 500, lowest 100. Barton highest [illegible], lowest, 50 to 60. Wellington Square, 50 to 60"

Baptisms and the "churching" of women are regularly mentioned as part of the public services. Exchanges with Rev Mr Grasett St. James Church, Toronto Rev Mr Grout, Grimsby and Rev Mr Usher of Brantford are recorded. Also [illegible] preached at Ancaster during Mr Miller's absence

"Sept 3rd Special sermon and collection for sufferers at the church, £12 16s 3d Sacrament administered Average attendance in Hamilton 300 Barton, 60 Wellington Square 15 to 20.

"May 21st 1837 Rev T B Fuller" (afterwards first Bishop of Diocese of Niagara) preached in Barton and Hamilton

"July 30th. The Rev Mr Bethune of Cobourg" (afterwards Bishop of Toronto) officiated in Barton and Hamilton."

Now we come to the fateful portion of the year 1837. During those exciting times, as chaplain to the militia, a militant tone speaks

"Dec 10, 1837 No congregation in Hamilton or Barton Breaking out of Rebellion My congregation in Hamilton had no service in consequence of the confusion caused by the Rebellion. The militia committed to Divine protection *A Garrison Service* was held for the militia before starting off on the expedition to Navy Island. Everything in confusion."

"Jan 21 1838. Read proclamation of Thanksgiving Day for Peace at morning service."

"Dec. 23, 1838. I marched at 9 a.m. with the militia to the Barracks. Administered Sacrament to 50 communicants."

Regular services to militia are recorded and burial of soldiers On April 21st is noted "No service for militia." Reason alleged "Unsteady news." Militia collections are reported July 21st the Militia attended morning service Hamilton attendance, 800 to 900

In January, 1838, when the [illegible] men of Gore militiamen were disbanded after the Rebellion of 1837 the first incorporated battalion was enlisted for three years service 500 strong under Lieut.-Col Gourlay at Hamilton

The following notes by Rev. Canon Bull speak well for the religious sentiment of this interesting epoch:

"On each Sunday morning regularly detachments of the Battalion attended Divine service at several churches. About 200 attended Christ Church. They were seated in the capacious galleries, and gave voice and strength to the praise and prayers offered.

"Those early days of Barton and Hamilton are full of memories of many good and faithful men and women, clerical and lay. Distances of ten, six, or four miles from the parish church did not prevent families from frequent, if not regular, attendance at public worship on the day which the Lord for rest and worship hath made.

"Christ Church and grounds were greatly needed. The church of 1839, with its capacious galleries, was thought by some to be too large. Not so. I have often seen it well filled with a devout congregation. As a choir boy, sitting in the west gallery, I could see throughout the church. It was a church-going period."

God's Acre.

The Building Committee for the erection of Christ Church, constituted June 13, 1835, determined upon possessing a burying-place for their dead. In the month of October of the same year a memorial reads: "Memorial to His Excellency for a grant of public ground on the Heights for a burial ground for Christ Church." Two years passed away, and for some reason not mentioned the memorial bore no fruit, for at a meeting of the Building Committee held on June 28, 1837, "the Rector, with the advice and concurrence of his churchwardens, purchased two lots in the rear of Christ Church, consisting of about one-third of an acre, from James Hughson, for the purpose of a burying-ground, at the rate of £62 10s. per lot."

In September of 1837, "The Rector, Rev. J. G. Geddes, is authorized to purchase two lots adjoining those heretofore purchased." Again, there was a largely attended meeting on the 21st of April, 1838, when the following resolution was passed:

Moved by Allan Napier McNab, Esq., seconded by Mr. D. C. Greene: That the reverend the Rector and the church wardens do make arrangements for the purchase of a town lot for a burial ground and that they do lay out that and the other lots adjoining it, which were bought of Mr J Hughson in small parcels for burials to the best advantage and fix the prices on said parcels the monies arising from the sales of said parcels of ground to be applied to the payment of the instalments due on the same and to the enclosing of the churchyard.

I will give but two from the many inscriptions to be found on the weather-beaten and time-stained tombstones in Christ Church yard

In Memory of
RICHARD BEASLEY Esq
Who departed this life on 16th February 1842

The first settler at the head of the lake."

Among the people who regretted Mr Geddes's removal from the "[illegible]" was one Paul Huffman a good churchman, who had been a lay reader under the first Bishop (Croes) of New Jersey Mr Huffman often walked five miles to church from Glanford to Hamilton His grave and that of his wife are yet in Christ Church yard The inscription is appropriate

The sweet remembrance of the just
Shall flourish when they sleep in dust"

MISSION OF BEVERLY

Nestling in the valley of West Flamboro Heights is to be found another Christ Church The foundation stone of this church was laid by the late Mr Wright of Dundas, July 25th 1864. This church possesses a most unique font The following is its history It is partly of Druidic origin The bowl of the font and the Tau cross on which it rests once belonged to a church in Cornwall England believed to have been built in the fifth century of which little beside these relics remains. The bowl and cross were brought from Cornwall by the Rev F L Osler M A, who was for more than twenty-one years rector of the parish, and presented by him to this church The cross is placed in a Canadian stone, thus forming a link between the ancient British and Canadian Church

The dates on many of the tombstones in the churchyard go as far back as 1802—1814—1820 The epitaphs are quaint. A favorite found in almost every old churchyard or cemetery is

80a

Stop, Traveller, as you pass by,
As you are now, so once was I;
As I am now, so you must be—
Prepare for Death and follow me.

The following is strictly in memory of a Huguenot family:

✝

Ci-Gît les Corps de
P. A. Delannay
Mort le 30 septembre, 1834.
Agé 4 mois.

M. L. Delannay
Mort le [illegible] mars, 1835
Agé 37 ans.

M. R. Delannay
Mort le 18 mai 1835
Agé 71 ans 8 mois.

"Le juste est entré dans la vie éternelle."

Still another:

Come here, my friends, and cast an eye,
Then go your way, prepared to die.
Learn here your doom, and know you must
One day, like me, be turned to dust.

Hamilton, February, 1902.

ADDENDA

Mrs. Holden acknowledges with thanks corroboration of facts, and some items of information hitherto obtained by her from the following:

"Notes on Barton," Rev. Canon Bull.
"History of Wentworth County," Rev. Canon Clarke, Ancaster.
Data, Rev. Rural Dean Irving, Dundas.
Data, Rev. S. Bennett, Greensville.
Data, J. A. Griffin, Secretary W. H. S.
"Memories of Dundurn and Burlington Heights," Sir John Bourinot, K.C.M.G., D.C.L., LL.D.
"Nothing but Names," H. F. Gardiner, Hamilton.

Odds and Ends *of* Early Life in Hamilton

KNOWLEDGE of past events and the desire to impart it to others are common attributes of old age, often serving alike to amuse and instruct. In a very little greenhouse, one day in early spring, the writer foregathered with an elderly gentleman who had seen upward of fourscore years come and go, more than sixty of which had been passed in this vicinity. A veteran gardener, several dusty packets of the once-coveted colored tickets lay on a neighboring shelf, mute witness to numerous well-won victories in the horticultural arenas of long ago, and if pleasing surroundings are conducive to retrospect, surely the essentials were not lacking round about. In this modest flora paradise, by far the most prominent feature was a stand of cacti, their snake-like, bulbous and other irregular formations comprising considerably more species than even the number of seasons that had changed the still-abundant locks of their enthusiastic keeper from brown to silver. Yet many another member of the charming plant kingdom kept them company. Dainty begonias were there, with their waxy crimson bloom, alongside the graceful flowering maple, ornamented with bell-shaped blossoms of russet, white and yellow. There, too, the ever popular geranium, the delicately perfumed heliotrope and the florid lily. Euphorbias and azaleas and a plenteous variety of other growths that looked far too pretty to be burdened with the cumbrous Latin titles that came so trippingly from the tongue of their caretaker as he passed them slowly and lovingly in review, filled every nook and cranny of the little conservatory.

and seemed, by the sturdy manner in which some held up their heads, and the healthy appearance of all, to be well satisfied with their environments.

It was while seated in a corner of this fragrant spot, and the aroma of tobacco mingled with that exhaled by the natural occupants—also, it is hoped, making it uncomfortable for the tiny insects that prey so persistently on their vitality—that the old gentleman harked back to his early days, and narrated many incidents connected with this locality of interest to those who came later, even though they may not possess any importance as historical data. Such as they be, they are herewith transcribed, with the wish that they may at least serve to pleasantly while away a passing half hour.

The stirring times of the Rebellion of 1837-8 added much salt to existence in the town of that day. Residents were fed up on excitement, "alarums and excursions" being of frequent occurrence. A regiment of regular troops passed through Hamilton at this period, on its way to London, in requisitioned vehicles—an annoying ordinance to many a worthy yeoman, who unsuspectingly came to town only to be deprived of his means of return "in the Queen's name." As a souvenir of this corps' passage, my companion pointed to a bayonet suspended over the door that some careless soldier had dropped in the snow. A more serious loss to her late Majesty in connection with this regiment was the theft of one of its money chests near Odell's tavern on the London road. Two of the guards received long terms of imprisonment as a result, but the driver, who was supposed to be equally implicated, made good his escape.

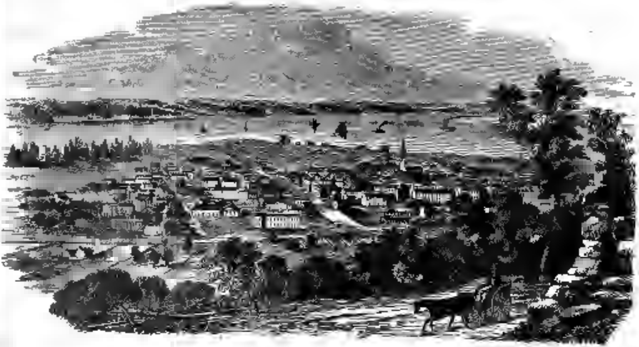
It is a matter of contemporaneous history how our valiant militia marched from Hamilton to Niagara for the purpose of ousting Mackenzie and his "provisional government" from Navy Island. Full of martial ardor and perhaps an all-sufficient quantity of the liquor so temptingly cheap in those days, they assembled for their journey on the square now used as a wood-market. Among the number were about two hundred stalwart Indians, painted and feathered, anxious to manifest their loyalty to the great white mother across the sea. George Lees, father of our present esteemed fellow citizen in the same calling, had the contract for supplying bread to the warriors, while Charles Buckland furnished the meat. The bond stipulated beef, but anything edible in the flesh line, from ancient mutton to salt pork, was accepted without demur by the exhilarated soldiery. These rations secured, they were promptly skewered on the bayonets of the force, presenting a most ludicrous appearance as it departed toward the east. Was ever deadly weapon put to more harmless or ignoble use?

The sheriff at that time was named Macdonald, who contributed his quota to the military spirit then rampant by raising a troop of cavalry, which did good service in patrolling the roads when rumors of rebels were rife. An intentional false alarm on his part took them as far as Vanderlip's tavern, on the Brantford road, to meet an imaginary body of rebs supposed to be approaching from London. But the ruffled feelings of the troopers on their homeward way were correspondingly appeased by a substantial repast which Macdonald had ordered for them at Rousseaux's hostelry in Ancaster, to which, and its accessories, they presented so bold and prolonged a front, that Hamilton was not reached till five o'clock the following morning.

Sheriff Macdonald was preeminently a gentleman sportsman, bringing with him from the old country a pack of fox-hounds. Dressed in the toggery of a huntsman, he was a prominent figure on the streets of the little town. Hamilton had also its due proportion of wags, who seem to flourish more luxuriously in small communities. Chief of these was a jovial soul, one Dennis O'Brien. A grand fox-hunt had been arranged, the place of meeting to be the court-house square. The hounds, which were kept at Isaac Sease's tavern on the heights, beyond the present cemetery, had been brought down the previous evening and left at Buckland's slaughter-house, which stood on the ground now occupied by St. John's Presbyterian church. In the meantime the enemy, in the person of the irrepressible O'Brien, was not idle, but in the silent watches of the night industriously trailed a scent of asafœtida in a criss-cross course which covered the whole town, and eventually wound up at Faulkner's brickyard, beyond Garth street. He then retired, and awaited developments. In the morning the hounds, on leaving their quarters, at once struck the odoriferous trail and followed it vociferously, in the course of which they passed the amazed and disgusted sportsman on John street, being finally corralled and brought back from their inglorious pursuit late in the afternoon. It is hardly necessary to add that there was no fox-hunt that day, and that the remarks of the sheriff were decidedly unfit for repetition in polite society. Other eccentricities attributed to Dennis, such as clearing out a crowded auction-room by placing a liberal amount of pepper on a hot stove, lead to the suspicion that he was quite a funny fellow in his way.

In about 1838 the narrator's uncle, William Johnston, commenced a mill on the bay front at the foot of Catharine street. Shortly afterward a stranger arrived in town, with plenty of means, which he immediately began to invest in real estate and such like laudable undertakings. Among others, he formed a partnership with Mr. Johnston, and the work went briskly forward. One day, while both were engaged at the building, Thomas Gillespie, a constable, and also proprietor of a tavern bearing his name that stood at the northeast corner of James and King William streets, appeared on the scene, mounted, and riding up to Mr. Johnston's partner, tapped him on the shoulder, remarking in a melodramatic tone, "George Harvey Barnes, you are my prisoner!" and marched him off to the lock-up. It then transpired that the money he was so abundantly supplied with had been gained by robbing a bank in Oneida, New York State, his detention being caused by the bills so lavishly disbursed by him bearing the bank's name. He was duly punished and the mill property confiscated by Sheriff (Dr.) Thomas, Mr. Johnston proving an innocent sufferer through his unfortunate connection with the culprit.

Land's wharf, sixty years ago, which was situated at the foot of Emerald street—then a grassy lane, thus suggesting its present name—was the principal entrepôt for goods. Now there is scarcely a spile remaining to mark the site of former commercial activity. It was also a famous place from which to fish. The writer once met an old settler in Muskoka, who said that over fifty years ago he walked more than once from Eramosa to Land's wharf and back—a matter of many miles—and carried his lunch with him, in order to enjoy the famous pike and bass fishing. But he was an enthusiast in the gentle art.



HAMILTON SIXTY YEARS AGO

Then, as now, our beautiful bay furnished winter recreation for sport-loving residents. Probably the first horse-racing on the ice took place in the season of 1838-9, opposite McNab's wharf. This pastime might well be pursued at a minimum risk, as my informant stated that he had seen ice cut a yard square in thickness. One might almost believe that this fact coupled with the statement that the late Peter Hamilton did his first plowing, in the spring of 1839, on the 29th of May, bears out the contention of weatherwise people that our winters are growing milder. Yet the writer has before him the quaint autobiography of one Mary Jemison, captured when a child by Indians in the old French war, who wrote: "The winter of 1754-5 was as mild as a common fall season, and the spring presented a pleasant seed time and indicated a plenteous harvest."

Even ice boating had its votaries in those far away days. It is claimed that the first one to make its appearance on the bay was in the winter of 1836. It was launched by William Johnston, Nat and Angus McAfee, and William Rayner, and was a clumsy triangular structure of scantling, shod with skate runners, an old quilt serving as a sail. A brisk southwesterly breeze sent them merrily along at express speed, and the fun was much appreciated till they drew near the beach and took down their sail. Owing to the [illegible] runner being unmanageable, their pike-pole proved useless to diminish the rate of travel, and they struck the shore with sledge hammer force in the vicinity of John Dynes, and were shot like peas off a plate about twenty-five feet amongst the scrub that then fringed the shingle, their hands and faces cut and torn, their clothes much in need of a tailor. The quilt was the only uninjured feature of the craft. Dynes' windmill received the bruised voyageurs until night fell when they made their weary way homeward more than satisfied with their first experience of this animated sport.

Before the days of railroads in this vicinity, steamboat and stage were the principal modes of travel. How keen was the competition between rival lines, by the former method may be judged from the fact that passengers were carried from Hamilton to Kingston for a quarter. In June, 1838, the steamer Queen of the West arrived with passengers from Toronto. They were barely landed when fire was discovered and the boat was pushed from the wharf and drifted across the bay, where she burned to the water's edge. She was afterwards towed back and became the foundation of E. C. Gunn's—now known as Myles'—wharf.

Three stage lines were in existence about this date—one to Brantford, run by Milton Davis, one to Toronto, by Hiram Weeks, and one to Niagara, by Henry Gerard. In the fall of 1838, the latter, while entering the town one dark night, near where the old Case homestead stands, on King street east, got off the road and into the swamp then existing on either side. The horses were extricated with difficulty, but the stage remained there till the following spring. No hint then of the possibilities of cement, or even tar macadam.

The large red brick building that stood at the foot of John street until 1895, when it was demolished to make room for a more modern structure, was used as a house of refuge, and formerly as a hospital, after the structure primarily built for that purpose had been converted into a house of refuge also—a natural transition seemingly, at least in Hamilton. It had been originally erected for a hotel by Nat Hughson in 1836, but never was put to that use. Its successful rival was a substantial stone building, still standing at the foot of McNab street, whose massive but dilapidated frame has doubtless excited the curiosity of passers by as to its identity. It was built by Allan Napier MacNab. Hughson's creation, after remaining idle for some time, was used for a term as a custom house. During its construction a sad accident was the outcome of a piece of carelessness on the part of a girl. There was a deep well on the premises, and while drawing water one afternoon, her pail became detached from the rope. A young Scotchman, working near by, gallantly came to her assistance and descended by means of a loop to recover the lost utensil, but scarcely had he reached the bottom when the stone sides fell in and entombed him. It was four o'clock in the morning before his body was recovered, a mangled mass.

Close by, some years later, but yet a score in advance of its successful completion, the first sod of the road to Port Dover was turned, an enterprise that was abandoned for the time being after grading had been done along the mountain side until the top was reached in the vicinity of Mount Albion.

Hamilton's first hospital was a large two-storey frame dwelling, painted white, at the head of Aurora street, a short distance up the hill, and was shaded by some large willows and forest trees. It was built some time in the thirties, and torn down in 1894, its site and the ground surrounding being turned into a park. Many mournful incidents were connected with its history in the dark days of the ship fever in 1849, whose numerous nameless victims lie sleeping in that lonely field on the heights overlooking Dundas marsh; and again, in the succeeding years ending in 1854, when cholera stalked hideously through the streets of the little city, and hurled loved ones away with shocking swiftness.

Adjoining, on the west side, where the high level pumping house is now located, was the corporation pound. In those days, and, indeed, till within thirty years ago, domestic animals were allowed much more liberty in this fair city—particularly in that section known as Corktown—than was compatible with the comfort of the citizens. Cows, pigs, geese, ducks, hens, and even goats, frequently disputed possession of the sidewalk with irate taxpayers; hence the pound and its keeper, Bellamy, some forty years ago, who was known to carry a shotgun at times, to protect himself from the wrath of delinquent owners.

And this brings the writer to the drastic method of disposing of muzzleless dogs at the same period by the agency of powder and shot, the weapon this time in the hands of a policeman. Many an unfortunate canine succumbed to this stern process of law which was fittingly commemorated in several verses of doggerel, one of which will suffice:

"Oh! hum, indeed, it was such fun
To see a Bishop with a gun
And Rychman with his beautiful son,
A-goin' out a-shootin'."

The "truck" system reigned paramount in those days of the olden time, and men were glad to get work at seventy-five cents per day. Coin of the realm was as scarce as the proverbial hen's teeth or angel's visits, barter being the chief medium of commercial intercourse. "Why, do you know," remarked my informant, "I actually worked for fourteen months at my trade

of cabinet-making for Josiah Armes, and all the cash I received in that time was twenty-five cents, and it was a Spanish quarter at that! I wanted a cow, and approached him for money for its purchase. I was told to go back to my work and he would see about it. Sure enough, the cow was at my place next day. Well, a cow requires feed, and I asked for money to get it. Again the order was given to resume work, and 'bedad!' a load of hay reached the cow shortly after." In the same way a lot of ground was secured on Catharine street, near Gore, at $[illegible] per foot front—not much less, by the way, than it can be bought for sixty years after—and every foot of it was paid for in labor. The house placed thereon and its modest contents were furnished in the same primitive manner by the ambitious owner. So went the world with our predecessors, and who can say they were less happy than present day citizens with their modern conveniences, their various extravagances, and as a sequence their bulky tax bills?

Hamilton's first temple of Thespis is said to have been a building on the northeast corner of King William and Catharine streets, which has long since disappeared. It was conducted as a theatre in 1846, and afterward was managed by a man named Richardson. Its successor occupied the northeast corner of John and Rebecca streets. Built originally for a chair factory in the fifties by Hiram, otherwise "Hickory" Clark, it was afterward used as a school before being utilized for theatrical purposes. A ramshackle old structure with white-washed interior, it was ill-befitted as a home of the tragic muse, but, perhaps, sufficiently commensurate with the talent of the "barn-stormers" who usually were wont to tread its boards. It went up in smoke one blustery March day in 1867.

As a contemporary centre of entertainment, the Mechanics' Hall, afterward transformed into the Academy of Music and now known to the present generation as Alexandra Arcade, was a place of mystery and delight to many staid citizens of to-day when in their youth. There were they first made acquainted with the drama and opera as interpreted by the Thompsons and Holmans, or other itinerant players; there gazed in wonder at the panorama, the diorama, the Hungarian glassblowers, the Swiss bellringers, or the wizard's feats of legerdemain; there listened delightedly to penny readings, the scientific lecture, the programme of reunions or the comicalities of the ventriloquist; had their heads felt by Fowler, or were amused by some other form of pleasure too blasé for the present age. This old resort, so full of agreeable memories, was built by Charles Wardman in 1851, Hutchinson Clarke, a former mayor of the city, being the architect.

"Hickory" Clark, of whom reference has been made, was of a most enterprising nature; too much so, indeed, for his own pecuniary aggrandisement. About 1857 he acquired a section of the mountain side a short distance east of Wellington street and undertook to turn it into a pleasure ground. A substantial stone house and stable were erected, terraces and groves formed, and swings, summer-houses, flag-poles and other paraphernalia suitable for such premises placed in position. But this worthy scheme, years ahead of its time, was never completed; and nature has ever since been busy obliterating man's handiwork, although traces may yet be seen of the unfruitful labor expended on this out-of-the-way locality.

And so the writer brings this rambling paper to a close. One might wander on indefinitely in pursuit of the waifs and strays of folklore so willingly contributed by our pioneers, but the one to whom is so largely due what has been already written, but it would require a volume to compass them. Reluctantly, is but brief mention made of that striking personality in the early growth of the city, Sir Allan Macnab, and various racy incidents omitted concerning him; of the inception of Hamilton's fire brigade over sixty years ago, its enthusiastic members and their manifold pranks; of colored Paul Brown, the gigantic, fat and grim town crier, who, with a bell in each hand, awoke the echoes, reciting his official utterances with snatches of song, the favorite burden of which was the discomfiture of the Yankees by the men of Gore in 1812; and of a host of other topics more or less interesting that cropped up while acquiring those already chronicled. The charge may fairly be laid that much or all of it is commonplace. Even so, it is equally true that the history of most communities is chiefly made up of the small tragedies of life. If it is the destiny of the majority of human kind to fret out their little lives, to fortune and to fame unknown. Gray's stirring admonition is equally appropriate:

> Let not Ambition mock their useful toil,
> Their homely joys and destiny obscure.

Such as they were, with all their imperfections—like even as we—they laid the foundation and helped to build the beautiful city we are proud to call home; and, with a few faltering, hoary exceptions here and there, now rest from their labors in God's acre on romantic Burlington Heights.

F. KIDNER

Militia Rolls of 1866

A CORRECT list of the names of those who were in the brigade of volunteers which was engaged at Ridgeway June 2, 1866, would be a very interesting possession at the present day. In the case of the members of the 13th of Hamilton, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to obtain such a roll. When the old James street drill hall of that regiment was burned in May 1876, the records of the corps were destroyed. The officers and non-commissioned officers of some of the companies, however, had copies of rolls. Col.-Sergt. John Alexander preserved the roll of No. 1 (A) Co. and notes that 43 of the 59 who served in June, 1866, were under fire at Ridgeway. These are the names on the roll:

Capt. Robert Grant
Lieut. J. M. Gibson
Ensign J. W. McKenzie
Col. Sergt. Wm. McCracken,
Sergt. John Alexander
Sergt. Wm. Valence
Sergt. J. M. Young
Corporal John McArthur
" John Holgate
" Wright
" Fergus Armstrong
Lance-Corporal Angus
Bugler Halliday
Private W. Ambridge
Wm. Balmer
J. Blunt
Michael Burkholder
" Wm. Black
" Ralph Caddy
" W. Carter

Private J. B. Campbell
J. M. Cook
Wm. Craig,
Chas. Corey
H. Clatterbuck
" Robert F. Dale
Alex. F[illegible]
" John Ferris
" Jas. Gordon
Alex. Grant
Alex. Hamilton
H. Hamilton
Edwin Hilder
E. Henderson
" John Heine
Chas. Hanson,
Wm. H. Jeffery
John Johnston
Jemmy Jones,
Thos. Muir

Private J. A. Murray
Jas Mann
Jas McArthur
Alex Mackay
Ed McGinn
W. B. Nichols,
F Nicholson
Alex Outerbridge
John H Fish
J. B. Plastow

Private Jas Stewart
Allan Stewart
H G Strathy
John Tovell
E H Tiffany
Ed Walsh
Robert Young
Cunningham Young

Sergt. Major Rossannal

The late John Alexander [illegible] from a sergeant of No. [illegible] Co. the following roll of men in that company in 1865

Major Catley
Captain Watson,
Lieut Pappe
Lieut H C Baker
Co Sergt Farmer
Sergt Webster
Richards
John Egan
Corporal Strickland
Richards
Wm Murray
Lance Corp Stoneman
J Egan
Bugler Samuel Rychman,
Private W Walker
John Blount,
Wm Edgar
Arthur Moore
Jas Clark
John Crockett,
Jos Brown
Jas Egan
Wm McAuley
Frank Evans
Robert Ormond
John Quigley
Samuel Myers,
J Vail

Private Richd Henry
McIntyre,
Wm Green
Alfred Moore
Chas Simpson
Thos. Christy
Brennan,
Jas Gerren
Jeffers
Tindal
Wm. McDonald
Robert Crockett,
Jas Kendall,
Wm Henderson,
Wm Keane
Fred Sachs
Henry Armstrong
Wm Park,
Jas Moore
Samuel Moore
John Emslie,
Jas. Allan
John Donnelly
Chas Burrows
Wm Aspel
Wm J Harris,
Thos. Wyatt
Thos. Kivington.

No roll of No. 3 Co. nor No. 4 is available but the following men are known to have been on service with these companies in June, 1866

No. 3 (C) COMPANY

Capt R N Law
Lieut Ferguson
Ensign Chas Armstrong
A H Moore,
Sergt Walter Greenhill
Chas Thomson
James Briers
Corp. John Knott
Lance-Corp H Barnard
Private Thos Stephens
Ira Cornwall
W Crossman

Private Samuel Howard
Rodger Murphy
Frank Furnish
Chas Kramer
Thos Ewan
J Johnston
G H Forsyth
„ Wm. Creech,
Wm Robins
David C White,
Abraham Goodman
Wm Hempstock

No. 4 (D) COMPANY

Lieut Percy Routh as comd
Capt John Brown
Ensign John B Young
Col Sergt Thos. S Ross
Sergt Alex Davidson
Robt Campbell
„ Jas. Hilton
Corp Wm Shuttleworth
James Greenhill
„ John Hilton
Private John Acheson
„ John Campbell

Private Wm Campbell,
John McRoberts
Fred Easton
R W Pentecost,
Fred J Ireland,
F W Pentecost,
Alex. Mackie,
Wm Hebden
Simpson
Wm Ross
W H Sutherland
W Dryland.

A copy of the pay sheet of No. 5 (E) Co for 1866 was kept by Col Sergt. Boustead and it has been loaned to the Wentworth Historical Society to make a copy The names are as follows

Captain Askin
Lieut Ritchie,
Ensign Joshua Hebden
Pay Sergt Wm Boustead,
Sergt Jas Heath
Gibbon
Jas. Robertson
Corp Loughlin
Webster
Hugh Wright
„ Small
„ Balch
Bugler Taylor

Private George Gregg
Mayne
Mason
Bordue,
Robt Addison
„ Samuel Bennett
Bray
Brown
„ Campbell
Jas Clark
„ Conquest
Wm R Crockett,
Drew

Private J. R. Donnelly
" Falkner
Freeman
Sutal
Lockerbie,
McGillivray
Meikle
Jas. Mi bee
John Mosley
Neil
M. D. Nuligan,
Nutt
Olver
Wm. Ormand
Jacob Orr
A. Phillips
J. Phillips,

Private Reid
H. Richards
E. Richards,
W. Taylor
Wagstaff
Thos. Walker
Webster
Whittaker
Wakefield
Howards
Hastings
McCabe
S. Taylor
" Andrew Leitch
Henry Wilson,
" Samuel Yearsley

In the possession of Capt. A. W. Roy who as an ensign was in command of No. 6 (F) Company of the 13th at Ridgeway is a copy of the pay roll of that company for the period June 1st to June 3rd, 1866. The names, rank, rate of pay and total amount are given in each case. Following are the names

Capt. Henry Erskine Irving
Lieut. John Young
Ensign Alex. W. Roy
Sergt. Robert Evans
" Ralph L. Gunn
" David Tait
Pay-Sergt. Alexander Allan
Corporal John Little
Jas. C. Black
Wm. Green
A. T. Duggan
Bugler James Traill
Private Andrew Angus
Alfred Armstrong
Wm. Armstrong
Daniel Brady
C. Britton,
Thomas Cameron
J. V. Farmer
J. Gilkison
T. J. C. Green
J. Goodfellow

Private A. Grossman
Jas. O. B. Gunn
Justus A. Griffin
Charles D. A. Heath
Robt. Hutchison
Wm. Irving
" Joseph J. Kenny
Allan Laud,
" D. Lake
" Wm. Lloyd
" J. V. Lloyd
Wm. Manson
George Marshall
Charles S. Mason
Thomas Miles,
John McHaffie,
Jas. McKay
Wm. Ogilvie
Alfred Powis,
Wm. Reid
Jas. Rennie
J. M. Riddell,

Private Alf. Roberts,
" Alex. Robb
Adam Rutherford
" Larett Smith
" Wm. Smith
" Samuel N. Sterling

Private C. St. Ledger
James D. Tuke,
" James Tindill
Wm. Warren,
Charles Williams

It is to be noted that this is not a list of those who were engaged at Ridgeway, though most of them were in that affair. Several of the above joined this company at Port Colborne after the engagement, and of those who served on June 2, 1866, Color Sergt. J. J. Mason had become Quarter-master, and several had been permitted to get substitutes and return to their business in the city. One of these was George Vallance, whose place in the company was taken by a substitute but two days before the battalion returned to Hamilton.

Capt. H. E. Irving and Lieut. John Young were both absent on June 2, and the command of the company on that occasion devolved upon the young ensign. The bugler of the company, James Trell, a small boy but a good bugler, was chosen by the commanding officer of the battalion as his orderly bugler for the day, and served in that capacity.

Twenty-eight of the above named members of No. 6 Co. received Fenian Raid medals in 1900, and others may have been living though they could not be located.

A Relic of Saint Lucia

THE Secretary of the Wentworth Historical Society has in his possession a quaint reminder of the capture of Saint Lucia, West Indies, by the British in the old French war. It is in the shape of a French dictionary printed at Paris in 1800 and was picked up on a book stall in Hamilton. Several years elapsed after its acquisition before it was noticed, despite frequent handling, that the front fly-leaf was attached to the cover by wafers, and on detaching it the following curious and time-worn inscription was noted:

W. Plenderleath.

A Prize in the Island of Saint Lucia, carried by storm at break of day, the 22nd of June, 1803, in less than an hour from the commencement of the attack, and five and thirty hours from the time of the expedition sailing from Barbados. The French Garrison (exclusive of officers) amounted to 514 after the capture.

The name at the top is evidently that of a British officer engaged in the expedition, who had retained the book as a souvenir of the affair. As hostilities had been renewed between Great Britain and France on March 14 of the same year, it denotes that no time was lost in annexing some of the latter's West Indian property.

Regarding the means by which this interesting curio came into this part of the world, the annals of the Wentworth Historical Society, published in 1899, page 97, state that a Major Plenderleath of the 49th Foot was severely wounded at the battle of Stony Creek (also on a June morning), ten years after the above episode. As the name is an uncommon one, it is a fair supposition that they both represent the same individual. Granting this, the dictionary likely accompanied him in his wanderings, was left behind while quartered in this vicinity previous to the battle at the city's present Harvey Park, found an obscure asylum in some farmhouse, and finally drifted into that literary graveyard of many a discarded tome—the junk shop.

Some Historical Notes

MR. D. B. GALBRAITH, of this city, is a well-preserved old gentleman, over fourscore years of age. He is of U. E. Loyalist stock, and it was while conversing with him a short time since, the interesting fact was learned that his father had despatched the first of the enemy at the battle of Queenston Heights. In speaking of the circumstance, Mr. Galbraith said: "Before dawn of the day of battle, my father was stationed on the bank of the Niagara, as one of the river guard [which, curious enough, was in command of Corporal Geo. H. Chisholm, father of Mr. D. B. Chisholm, an ex-mayor of this city]. Just as the mist was rising at daybreak he noticed three boat-loads of American troops approaching the Canadian shore, in the foremost of which was a man named Chappell, who was standing in the bow with his foot resting on the thwarts. My father immediately elevated his musket and, taking general aim, fired, the ball hitting Chappell in the mouth and killing him. He was the first man to fall, but not the last by any means. Some fifty years ago," he continued, "while in business here, an elderly man entered my store who had been well acquainted with Chappell in Buffalo, and, while conversing with me on old times, he referred to the sudden taking-off of his friend at the Heights. His surprise may be imagined when he learned that he was talking with a son of the man who had unwittingly acted as Chappell's executioner."

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THE present generation of grocers are likely unaware that smuggling was extensively practised in their business sixty or seventy years ago. At that time the tea trade of Canada was in the hands of the East India Company, and tea from any other source was contraband. "I have sold them tea in those days," remarked an old merchant, "nasty black stuff at seven York shillings a pound, that you could not give away now." The Americans, on the other hand, were subject to no such restrictions, and the best teas of China were brought over in Yankee clipper bottoms, and placed fresh on the market. In consequence, a lively smuggling business was indulged in by some Canadian merchants. A schooner wheat-laden was consigned, say, to Oswego, and on the return trip would carry a valuable cargo of tea. The Canadian shore reached, a convenient landing was made at some retired spot, three or four miles from the port she first sailed from. Trusty farmers were on hand with their wagons, and the chests quickly conveyed to certain barns and haymows, there to remain until such time as the possible collusion between a vessel off-shore and tea-chests on land would not likely be entertained. With equal precaution the merchandise eventually found its way into many country stores, and was packed away in snug hiding-places between partitions, where a space was left sufficiently large to stow sundry chests all unsuspected except by those in the secret. The same lawless methods were applied to tobacco and boots and shoes, the trade in the former being confined by law to that grown and manufactured in the country.

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ABOUT fifty years ago there died in Ancaster a worthy yeoman named Benjamin Smith. There is nothing remarkable in this fact alone, as generations of Smiths, before and since, have in like manner been gathered to their fathers. The interest connected with this particular representative lies in a diary which he left behind, and which is naturally treasured by his descendants as a most unique object in its way. It is now in the possession of School Inspector J. H. Smith. This diary was started in 1795, and for 61 years, without the omission of a single day, its owner is said to have chronicled passing events with a faithfulness rarely emulated. Not only during the peaceful pursuits of pastoral life, but in the midst of the turmoil of war he made his daily jottings while presenting a bold front to his country's foes, for he took part in numerous engagements on the frontier during the war of 1812, including Queenston Heights, and notes a number of times being "warned" to turn out, which he never failed to do promptly. He tells in its pages also how he conducted a profitable trade in a certain fiery beverage when both he and the century were young, and the temperance sentiment was not so fully developed as at present; and in later years gives a no less faithful record of prayer-meetings, love feasts and other means of grace attended as surely as the Sundays rolled round. In like manner did miscellaneous affairs of more or less interest pass in review beneath the pen of this painstaking scribe to awake feelings of curiosity and wonder in those coming after.

F. K.

Monument Sites

With Correspondence and Papers Relating Thereto

ON the 5th of July, 1889, about six months after the organization the Wentworth Pioneer and Historical Society addressed a petition to Parliament, requesting that a grant be made for the erection of monuments at Stoney Creek and Burlington Heights. This did not bring any immediate result, but Mr. Geo. H. Mills, the then president, and other officers of the Society, kept the matter constantly before the Government, by correspondence and personal interviews. Their efforts were ably seconded by the County and City members of the House of Commons, and the Senators residing in Hamilton. All of these were members of the Society and took a warm interest in its projects.

At the Parliamentary session of 1894 an appropriation was made for monuments at several historical points, and encouragement was given to those asking that Stoney Creek and Burlington Heights might soon be suitably marked.

In the meanwhile the officers and active members of the Wentworth Historical Society had been making a study of the battle-field of Stoney Creek and of that part of the Heights where the British troops were entrenched in June, 1813, and whence they made their sortie on the memorable night of June 5, 1813. In this study, historical documents have been examined and enquiries made of people who remembered the battle, and of the sons of men who fought in it, for the purpose of ascertaining the proper position for the monument. As a result of the investigations of the Wentworth Historical Society, its officers decided that the spot on the north side of the present road known as Smith's Knoll was the most suitable place. Not only was it the scene of some of the hottest fighting on the morning of June 6, 1813, but from a long stretch of road a monument placed there would stand prominently before travelers.

A few extracts from the minutes of the Society and from the local papers will show somewhat of the work then done by the officers of the Wentworth Historical Society.

At the annual meeting of the Society in June, 1894, it was moved by Adam Brown, seconded by Hugh C. Baker, and resolved: "That the lady members of the Society shall be a committee to aid the Society in carrying out its objects, with power to add to their number, and with power to elect annually from their membership a President and Vice-President, who shall be members of the Executive Council, and the President so elected shall be a Vice-President of this Society, and with power to elect a Secretary and a Treasurer, and that such Committee shall be governed by the rules of the Society."

"Oct. 23, 1894.—On motion the following Committee was appointed to select sites for monuments at Stoney Creek and Burlington Heights: Hon. D. McInnes, J. W. Jones and J. H. Land."

"Oct. 30, 1894.—The Committee appointed to secure monument sites reported having visited Stoney Creek and inspected available locations. Geo. Fisher offered the old Gage homestead, with four acres, including the hill, for $2500. The site the Committee thought most suitable was opposite this, on the north side of the road. The owner was absent.

Moved by J. H. Land, seconded by J. A. Griffin, and resolved, That his Honor Judge Muir, F. W. Fearman, J. W. Jones, with the President and the Secretary, be a committee to select a suitable site on the battleground of Stoney Creek for the erection of a monument to commemorate the battle, subject to the approval of the Dominion Government and this Society.

Mrs. Calder urged strongly the selection of the four acres and house offered by Mr. Fisher, being part of the Gage farm."

Nov. 14, 1894.—The Committee appointed at the last meeting to secure a site for the monument on Stoney Creek reported that the following offers had been secured: From Mr. Fisher, first, for four acres, including house and point of hill, $

$1600; second, 40 feet square on point of hill, with roadway to same, $300. From Mr. Smith, lot 42 x 60 on north side of road for $50, with the proviso that an iron fence should be erected round it, with four stone steps from the road up.

"The Committee recommended the acceptance of Mr. Smith's offer.

"Mrs. Calder strongly opposed this and urged the acceptance of Mr. Fisher's offer of house and four acres.

"Mr. Mills said a suggestion had been made that it would be well to erect a building for a museum and repository, as well as for meetings, in Harvey Park. He had asked for an appointment with the Parks Committee on Friday evening. He suggested that a deputation be named.

"The report of the Committee was adopted on motion of Mr. Fearman, seconded by Mr. Land.

"Mr. Land moved, seconded by Mr. McKay, That the President, Vice-President and Secretary be a deputation to wait on the Parks Committee.—Carried."

"The deputation met the Parks Committee on Nov. 16, and presented the case. The proposition was favorably received and a sub-committee appointed to accompany the delegation, select a site and arrange details."

"The sub-committee and delegation met on Wednesday, Nov. 21, and, proceeding to Harvey Park, selected a site on the highest point in the grounds, near the entrance gate. The Society is to be allowed to erect a picturesque log building for a museum and for holding its meetings, and the Parks Committee to place the Park curator in charge of such building. If suitable accommodation for himself and family is provided he will act as curator of the museum and caretaker of the building free of charge. This agreement was submitted to and ratified by the City Council at its first meeting thereafter."

The Ladies' Committee was organized May 21, 1895, with Mrs. W. E. Sanford as President and Mrs. J. Calder as Vice-President. The following report appeared in the Spectator of May 21:

"About forty ladies gathered at the Board of Trade rooms this morning to organize a feminine auxiliary to the Wentworth Historical Society. The meeting was enthusiastic and entered into the scheme for dabbling in archaeology and historical research with apparent zeal. They decided to form the auxiliary to act in conjunction with the society, to aid in establishing a historical museum at Harvey Park and to raise funds to aid in

forming a collection of valuable relics. The following officers were unanimously elected: Mrs. Sanford, President; Mrs. Calder, Vice-President; Mrs. Teetzel, Secretary; Mrs. E. Martin, Treasurer; Executive Committee to consist of the officers, Mrs. Leggatt, Mrs. T. H. Pratt, Mrs. Papps, and Mrs. Arthur Gates."

At the annual meeting on June 6, 1895, the Secretary reported that the Ladies' Committee had undertaken to raise the necessary funds for the erection of the memorial building in Harvey Park.

In November, 1895, the Ladies' Committee held an entertainment in the Drill Hall, Hamilton, which they called a Military Encampment, to raise funds for the proposed memorial building. This was quite successful, and over $1000 was raised.

On Dec. 5, 1895, at a meeting of the Executive Council, Mr. Mills stated that the Council had been called together to express the gratification of the Society at the success of the Military Encampment gotten up by the Ladies' Committee, and that the expression of it should be sent them.

A lengthy resolution of thanks was passed, which ended as follows: "And be it resolved that the Secretary convey to the Ladies' Committee the unqualified thanks of this Committee for their patriotic efforts to promote the objects of this Society."

Mr. Geo. H. Mills and the local members of Parliament continued to press upon the Government the advisability of erecting a monument at Stoney Creek, and preferred the site which had been selected. At length an appropriation was made for that purpose, and the Minister of Militia promised to send an officer of the Department to select a site. He said the officer would consult with the officers of the Wentworth Historical Society, and to a great extent be guided by them in his choice.

Shortly after the money had been raised for the building in Harvey Park, some of the leading members of the Ladies' Committee came to the conclusion that the Society was wrong in its choice of a site for monument and museum, and took such action as prevented the erection of proposed building. In consequence considerable friction arose in the Society, which culminated in May, 1899, when a number of the members of the Ladies' Committee, including most of its officers, separated from the Society

and formed The Women's Wentworth Historical Society.

Dundurn Park was purchased by the city of Hamilton in the autumn of 1899. Harvey Park, which adjoins Dundurn, was incorporated with it, and all placed under the control of commissioners, called the Park Board. This procedure terminated the arrangement made between the City Council and the Wentworth Historical Society, whereby the Society was to be permitted to build a memorial cottage.

One of the first steps taken by the new society was the purchase of the Gage homestead and four acres at Stoney Creek, for the sum of $[illegible]. The point of hill in rear of the house was then offered to the Government as a site for the proposed monument. The Minister of Militia, overlooking the fact that a previous offer had been made, and that he had proposed sending an officer, accepted the offer. Mr. Mills renewed his correspondence with the Minister, with the result that his acceptance of the offer of the Women's Historical Society was withdrawn, the promise to send an officer renewed, and the case relegated to the position in which it was before. And there the matter rests.

That the Wentworth Historical Society is not alone in its view of the case appears from the following facts: In 1899 about twenty-five delegates from various branches of the Canadian Club visited Hamilton and Stoney Creek. After a careful study of the ground and of the documents relating to it, they were unanimously of the opinion that Smith's Knoll was the proper site. A petition signed by sixty-three prominent citizens of Stoney Creek has been sent to the Government asking that the monument be placed on that knoll. The trustees of the Canadian Club of Hamilton shortly after sent a memorial on the subject to the Government, one clause of which reads as follows:

> "The President and chief officers of the Club having personally inspected the battle-field and the hill to the south of Gage's farmhouse, which is to be included in the proposed park, and having reported fully thereon, be it resolved: That in the opinion of the trustees Smith's Knoll is in every way the most suitable and proper site for a monument to commemorate the victory, as it was a most important strategic point in the battle-field, and is a beautiful spot, close to the main road, and so elevated as to make it impossible for any person to pass by without having his attention drawn to any monument erected upon it.

The officers of the Wentworth Historical Society have no personal end to serve in the matter except a desire to see the best place chosen for a historic monument.

A synopsis of the later correspondence is subjoined.

Nov. 11, 1894—Geo. H. Mills to Thos. Beasley, City Clerk. Anticipates Government grant for monuments, and requests appointment with Parks Committee regarding site for Monument and Memorial Building in Harvey Park.

Nov. 17, 1894—Extracts from Spectator and Herald in regard to proposed building in Harvey Park.

May, 1895—Report from Wentworth Historical Society to Royal Society of Canada, giving some account of year's work and referring to monument sites and proposed building.

June 28, 1895—Geo. H. Mills to Mrs. J. E. Charlton. Gives a resumé of facts regarding site for building in Harvey Park, and the funds raised for that purpose.

The very voluminous correspondence regarding monuments at Stoney Creek and Burlington Heights, which was carried on during the years 1889–1898, between the late Geo. H. Mills, the Minister of Militia, and various other members of Parliament, is not in the possession of the Society, and is not apropos to the question of sites.

June 20, 1899—Copy of resolution prepared by trustees of Canadian Club of Hamilton and forwarded to Minister of Militia. States that the President and other officers of the Club have inspected battle-field of Stoney Creek, and are of the opinion that Smith's Knoll is the most suitable site for monument. It also makes suggestions for design of monument.

June 19, 1899—Geo. H. Mills to Hon. F. W. Borden, Minister of Militia. Referring to grant of $3000 for monuments at Stoney Creek and Burlington Heights, asks what proportion is to be assigned to each.

June 23, 1899—Captain A. Benoit, Secretary of Minister of Militia, to Geo. H. Mills. When estimates have been passed the Wentworth Historical Society will be notified of sums available for Stoney Creek and Burlington Heights monuments.

July 13, 1899—Geo. H. Mills to Hon. F. W. Borden. Encloses expression of opinion regarding suitable site for proposed monument at Stoney Creek, endorsing choice of Committee of Wentworth Historical Society, and signed by 63 residents of Stoney Creek, and asking that the Militia Department investigate before deciding on site.

July, 1899—Copy of statement to Wentworth Historical Society regarding monument site, signed by 63 residents of Stoney Creek.

July 15, 1899—Captain Benoit to Geo. H. Mills. Acknowledges receipt of letter of 13th inst., states that its contents have been noted by the Department, and proceeds to say: "The spot for the monument is naturally the one where the battle of June 6, 1813, was fought, and I must let you know that the piece of ground in question has already been offered to the Crown by the Women's Wentworth Historical Society, and accepted. Should it prove, however, that there is a mistake in the choice, your application will be considered."

July 17, 1899—Geo. H. Mills to Hon. F. W. Borden. Acknowledges receipt of letter of 15th. Fears a great mistake in regard to site for monument. Surmises that the Women's Wentworth Historical Society, organized a few weeks ago, has been recognized as the Wentworth Historical Society, which was established nearly eleven years ago. The Women's Society has had nothing whatever to do with the negotiations with Militia Dept. for proposed monument at Stoney Creek. Gives reasons why their site is not suitable. He says: "In one of the letters from your Department to me, I was led to believe that the selection of site would probably be left to the Wentworth Historical Society. I therefore paid little attention to the newspaper paragraphs stating that your Dept. had accepted the offer of the Women's Historical Society. I however wrote to Mr. Thos. Bain, M.P., about these paragraphs, and he seemed to think as I did, that they were not reliable." He expresses the hope that the mistake will be rectified.

July 17, 1899—Geo. H. Mills to Hon. F. W. Borden. Second letter of this date. On same subject, but requests the Minister to take the trouble to examine the letters from his Dept. to the writer in the past from which he had gathered that the Wentworth Historical Society was to be consulted about choice of site. Refers to resolution of Canadian Club, and hopes that this important matter will receive grave consideration, in order that historical exactness may be preserved.

July 19, 1899—Capt. A. Benoit to Geo. H. Mills. If the Women's Wentworth Historical Society are in possession of the

land on which the battle was fought, as they contend, the monument must be erected there, in conformity with precedent established at Lundy's Lane, Chrysler's Farm and Chateauguay. Although several sites were offered in each case, the decisions were always in favor of the very heart of the battle. History decides the matter.

July 21, 1899—Geo. H. Mills to Hon. F. W. Borden, acknowledging receipt of letter of 19th inst. States that the site known as Smith's Knoll was the very heart of the battle of June 6, 1813. From this knoll the American cannon were captured, and the fact can be established; while the hill to the south of the Gage house was not occupied by either the enemy or the British during the battle. Mrs. Calder, of the Women's Historical Society, whose grandfather occupied the "Gage House" during the war, is naturally anxious that the monument should be on her grandfather's farm. If spot offered by the women is accepted, a great mistake will be made. The Wentworth Historical Society has been working disinterestedly in the matter for many years without the slightest personal or individual interest on the part of any member except that referred to. Suggests that a competent person be named by the Department to report on the facts.

July 22, 1899—Capt. Benoit to Geo. H. Mills. Is directed to acknowledge receipt of letters of 15th and 21st inst., and to state that the matter will receive immediate attention. Mrs. Calder was written to this morning in following terms: "On the assertion contained in your communication that the Gage Farm was the centre of the battle-field I naturally answered that the spot in question was accepted, but I would now appear that this assertion is contested and the Department will investigate the matter by sending an officer there and make sure before adopting any site for the monument that the same is erected where it best indicates the action of 6th June, 1813."

July 27, 1899—Geo. H. Mills to Hon. F. W. Borden. Acknowledges receipt of letter of 22nd inst. Thanks the Minister on behalf of the Society for the determination expressed in that letter. Will be happy at any time to furnish the officers with any reliable information in his possession, or direct him at once to sources regarded by this Society as reliable, for his information.

Copy without date of letter from Geo. H. Mills to Hon. F. W. Borden—Encloses clipping from Hamilton Times newspaper of 4th inst., which he thinks contains truthful statement of proceedings connected with proposed monument at Stoney

Creek. Again asks that the Wentworth Historical Society may have an opportunity to furnish officer from Department the sources, historical and traditional, whence the Society reached its conclusion.

Aug. 19, 1899—Capt. Benoit to Geo. H. Mills. Acknowledges receipt of letter containing clipping from Hamilton Times of 4th inst. Is directed to say that the officer sent to ascertain the real site of battle of Stoney Creek will put himself in communication with Mr. Mills for the purpose of obtaining information on the subject.

Aug. 28, 1899—President F. W. Fearman to Hon. F. W. Borden. Expresses pleasure of Wentworth Historical Society with the news that the Government has made an appropriation for monument in commemoration of battle of Stoney Creek which probably saved Canada to the British Empire. Hopes that at an early date grant may be supplemented by larger amount, so that a truly worthy monument may be erected on this historic spot. The letter so concisely states many facts, that it seems desirable to make the following quotation from it.

"You have no doubt heard that there is a difference of opinion regarding the selection of a site for the memorial. The Wentworth Historical Society is composed of men whose aim is to collect and preserve records and relics of our country's history, and to secure the preservation and marking of historic spots. In pursuance of this object, the Society has for eleven years taken great pains to gather information as to the facts regarding the battle, in order to find where the hottest contests in the engagement took place. The Society as a body and by its committees, has visited the ground on various occasions and has interviewed the old people in the neighborhood, thus gaining such information pertaining to the subject as is available, being anxious to reach a just and true conclusion in the matter so that the monument may be erected on the correct and most public spot that can be obtained, where it may be seen by all at all times. This Society after much study of the grounds and careful attention to the stories and legends of old residents, made its decision, which has been endorsed by many other visitors and societies. The spot selected is Smith's Knoll, and is on the north side of the travelled road and of the electric railway which runs from Hamilton through Stoney Creek, being quite close to both. We are pleased to say that Mr. Hiram Smith, on whose farm this knoll is located, offers to present the land to the Government. This is undoubtedly the most suitable site, not only because here was the centre of the contest, and here will a monument be most conspicuous, but here also lie the remains of many of the brave soldiers who gave their lives for their country on that day, and here are found articles of clothing, accoutrements and arms, belonging to both armies. The members of the Wentworth Historical Society have no self-interest nor prejudice to satisfy in this matter, but are actuated by the desire that the most suitable place should be selected, and know that great care is necessary in the selection."

Nov. 22, 1899—Capt. A. Benoit to F. W. Fearman, Pres't Wentworth Historical Society. Directed to state that Militia Department intends to take steps for erection of monument on battle-field of Stoney Creek. Wants to know whether the Society is prepared to contribute any sum to supplement the grant voted by Parliament in order that a good monument may be erected.

Nov. 27, 1899—Justus A. Griffin to Capt. A. Benoit. Letter of 22nd to F. W. Fearman, Esq., Pres. W. H. S., having been referred to the Executive Council, it has instructed the Secretary to say it is awaiting visit of officer whom the Minister of Militia said he would send. Amount that can be raised and contributed by the Society to supplement grant of Government will be governed to a large extent by location of site, owing to differences of opinion. Society will be glad to send delegation with officer to Stoney Creek, and hope soon to receive the visitor.

May 1, 1900—The officers of the Wentworth Historical Society to Hon. F. W. Borden. Refers to recent visit of the Minister to Hamilton and discussion which then took place. Gives brief resumé of facts regarding controversy about site, gives reasons why Smith's Knoll should be chosen. The impression having been given the Minister at the time of his visit that there was a controversy between the ladies and the gentlemen, it is pointed out that the present officers of the Society were among its originators and had been active in the movement to have the site of the battle of June 6, 1813, marked, and that they had been assisted by a large number of ladies. They state that the great majority of the ladies who assisted in carrying out the objects of the Society still remain members of the original Society and warmly support the selection of Smith's Knoll as the proper site for monument. Reference is made to a letter from these ladies accompanying this letter, also to a similar one from a number of prominent persons who have from time to time assisted the original Society. They call attention to the fact that while the new society, called The Women's Wentworth Historical Society, organized in 1899, numbers among its members some of the ladies who had interested themselves in the original Society, the majority of the original members still support the original Society, and urge that it is but just that the Society which has done so much work and been at such pains and expense for many years, should have more weight than the society recently formed, apparently with the single object of securing the selection of a site for the Stoney Creek monument at a point known to be objectionable to the original Society, and which is unsuitable for the purpose of a monument. Reference is also made to the Minister's letter of July 22, 1899, regarding the sending of an officer, and it is asked that this Society may receive the same notice of time and where the investigation is made that the Women's Wentworth Historical Society may receive. Attention is called to documents previously forwarded, and to the offer of Mr Smith to donate Smith's Knoll for the purpose of the monument

May 1, 1900—Letter from thirty-one ladies, members of the original Wentworth Historical Society to Hon. F W. Borden. They request that Smith's Knoll may be selected as the site of monument

May 1, 1900—Letter from a number of prominent citizens to Hon. F. W. Borden. Requests that Smith's Knoll be accepted as site for monument, being the spot where the very heart of the battle was fought, June 6, 1813.

June 25, 1901—Justus A. Griffin, Sec'y W. H. S., to Hon. F. W. Borden. Asks whether an appropriation for monuments at Stoney Creek and Burlington Heights [illegible] session and if so how it was apportioned

June 29, 1901—L. J. Pinault, Dep. Minister of Militia to Justus A. Griffin. No vote of Parliament for a monument at Stoney Creek, and no appropriation available for that purpose

JUSTUS A. GRIFFIN
Secretary Wentworth Historical Society.

Our First President

On the 16th of August, 1901, at an early hour in the morning, there passed away one of the most patriotic and disinterested of the citizens of Hamilton. While health and vigor lasted, Mr. Mills gave his well directed energies to promote the welfare of his birth-place and his native land; when failing health and the weight of years compelled him to retire from active work still unflagging was his interest in their welfare and advancement. Indeed, he would have been justified in adopting as his own the civic motto "Advance commerce, prudence, industry."

George Hamilton Mills, son of James Mills, U. E. Loyalist, was born in Hamilton, Nov. 20, 1827. His mother's maiden name was Christina Hess, also of a U. E. Loyalist family. One of his early instructors was Dr. Rae, a very learned man with broad views and ideas in advance of his time, who conducted a school for boys in the then village of Hamilton. Of his ability and literary attainments, Mr. Mills entertained a very high opinion. His education was continued under the late Dean Geddes, and at Victoria College, Cobourg. In 1846 he commenced the study of law, being articled to Burton & Sadler. Mr. Burton of this firm was afterward Chief Justice Sir George W. Burton.

Mr. Mills was called to the bar in 1851, having passed his final examinations under the Hon. Robert Baldwin and Sir John A. Macdonald.

He married, March 24, 1854, Frances, daughter of the late Andrew Deacon, of Picton, Ont., and grand-daughter of the late Thomas Deacon, of the Ordnance Department, Kingston.

As a young man Mr. Mills took a prominent part in civic affairs. He first served the city as an alderman in 1857, when he represented St. George's Ward. In 1858 he was elected Mayor of the city. His interest in the welfare of his native place continued unabated, and in 1860 he was one of the active advocates for the building of the Crystal Palace, and chairman of the committee which negotiated the purchase of what is now Victoria Park. In 1869, again representing St. George's Ward, he made a motion which resulted in the construction of the Hamilton & Lake Erie Railway. He also moved the first resolution endorsing the Hamilton & Northwestern Railway. In the years 1870, 1871, 1872 and 1877 Mr. Mills was chosen alderman, and during most of these years acted as chairman of the Finance Committee.

His sympathies and interests were not, however, confined to municipal and commercial affairs. He had a keen appreciation of the beautiful, loved his garden, and apparently the garden loved him, for wonderful success attended his labors in floriculture, in which, as in everything, he was very methodical. But his love of nature extended beyond his own well-kept homestead; he did much toward securing the improvement and beautification of the city by fostering the floral and arboreal adornment of its streets, squares and parks. He took an active part in, if he did not originate, the movement which transformed what is now Gore Park from a macadamized cabstand into the scene of brilliant beauty which now adorns the centre of the city. In 1860 he was elected President of the Hamilton Horticultural Society, and held that office in the years 1860 and 1869. In 1874 he was made a life member. The Society was at that time the leading floral organization of the country.

Mr. Mills was elected President of the Victoria Mutual Fire Insurance Company in 1863 and held that position till 1900 when he resigned.

Before the organization of the present active militia force, Mr. Mills was a captain of the sedentary militia. His commission as lieutenant was from Sir Edmund Walker Head and bears date of March 5, 1856; the commission as captain was also issued by Sir Edmund W. Head, and is dated June 19, 1860. The sedentary militia never were called out even for drill after that date, but Mr. Mills always continued to be interested in everything relating to the defense as well as in the development and prosperity of the country.

As a loyal man, rejoicing in the welfare and growth of the

city, the Province, and the Dominion, he felt the importance of preserving those things which throw light upon the history of the past, that the public mind might be aroused to a patriotic zeal by a knowledge of the achievements of our predecessors under difficulties of which we know little. Such sentiments, combined with a well-informed and cultivated mind, good literary ability, legal training and genial manners, made him an ideal presiding officer for a historical society.

In the summer of 1888, a party of gentlemen spending a week at Niagara were examining the ruins of old Fort George and noting the dilapidation of Fort Mississauga, when a conversation arose regarding the need of repairs. It was suggested that the people and the Government of Canada should devise some means to repair and preserve historic landmarks. The Hamilton men in the party discussed the subject again on their return to the city, and concluded that it was an opportune time for the organization of a historical society in this city. When the idea was presented to Mr. Mills, he at once gave his hearty support, and by his energy and good management soon brought the project into practical shape. In January, 1889, The Wentworth Historical Society completed its organization. Mr. Mills was elected President without a dissenting voice, and for nearly eleven years he filled that position. The aims and objects of the Society were those of its President; they were ever in his mind. To secure the erection of monuments upon the most desirable sites, in order to commemorate important historical events, he carried on an extensive correspondence with members of Parliament, heads of Militia Department, and in fact with everybody whom he thought could influence those in authority to take an interest in the proper marking of historic points. In this volume and in previous publications of the Wentworth Historical Society are evidences of his indefatigable efforts in the historic field. On his retirement from the Presidency, and when his health prevented his regular attendance, the Honorary President with unabated interest kept himself in touch with the Society and its work, continuing his correspondence on its behalf as long as he had strength for the effort. Even to the last his interest never failed, and only a few days before his departure, realizing that the end was near, he sent for the Secretary, that he might conede to his care papers which he wished to have used in the proposed volumes of the Society's proceedings. On that occasion he expressed his views about the Society and its work, and they will be carried out as nearly as possible by the present officers, who feel that they have lost not only a good presiding officer, but a genial and entertaining friend, whose studies and well-balanced mind qualified him for positions which his modesty prevented him from seeking.

History deals not with the future, yet the true historian studies the path with a view to the future, and while we mourn our departed friend and President, we know that his integrity, patriotism, his kindliness and his generosity were inspired by his faith in God and the deep spiritual feeling which sustained him in his weakness and pain. Though his star has set upon these scenes, it has risen upon fairer views.

JUSTUS A. GRIFFIN.

HAMILTON, May 7, 1903.

Resolutions

Sept. 12, 1899—Moved by Geo. H. Mills, seconded by Chas. Lemon, "That application be made to the City Council for room in Dundurn Castle for our books, historical papers and relics, and that the Secretary write to the Mayor, requesting him to appoint a time at his convenience for a delegation of this Society to wait upon the Council and present its application."

Nov. 20, 1899—Moved by J. O. Brant Sero, seconded by Major Snider, "That this Society contribute $10 to the Laura Secord Monument Fund."

Nov. 24, 1899—Letters received from Hon. F. W. Borden, Minister of Militia, and from H. McCarthy, asking what this Society would contribute to assist in erecting a monument at Stoney Creek.

Moved by Chas. Lemon, seconded by J. O. Brant-Sero, and resolved, "That the amount which can be raised and contributed will be governed to a large extent by the location selected, the location will also affect the cost of the monument, and that the Secretary write to the Minister of Militia, expressing the views of the Society."

Moved by C. R. McCullough, seconded by J. G. Y. Burkholder, and resolved, "That Mr. Geo. H. Mills be requested to allow his article entitled 'The Historic Value of Smith's Knoll' to be published."

Moved by Honorary President Geo. H. Mills, seconded by Charles Lemon, and resolved, "That this Society desires to express its sincere sympathy with its worthy President, F. W. Fearman, in his recent bereavement, occasioned by the death of his beloved wife, whose noble, kindly and charitable disposition was widely known and most highly appreciated. Nor has our President alone solely suffered by this bereavement; this Society has good reason to regret it, as her devotion at all times to its objects and advancement has left an impression on its members that cannot be eradicated.

That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President."

At this meeting it was reported that at the last meeting of the Board of Parks Commissioners, a room had been set apart for the books, etc., of this Society.

April 30, 1900—Moved by J. G. Y. Burkholder, seconded by Chas. Lemon, "That the delegates to Ontario Historical Society be entertained at luncheon at Dundurn Park on 1st day of annual meeting of Ont. Hist. Soc., Wednesday, June 6 next."

May 26, 1900—Moved by Chas. Lemon, seconded by Mrs. E. Martin and resolved, "That the officers and Executive Committee of the Women's Wentworth Historical Society be asked to lunch with us at Dundurn, Wednesday, June 6, at 12 noon."

April 9, 1901—Moved by Mrs. Holden, seconded by Chas. Lemon, and resolved, "That the Corresponding Secretary be and hereby is instructed to write to Mrs. B. E. Charlton, and to Mr. A. McKay expressing the sympathy of the Society in the bereavements they have sustained by the recent deaths."

May 7, 1901—Moved by Mrs. Fessenden, seconded by Chas. Lemon, "That this Society learns with regret of the death of the late Dr. Scadding, of Toronto, and that the Cor. Secretary write to bereaved family, expressing the sympathy felt by this Society."

Oct. 22, 1901—Moved by Mrs. Fessenden, seconded by J. H. Land, and resolved, "That this Society desires to express its sympathy with Mrs. Mills and the family of the late Honorary President, George H. Mills, in the bereavement they have suffered, and that a suitable letter be prepared by Mr. Lemon, Mr. Land, and the Secretary."

WENTWORTH
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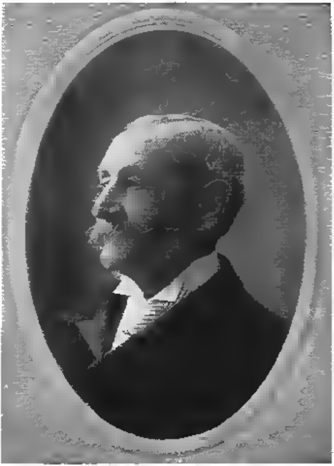

GEORGE H MILLS

First President Wentworth Historical Society

JOURNAL & TRANSACTIONS

of the

WENTWORTH
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Volume Three

Authors of papers alone responsible for statements
made and opinions expressed therein

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Officers for 1901-'2

F. W. Fearman, *President*
Mrs. Edward Martin, *First Vice-President*
Charles Lemon, *Second Vice-President*
Mrs. J. Rose-Holden, *Third Vice-President*
Justus A. Griffin, *Secretary-Treasurer*
Mrs. Clementina Fessenden, *Corresponding Secretary*

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Rev. E. M. Bland
Major F. Snider
J. G. Y. Burkholder

Mrs. S. Carry
Mrs. S. Slater
J. H. Land
J. W. Jones

OFFICERS *of* LADIES COMMITTEE

Mrs. J. Rose-Holden, *President*
Mrs. R. G. Sutherland, *First Vice-President*
Mrs. J. H. Land, *Second Vice-President*
Miss Ferris, *Secretary*
Mrs. Martin, *Treasurer*

GATHER AND KEEP.

At first glance the words—gather and keep—appear to be the fit motto of a miser; but it was with no miserly intent that the Wentworth Historical Society adopted the motto, "Colligere et Custodire." It is as custodians we collect and keep for the use and instruction of the public; not hoarding, but preserving. We gather from forgotten nooks, out of the way places, and even from scrap heaps, records and relics descriptive or illustrative of the past, to save them from oblivion or from destruction. We keep them that all who wish may learn from days gone by lessons of encouragement and draw inspiration for the present and the future.

Since volume two of the Transactions of this Society was published early in 1899 the city of Hamilton has gathered into its parks system the historic and charming Dundurn Park and Castle, which the Parks Board is to keep for the public. In connection with the negotiations which led to the purchase of Dundurn, the officers and members of this Society had an important part, and they were also instigators of the movement which has resulted in the Castle being used as a museum. Immediately after the purchase of the property this Society sent a deputation to the Parks Committee of the City Council, asking that a room be allotted to the Society, in which it might keep its books and relics. The Committee agreed to do so, but difficulties arose in the way of carrying out that plan on account of the jealousy of a number of societies which did not recognize the peculiar relation of a historical society to the public. In the meanwhile a Parks Commission had been appointed partly to prevent the alienation of any portion of the park for railway or other purposes, and the officers of the Wentworth Historical Society suggested to the new Parks Board that a museum be established under the auspices of the Board. That proposition having been accepted, the belongings of this Society were given as a nucleus.

Other collections have been given or lent, and there is a good prospect that a fine museum will be maintained. A member of the Executive, Mrs. Carry, has loaned her collection, which includes an exhibit of shells which is said to be the second best in the Dominion of Canada, containing about two thousand shells.

A few facts relating to Dundurn and its purchase which are not generally known may interest the readers of this volume and assist future historians.

In the fourth quarter of the eighteenth century, near the close of the American war for independence, a young man from the province of New York came to the Head of the Lake, located himself on that part of the Heights which we now call Dundurn, and opened trade with the Indians. Richard Beasley was born in July, 1759, according to the inscription on his tombstone. Regarding his history previous to his arrival in Canada, little is known. He had a brother, Thomas, who was employed by the Hon. Richard Cartwright, of Kingston, in the management of a mill at or near Napanee. In Mr. Cartwright's letter book for the years 1799, 1800, 1801 and 1802, are copies of a number of letters to Mr. Richard Beasley, in some of which he is addressed as "Dear Richard," in others, "Dear Cousin," the use of which would lead to the inference that he was a relative, or at least a very intimate friend. These letters are chiefly devoted to business, although there are occasionally paragraphs of a personal and family nature. Mr. Beasley was buying goods from Mr. Cartwright, and had apparently become in arrears of payment, and there are references to a mortgage.

The Crown Patent for 470 acres, including what is now Dundurn Park, was granted July 5, 1799. In this case, as commonly happened in those days, the patentee had occupied the land many years before he got his title, and that document gives no clue to the date of first occupancy.

At different dates in the early years of the nineteenth century portions of the estate were disposed of, but the first one we shall make note of was on Oct. 9, 1819, when a part, including present park, was deeded to Francis de Rivieres for the sum of £4963 17s 2d. The connection of Sir Allan N. McNab with the property is too well known to need any particulars to be

given here, except that it was he who gave the name Dundurn to the park.

About thirty-one years ago Dundurn was in the market and the present president of the Wentworth Historical Society, Mr. F. W. Fearman, the late George H. Mills and several other gentlemen interested themselves to bring about its purchase by the city for a park. For $17,500 it could then have been purchased. A public meeting was called in the hall of the old Mechanics' Institute on James street. A large number of citizens gathered there, and the advocates were prepared to present the case, when a prominent merchant arose and stated that if the park were purchased it would be a preserve for the rich people only: that only those in carriages or with tickets of admission would be admitted. He appealed to the jealousy of east end residents and to the economical feelings of the taxpayers generally because of the great cost, though the price had not yet been stated, and no opportunity was given to state it. A manufacturer seconded his motion, which was carried, and those in favor of the purchase were not allowed to speak.

Shortly afterward, on September 26, 1871, the property was sold to a syndicate for the sum of $20,000. On the 24th of July, 1872, the late Senator McInnes bought it for $27,000. In 1877 there was again an opportunity to purchase it for the city, and again Mr. F. W. Fearman and others sought to secure it for the citizens. When Mr. Fearman asked leave to introduce to the City Council a deputation in favor of the purchase of parks, an alderman arose, and stating that he was surprised that a man of Mr. Fearman's position and ability should favor such a childish proposal, moved that he be not heard. This motion found a seconder, but was not carried. The deputation made such an impression that a by-law was submitted to the rate payers in October, 1877, which was defeated. In August, 1884, after seven years, the people had another opportunity to vote for the purchase, and again overthrew the by-law.

Many years passed by, the Hon. Donald McInnes was growing old. His family had removed from the city, and he wished to spend his remaining days or years with his children. He began to talk of selling off the property in lots for residences unless the city would buy it for the sum of $75,000. Again Mr.

Fearman interested himself in the matter. The Mayor, Mr. J. V. Teetzel was also very much in favor of the acquisition of the park by the city; but they were agreed that the price asked was too high. These two gentlemen visited the Senator and stated their views. He asked them what sum they thought could be obtained for it. Mr. Fearman named $50,000 as being the outside limit of what the citizens could be induced to pay, and Mr. McInnes thought it altogether too low, but finally agreed to take that amount. A by-law was again submitted; the officers and members of the Wentworth Historical Society gave their assistance to those who were advocating the purchase, and the by-law was carried in September 1899. The sale to the city for the sum of $50,000 was completed October 2, 1899, and on May 24, 1900, was opened to the public with the greatest demonstration this city has ever seen.

In introducing this volume we present our thanks to those who have contributed papers to its pages; to the Spectator Printing Company for the loan of engravings of the Crystal Palace, of Dundurn gates, and a view of Hamilton in 1840; also to Mr. W. B. Ford, Ontario Land Surveyor, for a plan of the battle field of Stoney Creek.

JUSTUS A. GRIFFIN,
Secretary, Wentworth Historical Society.

Lundy's Lane & Stony Creek

IN the search for historical material, when the Wentworth Historical Society was in the first year of its existence letters were written, among others, to Mr. Murray Anderson, of London, Ont., ex-mayor of that city. He was one of the very few who responded to the requests for information. The following letters were received from him, and they will be found full of interest.

London, Ont., 12th Oct., 1889.

Justus A. Griffin,
Secretary W. H. S.

Dear Sir,—Yours of the 7th is to hand and contents noted. My information respecting the early settlement of that part of the country referred to in your letter—namely Lundy's Lane—is as follows. In the year 1778 or thereabouts, three men by the names of Lundy, Howey and Brooks, married to sisters by the name of Silverthorn, lived in what is now known as the State of New Jersey (then a British colony), at a place called the Log Jail, about sixty miles from New York. These men, rather than join General Washington's army, came to Canada and settled at or near Niagara Falls. I heard Mr. Brooks, who was my grandfather, say, when describing his journey to Canada, that they came on horseback. Each one had two horses and each a wife and one child. My mother was one of the children, name, Sarah Brooks. Her father said they had heard there was a British colony somewhere in the west called Canada, and that they were going to find it. There were no railroads nor canals in those days, and in many places, he said, the roads were not cut out. After travelling more than four hundred miles in this way, they came to the Niagara river, and there made a raft and floated over to Canada, landing between Queenston and the mouth of the river. They then followed the river up to the falls and there peeled bark and set it up against some trees, under which they slept the first night. These three families I believe, are among the first, if not the very first, settlers in Upper Canada. Lundy's Lane took its name from the fact that Lundy was on the foremost horse coming up the river. I heard Mr. Brooks say that their nearest neighbor was at Lockport about forty miles from the Falls, and that he had often carried meal on his back from there to his place.

About the year 1796 there came from New Brunswick a half pay officer named Peter Anderson, who settled on the spot now occupied by Niagara Falls South. His wife, Abigail Fortner, was a niece of Sir Charles Douglas of Scotland, her mother having been a Douglas.

Peter Anderson had four sons—Andrew, Charles, William and Martin, and two daughters—Anna and Mary. Of these we will note only Charles and Mary. Captain Charles Anderson is well remembered by elderly persons as a prominent pioneer settler, and as the first person to erect a pagoda upon Lundy's Lane battle-ground.

Mary Anderson married James Lundy, son of William Lundy, who was one of the earliest settlers and from whom sprang the numerous Lundy family of Lundy's Lane and elsewhere.

My grandfather on my father's side, above referred to, was a colonel in the British army, and was stationed near New York when the war of 1776 commenced. He was in a number of engagements during the war, among others, at the battle of Princeton, where Washington and Lafayette commanded the American army. After the war was ended the British troops were all taken to New Brunswick, and the Government there gave them the choice either to take their discharge and stay in the colonies or return to England. Col. Peter Anderson took his discharge and remained in New Brunswick till the year 1794, when he came and settled on a place about one mile from the Governor's residence. The Governor of Canada lived at Stamford, a short distance from the Falls at that time.

In the war of 1812, my father, Capt. C. Anderson held the position of captain in the artillery, and served during the war, taking part in the following battles: Queenston Heights, Stony Creek, Beaver Dams, Chippewa and Lundy's Lane. This last battle took place on land owned by him at that time. I have heard my father say, in describing the battle, that the artillery occupied the brow of the hill, and our army at the back of them at the top of the hill. The American army was at the foot of the hill a short distance in the direction of the Falls. Before the battle commenced, he saw General Scott ride up to General Brown, and then ride away. The Americans then formed in line of battle and marched up the hill with fixed bayonets. He said: "We poured the grape into their ranks as they came up, but they would close up and come on, and charged us at the mouth of the cannon." During the battle the guns were taken and retaken fifteen times. The Americans got away with two guns. I saw them some years ago at West Point, on the North river.

What Gen. Scott said to Gen. Brown before the battle commenced was: "Can you storm the hill?" He replied: "I will try, sir." This my father learned from Gen. Scott himself some years after the war. Near the close of the battle the Americans attempted to outflank our army, when General Drummond ordered the artillery to try and head them off, which they did most successfully, and from the shock the American army received, they broke and retreated in the direction of Buffalo. Our army followed them to Chippewa. This ended the battle, and also ended the war.

On the hill top of Lundy's Lane battle ground lays the dust of nearly a thousand Canadians who lost their lives at the battle in defence of our beautiful Canada. Honor to their memory! To the victory won at this battle England is indebted for the possession of Canada to-day.

Yours respectfully,

M. ANDERSON.

LONDON, Ont., Oct. 22, 1889.

F. W. FEARMAN,
Vice-President W. H. S.

Dear Sir,—Yours of the 20th Sept. came duly to hand enclosing the story of the battle of Stony Creek, for which I am much obliged. My father was in the battle. He held the position of captain in the artillery, and was in many engagements during the war of 1812. For his services rendered at the battle of Lundy's Lane he received a pension. I was born on the battle-ground on the 9th January, 1814—about six months before the battle took place. I was named after Col. Murray, who lived at my father's house a good deal of the time during the war. I lived at Lundy's Lane till 1828, when I passed through Hamilton on my way to Ancaster. Hamilton was then a small place. There were three hotels, kept by the following proprietors: Mr. Miller, corner James street; Paddy Cary, near the post office, and Mr. Potts, opposite D. Moore's shop.

While in Ancaster there was a little incident occurred in connection with the battle of Stony Creek which I will state. I was an apprentice with Jackson & Nickerson (the late Edward

Jackson, of your city). They carried on the tin business. Mr. Nickerson peddled tinware through the country, and he also carried patent medicines. One day he called on Major Showers, who lived on Ancaster plains, a short distance west of Ancaster. Mr. Showers had been a major in the war, and was at the battle of Stony Creek. He was quite a high-toned man. Mr. Nickerson could not sell him tinware, so he then offered to sell him some patent medicine, and among others he offered him some splendid pills, made by Dr. Chapin, of Buffalo. As soon as he mentioned Dr. Chapin's name, the major fell in a dreadful rage, and went into the house to get his gun to shoot the peddler; so Mr. Nickerson was glad to leave in a hurry. The sequel was this: At the battle of Stony Creek our forces had captured a large number of prisoners, and these had to be taken to Toronto. Major Showers was entrusted with a boat-load, and on the way there, somehow the prisoners got the upper hand, and instead of the major taking his prisoners to Toronto, the Yankees took the major and his men and landed them at Lewiston on the American shore. The principal man among the American prisoners at the time was Dr. Chapin, and as Mr. Nickerson was an American, the old major thought he was making fun of him, hence his rage. Some time after this occurred, when I was visiting home at Lundy's Lane, I told my father, who knew the major very well. He had a hearty laugh over the matter, and told me of the circumstance. No doubt it is true. My father said he was at Burlington Heights at the time the army was stationed there. Please excuse this hasty scribble.

Yours respectfully,

M. ANDERSON.

The U. E. Loyalists in 1837

IN Lancelot's article in relation to Canadian History in the Mail and Empire of May 26, 1900, he asserts that the United Empire Loyalists were the aristocracy, and at the time of the Mackenzie Rebellion in 1837 were wealthy landowners, and "theirs the voice that was heard in London." The Loyalists, it is true, were the aristocracy, and, for the times, exceptionally intelligent; but the writer (who knew most of them around the head of Lake Ontario personally) knows that they were not wealthy landowners. The average amount of land did not much exceed two hundred acres per family. There were as many who had less as there were who had more. There were vastly more Loyalists who disliked the overbearing character of the Governor, Sir Francis Head, and his councillors, because of their dictatorial acts, than there were who approved of them. The proof is found in the members of Parliament, who were mostly U. E. Loyalists, refusing to grant the "supplies," and in a very large number of them approving of Wm. Lyon Mackenzie's exertions to secure legitimate reforms; but, so soon as Mackenzie indicated in his paper that he designed a rebellion and the sweeping away of our monarchical system and establishing a republic upon the wreckage—which meant annexation to the United States—they cast him overboard. My father was one of them, and Mackenzie, in his newspaper, by name rabidly denounced him for discarding him. The Loyalists as a class were not wealthy; the country was too young for that. And their voices were not heard in London.

To secure supplies, Governor Head, in violation of the law, as stated by Lancelot, personally drew money out of the Treasury to pay the officials. Wm. Lyon Mackenzie then began to advocate overt acts aiming to establish a republic. The U. E. Loyalist M. P.'s, who refused supplies, then cast him out, and he, more or less guided by Dr. Rolph, devised a rebellion, assuring others as wrong-headed as himself that they could easily overcome the few British soldiers in the country, imprison or slay Governor Head and his councillors, and secure the Government chest and all military supplies. Yet Lancelot counts Mackenzie as the "man of the hour," who rose up to deliver the country from the U. E. Loyalists, whom he describes as "The Family Compact.

The U. E. Loyalists after driving Mackenzie out of the country by legitimate action, caused their voice to be heard in London, and thereby secured deliverance from the autocracy of the Governor and his officials.

About the same time there was similar trouble in New Brunswick, but in place of rebellion, a commission was sent to London. Their intelligence and statesmanship utterly surprised the Government in Britain, and it granted their request, as it would have done for Canada under similar procedure, as proved by what it did do when the U. E. Loyalists had put down the Mackenzie Rebellion.

Lancelot, while glorifying Mackenzie as the "man of the hour," who in many ways as a patriot suffered more for the cause than Papineau, his brother conspirator in Lower Canada," fails to recognize who was to blame for his suffering.

If Lancelot had read the "History of W. L. Mackenzie," written by his son-in-law, one of the ablest editors that Canada has produced, as subscribers to Mr. Beaty's Toronto Leader can certify, and who in his life of Mackenzie records that Mackenzie himself, after his forced sojourn in the United States republic, admitted that his rebellion was a mistake—"an error of the head but not of the heart,"—Lancelot would have learned that all Mackenzie suffered was the natural product of his own ignorance.

But the suffering of the "man of the hour" was but as a drop in the bucket when compared with the large number of his deluded followers who were killed, wounded, imprisoned, impoverished and transported, to which should be added the sufferings of the loyal men of Canada called out to defend their lives, families and property from the destruction devised by Mackenzie, who has admitted that his head was defective and practically a mistaken agitator, who had a newspaper for his trumpet, to denounce not only the Government, but also all the loyal men who refused to bow the knee to him.

The proof that he was a wrong-headed agitator lies in the fact that he never was able to devise and teach any definite, cohesive remedy for our political ills except to overthrow British power and establish a republic similar to the one to which he fled, and so soon got sick of that he petitioned to come back under the protection of the British monarchy. He had discovered that the republic from which the U. E. Loyalists fled was not the Eden his wrong head imagined, but politically a bottomless pit. He discovered that, in place of the U. S. republic being a government of the people, by the people, for the people, it was a government by monopolists and officials for the monopolists, and that all the producers were their slaves.

If Mackenzie had ever set forth in his paper any definite plan for the better government of this country than that called "The Family Compact," worthy of being endorsed by the majority of the intelligent, farseeing U. E. Loyalists, they would have strengthened his hands; but neither in his papers nor in his incendiary orations, either before he fled or after his return to Canada, can any such plan be discovered. This summary of his ignorance and incapacity is amply admitted by the confession that he had been "wrong in his head, but not in his heart."

Lancelot describes Mackenzie's adherents as "ragamuffins supported by Fenians." If he had been better read in Canadian history, he would have known that it was twenty-nine years after Mackenzie's rebellion that the Fenians came to Canada, like Mackenzie's patriots, to slay us and rob us of our homes. If he had the personal knowledge of the writer, who knew a number of Mackenzie's followers, he would have known that aside from their affinity for Mackenzie's wrong-headed ideas of government, they were not ragamuffins, but mostly well-to-do, respectable, misguided men. Many of them in their ignorance of national matters as blindly followed Mackenzie as so many voters of the present time do the powers that be, believing that they are the best that ever governed Canada; and yet, bad as was the "Family Compact," it did not tax the country over $1.50 per head annually, while the present cost of all our government is $12 per head.

PATRIOT OR PIRATE?

Scribes with a very limited knowledge of Canadian history have, from the Wm. Lyon Mackenzie's rebellion to this time, poured out continuous streams of denunciation of those who resisted him and his patriots. But there are those who, in the light of all the facts, are compelled to count his patriots as buccaneers or land pirates, who, respectable as many of them were, were corralled the same as the Orange Free State was by President Kruger, and forced to invade the British province of Natal under the deluded idea that they were patriots.

For example, there was a company of these Mackenzie patriots quite near the present Grand Trunk station at Burlington, to which Mackenzie fled from his dupes when he left Toronto. This company outfitted three men with horses and arms to hasten to Toronto, to help Mackenzie overthrow the Government and to rob and slay all who should resist them.

What was the pay each was to receive for his patriotism? The first, well known to the writer, had a hundred acre farm with poor buildings. He was to receive the fine farm of Joseph Ireland, one of the most pushing English farmers in the township of Nelson, and but a little way from the home of this patriot, who not only wanted his neighbor's fine farm, but his barns, dwelling and stock, unless the company reserved the stock for its special benefit. The second patriot, whom the writer also knew but has forgotten his name, was to have the farm of Mr. Best, on Dundas street, about a mile below the Nelson P. O., one of the best in the township. He was the father-in-law of Mr. Ireland. The third patriot the writer did not know, and forgets the locality of the well furnished farm he was to receive. The owners of the first two farms were English. They were not U. E. Loyalists, neither did they meddle in politics—in fact Mr. Best was too old to do so if so inclined. These glorified pirate patriots set out to slaughter all who resisted their efforts to secure these three farms and to ruin the owners and their families, and the Reform company that outfitted them, like the Orange Free State dupes, believed themselves wise patriots.

The writer well recollects that cold frosty morning in 1837 when the militia of Flamboro East, as one company, gathered in Waterdown in the street just in front of his father's dwelling to form for marching to Toronto; and he also well recollects that one of the Mackenzie patriots from the company in Nelson referred to was strolling about with the rein of his horse's bridle on his arm, spying out all who mustered. No doubt he knew every soul of them, as did the writer, and counted up how many farms Mackenzie would confiscate to pay his patriots with. The writer has no doubt that in this "patriot's" heart the property of the writer's father—his fen fields and woodland, his flouring mill, woollen factory and saw mill, and his barns and dwelling—were counted as part of the property to be confiscated when success crowned their rebellious efforts.

The real unselfish patriots were the loyal militia, in which was included the famed loyal militia of Gore—that is, "Gore District"—who at a moment's notice responded to the call and hastened to Toronto or set out therefor, to protect it from the pirate so-called patriots who had set out to rob and slaughter all defenders of their property and to confiscate it to their own use. The loyal militia, without promise of farms or even a cent a day pay, promptly volunteered to save their country from a horde of duped pirate patriots. Then, as described by Lancelot, in these true patriots, "there was seen that wonderful thing, loyalty blazing in sudden glory," and it consumed Mackenzie's sedition "before it was old enough to be christened," but has since become registered as "wrong headed Mackenzie's rebellion."

With personal knowledge of those times, and having had exceptional advantages for securing and retaining a comprehensive running history of all the intervening years, the writer distinguishes between the real patriot and the deluded piratical horde which made so futile an attempt to take Toronto and to place the Province at the mercy of an adopted citizen, who knew but little of his native land and far less of Canada and its U. E. Loyalist sons, and, as self-admitted, was wrong in his head.

There are numbers in Canada who have had it, year in and

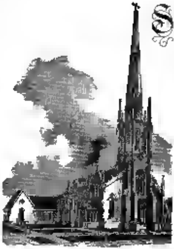
year out, dinned into their ears by ignorant and designing writers in the press of the country, that its prosperity is due to Mackenzie, called "the man for the day." If they had been wise students and better acquainted with the history of Canada, they would have known that the Mackenzie Rebellion threw back the progress of the country a whole generation; that before the Rebellion the unbought emigration to Canada was about thirty thousand a year. It was at once stayed by the Rebellion, and with all the efforts of our Governments during the intervening years, it is now only just beginning to attain to that number.

Many of these writers so ignorant of Canadian history have asserted that the hard times that prevailed just prior to the Rebellion was caused by the "Family Compact." With correct information they would have known that the financial crash and hardships of 1836 and 1837, which the ignorant were told and believed were caused by the "Family Compact" in order to stimulate them into overt acts, was largely caused by the importers flooding the country with a very large amount of goods in excess of our exports to pay for them, which drained the country of all its money, and thus checked the ability to pay debts, or to make improvements, or to develop our great natural advantages. If it had not been for the evils thus originated the people could not have been led into overt acts, and, as seen in New Brunswick, would in a reasonable time have legitimately secured essential reforms free from the manifold curses which accrued through Mackenzie's acts.

A prosperous people never rebels. It is hard times which secures a hearing for the political charlatan and the blatant "wrong-headed man" who incites to sedition. It may also be added that every financial crash in Canada since 1837 has been caused by the importers in over importing, which caused the overwhelming portion of the bankruptcies and business losses and the semi-agricultural stagnation from that date to this time and furnished so many demagogues with clap trap to delude hearers as ill-informed as themselves and who believed were they only enthroned in power, they would make Canada a prosperous country.

GEO. D. GRIFFIN.

Historical St. Paul's



ST. PAUL'S PRESBYTERIAN Church, Hamilton, Ontario, stands on the corner of James and Jackson streets, and with its stately gothic architecture and lofty stone spire is one of the first objects of interest to the tourist.

The ground in the shadow of the church is a hallowed spot, for here lie the founders of the parish, one of the oldest parishes in Hamilton. The history of days long past has for most of us an absorbing interest, and when we think of the memories which cluster around St. Paul's, we recall the words of Lamb: "Antiquity! thou wondrous charm, what art thou? that being nothing art everything! When thou *wert*, thou wert not antiquity—thou thyself being to thyself flat, jejune, *modern*! What mystery lurks in this retroversion? or what half-Januses are we, that cannot look forward with the same idolatry with which we forever revert?"

So it is not mere love for architectural beauty that invests St. Paul's with interest. To many of the citizens of Hamilton half of the charm of the stately stone edifice lies in this, that it is full of a soft light of other days. When one of these elderly citizens leaves behind him the rumbling noises of the city, and, "bathed in stillness," paces along the aisles of the cathedral-like church the beautiful edifice melts away, and he is once again in the old frame church of St. Andrew's and a boy once more.

It is Sabbath morning, and he can see himself now as he appeared then—a quaint little figure in white trousers, blue jacket and high silk hat. On the way to church he had met Complete, an old darkey who lived in a shanty on the corner of James and Main streets, where the Bank of Montreal now stands. Complete had figured in the battle of Trafalgar, and had had a leg shot off in the engagement while on board Nelson's own ship, the Victory. The old negro had given him a vivid description of the fight. How it had stirred his young heart! and that too coming just after the 4th of June—the King's birthday, when Colonel Gourley, then head of the militia, had reviewed the troops up in the field by Peter Hamilton's barn. The barn has given place to the Central School, and Mr. Wm. Hendrie's residence occupies the site of the Hamilton homestead.

What a different scene is presented to-day from that on which he looked that Sabbath morning! Instead of a populous city the thickly wooded mountain-side rose beyond green fields, which sloped down to the little town, then a mere cluster of houses. Beyond the houses fields and blossoming orchards stretched out again till they reached another cluster of houses on the very edge of the bay, known as Port Hamilton.

And how vividly the picture of the old church rises before him! The high pulpit, with a flight of steps on either side and a sounding-board above; the grave minister, Mr. Gale, in his black gown and bands; the precentor, William McMillen, in front of the pulpit; and on either side the square pews containing the families of Allan Napier McNab, Captain Stewart, James Stewart and John Weir. On either side of the door was a box stove with a supply of wood alongside. The church was lighted with lamps containing sperm oil. In addition there were tallow candles in tin receptacles which were hung on the walls and to the iron bars which supported the stove-pipes. The hours for service in those days were 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., so that the church was not often lighted.

He was a larger boy when he used to sit on the fence, and

sling stones in the direction of the windows. Of course he did not premeditate mischief, and when he hit them it was pure accident. One sermon which he heard about that time is deeply impressed on his mind, for he heard it under unusual circumstances. In a corner of a wheat-field which was enclosed by a rail fence he saw the Rev. Mr. Hogg, pastor of the Seceder Church, throwing his arms about in a wildly theatrical manner, and on creeping closer he found that the reverend gentleman was declaiming his sermon to a small audience of pine stumps! The boy sat in his quiet nook and listened to the entire sermon, and the minister had one more of an audience than he had counted on.

Mr. Buist, the sexton of St. Andrew's, no doubt found this boy troublesome also, for the bell rope hung in a tantalizingly conspicuous place in the entrance lobby, and the boy would almost invariably succumb to the temptation of giving the rope a tug as he passed into the church. He has more veneration for the bell now. It was for many years the only bell in Hamilton, and it still hangs in the tower of St. Paul's. The late James Stewart said of it:

> "I believe that not a Sabbath passes when I hear its tones but my mind is carried back to the first years of my residence in Hamilton, and the happiest of my life. It (the bell) seems like a connecting link between the past and the present. Especially on the Sabbath evening I can almost imagine it as the voice of a loving mother at the close of the day, standing at the door and in kindly tones calling to the bairns to 'come awa' in.'"

One more incident of the old church does this gentleman,* whose reminiscences we have been recording, remember, for in 1844 came the Disruption, and he went no more to St. Andrew's. This incident was the funeral of Alexander Sutherland, a young soldier. It was the first military funeral he ever saw, and he was deeply impressed as he saw him laid to rest in St. Andrew's churchyard. A small stone on the south side of St. Paul's marks the soldier's resting place.

The Rev. Alexander Gale, from Aberdeen, Scotland, was

the first Presbyterian minister who statedly officiated in Hamilton. He was called from Lachine, and was inducted here in November, 1833, preaching in the court house till St Andrew's church was erected. The court house had then been built seventeen years. It was erected under a Statute passed in 1816 George III, enacting that a gaol and court house for the District of Gore shall be erected on lot number fourteen in the third concession of the township of Barton, to be called the town of Hamilton." The manse built for Mr Gale is to the south of the church near Hunter street, and is now occupied by Dr F Rosebrugh.

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* The writer is indebted to Mr. W. Bruce, of this city, for the above reminiscences.

The valuable site for the church was donated by Peter Hunter Hamilton, who, with his half-brother George, were among the earliest members. It was after George Hamilton that our city was named, and from the inception of the town till his death in 1837 he was the best known man in Hamilton. He presented to the city the Court House Square, the wood market and pretty little Gore Park, on King street. In 1894 a handsome monument of polished granite was erected to his memory by the citizens of Hamilton in loving remembrance of his many services. The monument stands in the cemetery in the vicinity of the chapel, while not far away, close by the earthworks thrown up by Colonel Harvey's men in 1812, lie Peter Hunter Hamilton and Harriet his wife.

The church when erected was a small frame building. A description of it by the late James Stewart may be found in a memorial report published by the managers of St Paul's in 1895. He said in part:

> "There are associations connected in my mind with the original building, hallowed by time, which I can never forget. In my mind's eye I still see the church as it was in 1835—a neat building for those times, painted pure white on the exterior. Inside, in the centre of the west end, was a pulpit, a very high structure, made in the pepper box style, with a flight of steps on each side. Above the pulpit was a canopy to prevent the sound from ascending. The stove-pipes, supported on iron rods, ran the entire length of the building. The said pipes had an occasional fit of leaking, to obviate which a tin gutter was suspended beneath, a tin can hanging at intervals to catch the drops."

A minute in the Session Book of St Andrew reads: "At

Hamilton, the 19th day of November, 1833, the which day the Presbytery of York met and constituted, inter alia. Mr. Gale craved the advice of the Presbytery in regard to the appointment of elders and the constituting of a Session in his congregation, and stated that Andrew Steven and James Hamilton, Esquires, both resident in the town of Hamilton, had been regularly ordained to the office of elder by the late Mr. Sheed, of Ancaster."

The Kirk Session met for the first time, December 26, 1834, with Rev. Alexander Gale, moderator, and Messrs. Andrew Steven and John Colville, elders. Mr. Colville had been previously ordained an elder under the Synod of Ulster in Ireland. Mr. Peter Hunter Hamilton was ordained January 11, 1835. At a later meeting of the Session the "Moderator was requested to prepare a brief account of the planning and progress of the church in this place to be submitted to the session at an early meeting."

At the opening of the church the managers elected were: Dr Campbell, Messrs Vallance, Thorn, Rolleton, Powell, Downe and Thornton. Mr Alexander Fee had charge of the letting of the pews. Mr Blaikie was precentor, and Mr Buist, officer.

Mr Gale when appointed to the charge received £60 per annum from the Clergy Reserve Fund, and during the first year he got nothing from the people, nor were the years which followed much better, for on January 1st, 1837, we note that "It was moved by Mr McMillan, seconded by Mr Thompson, that the balance of Mr Gale's stipend amounting to £114, principal and interest, be paid up."

March 18, 1835, a plan of the proposed burial ground was submitted by the Secretary. "It was resolved that the sale of lots do take place the 30th instant, and that notice of the same be given from the Precentor's desk on the next and following Sunday. Also, that the sale price be 40 shillings, one half paid in cash and the other in three months." At the same meeting also, "It was determined that a close board fence six feet high be erected around the South, West and North sides of the Plot, and that the front or east side be in part, that is to say for 45 feet from each corner, a weather-board fence, and that the remaining central part of 52 feet be a skeleton fence, and also that

there be one gate fronting the church of eight feet, and another on the South side of eleven feet."

The Sunday school was opened in the church in February, 1836 under the superintendence of Mr William McMillan, assisted by Mr George Urquhart. Mr Henry Lawson was secretary and the teachers were: Mr James Reid, Mr Al. Lawson, Mr John Gale, Mr Angus McColl, Mr George Wonham and Mrs Gale, Miss Fraser, Miss Wonham and Miss Urquhart. The superintendent arranged the school into five classes. The subjects to be taught were as follows:

No. 1. Scriptures, Assembly's Catechism, with proofs, psalms, hymns, etc.

No. 2. New Testament, with easy portions of Old Testament, Assembly's Catechism, without proofs, psalms, hymns, etc.

No. 3. Second part Union Spelling Book; Watt's Second Catechism; Divine and Moral Songs.

No. 4. First part Union Spelling Book; Watt's First Catechism; appropriate sacred poetry.

No. 5. Alphabet and first lessons, First Catechism, and hymns taught orally.

On the Roll book, First Class (boys), we note the names of Thomas Moore, George Watson, John McMillan, Robert Wm. Waugh, W. Justus Huff, William Wade, Adolphus Mills, William Bruce and James Vallance.

In ten years public sentiment as to what was required of Sunday schools had undergone a change as we notice from the report of J. Walker, secretary for 1843. Mr Walker in his report of that year says:

> "The idea which long occupied the public mind that Sabbath schools were useful only to the poor has, happily, been very generally removed, and these institutions are in many cases receiving as superintendents and teachers the most influential and intelligent members of the church, and as scholars the children of all classes in the congregation. The question whether the teaching children to read shall be the primary object of the Sunday school has been fully set at rest, and now in all evangelical churches, the Sunday school is a channel through which Christians and especially Christian parents can furnish to all children within the range of the congregation, that religious in-

struction which the public schools properly omit, but the necessity of which for the promotion of civil and religious liberty and order, history has fully taught."

The ruling elders of St. Andrew's from 1833 to 1844 were: Andrew Steven, James Hamilton, John Colville, Peter Hunter Hamilton, Alexander Fee, Wm. McMillan, John Thompson, James McIntyre, Wm. Blaikie, Charles Pollock, Alexander Drysdale and Calvin McQuesten.

In 1835 the following persons appear as pew proprietors (by purchase) of their several pews, with an annual rental in addition: Andrew Steven, Æneas Kennedy, Allan Napier McNab, John Law, Judge Taylor, John Weir, Wm. Blaikie, etc.; and among the pew holders for that year were Calvin McQuesten, Albert Bigelow, D. C. Gunn, Edward Ritchie, John Thorn, Dr. Campbell, John Lamont, etc.

A precentor led the singing till the church was renovated when a choir was formed, and occupied seats in the new gallery. In later days they sat around a long table in front of the pulpit, which on communion Sundays was used for the elements. There were forty-six pews in the body of the church, with high panelled sides, those on each side being square family pews, with a small table in the centre of each.

The baptisms registered during 1833 were: Margaret Young, daughter of G. I. and Mary Hunter Young; Eliza Jane Finsdel, daughter of Robert and Dorothy McBride Finsdel; and George Buchanan and William John, sons of John and Agnes Riddle.

The first marriage solemnized by Rev. Mr. Gale was that of Archibald Murdoch to Janet Fairburn, in 1834.

It is interesting to look to Old St. Andrew's as the parent stem from which five congregations have sprung. The disruption which took place in Scotland in 1843 was followed here in 1844, when Knox Church was formed, as representing the Free Church of Scotland, with Rev. Alexander Gale as pastor.

In January, 1845, Rev. Alexander McKid, formerly of Bytown (now Ottawa), became minister of St. Andrew's. In 1848 he was transferred to Goderich, and the Rev. Daniel McKnee, a native of Perthshire, succeeded in 1850. He resigned the charge in 1853, and in October of that year the Rev. Robert Burnet was inducted. Shortly afterwards, in order to make way for the present elegant stone edifice, the frame church was moved to a lot on the corner of Charles and Jackson streets where the congregation worshipped until their new church was completed, when it was disposed of to the German Catholics. This historical old structure, hallowed by many endeared associations, was torn down some years afterwards.

It was in St. Andrew's church that the first meeting was held in connection with the founding of the University of Queen's College, Kingston, over fifty years ago, and representatives from this congregation are and have been on the Board of Trustees ever since.

Many of St. Andrew's early members were prominent citizens of Hamilton and fostered the enterprises of the new town. Thomas C. Kerr was one of these. He was a brother of Archibald Kerr, who presented the fountain in Gore Park to the city of Hamilton. A photograph of the opening of the fountain may be seen in the Museum at Dundurn Castle. Thomas C. Kerr died in 1878 in London, England, where his remains rest in Kensal Green Cemetery. A memorial tablet was presented to St. Paul's by his widow, "as a tribute of her loving remembrance, and a token of the sacredness of the ties which bind her to St. Paul's church."

John Young was also one of the original members of St. Andrew's church, and was for many years a ruling elder. He came to Hamilton in 1832, and built and occupied the house on the corner of Main and James streets, now the Hamilton Club House. He afterwards built a more handsome residence on John street south, where he lived till his death. The residence was then sold and was for a time the home of Bishop Dowling; afterwards it was converted into a hospital—St. Joseph's. A memorial tablet may be seen in St. Paul's church in memory of John Young and his wife. The latter worshipped in St. Paul's for fifty years.

Another early member of St. Andrew's was Mr. Scott Burn. He was one of the earliest settlers in Hamilton, and built "Chedoke"—a residence well known by all who have visited the beautiful Falls of Chedoke.

Among the grave stones in the old kirk-yard we noticed

those which mark the resting places of James Dryman, John M. Brown, John Miller, Joseph Edmond, John Thompson, Mrs. Alexander McKid and Lieut.-Colonel James M. Whyte, who was one of George III.'s Privy Council and a Justice of Assize in the island of Jamaica.

But the names mentioned above are but a few of those who were originally buried in the church yard, for as time passed, the land about the church was required for other purposes. It was found necessary to remove the graves and thus almost the last associations of old St. Andrew's were effaced. But if St. Andrew's is no more, there has risen phoenix like on the memories immolated a stately structure into whose very walls sacred associations are incorporated. The new church was erected largely through the efforts of the deceased members, Messrs. John Young, Thos. C. Kerr, John Brown, John Riddell and Wm. Bellhouse. It was opened for worship in 1857 by Rev. Dr. Mathieson of Montreal, and cost about $50,000, of which $30,000 remained as a debt on the congregation. Circumstances arose in connection with this heavy burden which subsequently led to the closing of the church for a time. Many of the members worshipped with neighboring congregations, while others built a brick church at the corner of Hunter and Park streets, retaining the name of St. Andrew's, under the pastorate of the Rev. Robt. Burnett. Thus it came about that when in 1873 the original St. Andrew's was re-opened, it was thought best to give up the name to those who continued to worship in the brick church, and the name of the original church was changed to St. Paul's. Rev. J. C. Smith, B. D., who had been called from Belleville, was pastor.

In 1876 Mr. Burnett demitted his charge, and in April of that year a proposition came from his congregation to amalgamate with St. Paul's, and at a special congregational meeting held in May, the proposed amalgamation was carried into effect. Their manse and church properties became vested in St. Paul's. The elders of St. Andrew's, Mr. Alex. Craig and Mr. James Inch, were received into the eldership of St. Paul's. Mr. W. G. Black was made one of the trustees. The large old silver communion service, the pulpit Bible, the carved offertory plates, together with the three chairs in front of the pulpit, were brought back to St. Paul's and the church family was united once more. After a pastorate of four years Mr. Smith resigned, and a call was given to Rev. Robt. J. Laidlaw, of Jefferson Ave. Presbyterian church, Detroit. For seventeen years he was a revered and faithful pastor. His people loved him and he seemed to be a part of their life till one sad day in October, 1895, when he lay in his coffin before the pulpit and so many came to look on the beloved face for the last time. They mourned him then, they mourn him now, but his mantle has fallen upon one who is in every way worthy to be his successor—Rev. Neil McPherson, B. D.

Intense difference of opinion will probably always continue to exist as to the style of architecture best befitting ecclesiastical structures; but it is generally conceded that the Gothic, with its graceful elegance, majesty and grandeur of design, is most suited to public worship, as it impresses the beholder with the solemnity and deep mysteriousness of religion.

St. Paul's church is a modification of the Gothic. Its spire is said to be the only one built entirely of stone in Ontario. The most ancient *ex professo* treatise on architecture extant defines the perfection of architecture as consisting in the combinations of the three excellencies: stability, utility, and beauty. With what success these three elements have been blended in St. Paul's must be left to the good taste and judgment of each visitor himself. The defects we will leave to the criticism of connoisseurs, and will point out the features which impressed us when as a stranger we first entered St. Paul's.

A broad sweep of stone steps invites the visitor to enter the church. Pausing to admire the massive oaken doors he passes into a commodious vestibule and then into the church. The pillars which support the gallery, the mouldings, cornices and roof are of dark oak, which gives an almost sombre tone to the church. But all the interior design is blended with such harmony that a rich and subdued effect is the result, and the "dim religious light" is in keeping with a Gothic church.

The central feature of admiration is the pulpit. It is placed under the arch of a spacious recess, and is backed by a beautifully carved screen which was modelled after the screen in the famous Salisbury Cathedral. Pure Gothic draws a marked line betwixt priest and people, and somewhat reminds one of the Temple of old and its sacred exclusiveness; but as St. Paul's is not an Anglican cathedral but a Presbyterian kirk, the pulpit is in the centre, and unfortunately the light from the memorial window falls directly over it. The richness in carving of the Salisbury screen, the beauty of the pulpit, together with the carved chairs and communion table, give a completeness and effectiveness to the church which challenges the admiration of all. The pews with their somewhat high backs and closed doors, give a quaint, proprietary air seldom seen in more modern churches.

That St. Paul's still retains a predilection for the usages of the kirk is noticed on Sacrament Sundays, when the pews in which the communicants sit are covered with white linen. The effect is very chaste and beautiful. But the oval tokens, made of white metal, which were in use in the early days, have long since given place to the modern card. The gown of the pastor, however, is of the style worn by ministers of the kirk in the days of long ago.

The organ is placed in the east gallery. It is enclosed in a casing of oak. Though not ranking among the largest organs, it is of more than average size and excels in fine workmanship and artistic voicing. C. L. M. Harris, Mus. D., a graduate of Oxford, England, is organist.

Having a good organ and good organist, it is quite in keeping that the church should have a good choir, and St. Paul's has always been noted for its fine choir. It is to be regretted that Mrs. MacArthur, soprano soloist, has found it necessary to resign. How often after the sermon—when our souls have been upborne on words of fervent prayer till we have caught glimpses of the New Jerusalem and have heard faint echoes of the hosts who sing "Alleluia! Salvation and honor and power be unto Him who sitteth upon the throne"—how often have we listened in the silence which followed, then fell from the singer's lips one soft note of melody which floated up through the silence and, as the sweet strains went on, lifted our hearts out of the trifles of time into the very air of Heaven!

When these days like their predecessors shall have "floated back into history," these are the memories which for some of us will stand out most clearly on the deep of time.

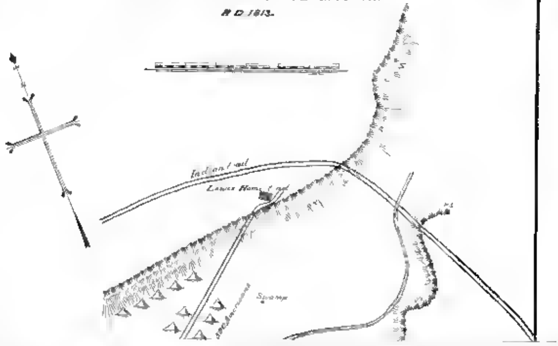
STELLA E. ASLING.

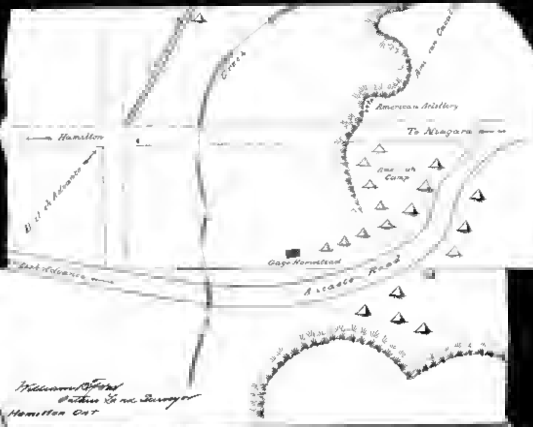
March 26, 1901

Historic Value *of* Smith's Knoll

It is well established by history and tradition that the Americans on the night of June 5th, 1813, under Generals Chandler and Winder, lay encamped a little to the west of the present village of Stony Creek having near them a small stream of water, a rivulet now nearly dry; that their encampment was, roughly speaking, in form not unlike a horse shoe with the open side westward; that the encampment covered both sides of the present road leading from Hamilton to Niagara; that in number they were somewhere about 3500 spread over a part of the northern part of James Gage's farm on the south side of the present road, over part of the present cemetery and over land still to the west of it on the south side of the road and over land on the north side of the road owned by Wm Gage where now stands the Williamson homestead—occupying the same with about 500 men in and about the lane to the east of the Williamson house, leading north and east at present to the Lewis house, a wooden building standing at the time of the battle and still standing; also over the knoll in question upon which was placed their artillery when the attack was made about 2 a.m. of 6th June 1813. The British commanded by Col Harvey and consisting of 704 men composed of parts of the 49th and 8th King's with a few militia—the late Hon William Hamilton Merritt, a militia dragoon officer, being one—having left Burlington Heights, where Gen Vincent with a force of about 1700

SKETCH
OF THE
STONEY CREEK BATTLE GROUND
A.D. 1813.


Indian trail
Lewis Home trail
Swamp


Amr. on Guard
American Artillery
To Niagara
American Camp
Creek
Hamilton
British Advance
Gage Homestead
Ancaster Road
Last Advance

William
Ontario Land Surveyor
Hamilton Ont

of 1800 men were entrenched, they proceeded along the road leading to the Red Hill and to Niagara. These men left Burlington Heights about 11 p.m. on June 5th. On proceeding eastward they would have on making the attack, the James Gage farm and cemetery on their right hand; the Williamson property (then owned by Wm. Gage) and Smith's Knoll on their left hand.

WHAT HISTORY SAYS

The Hon. William Hamilton Merritt in his diary published by his son, J. P. Merritt, says as follows: "We had to march six miles (from Burlington Heights) before we came up to their pickets. On our arrival at Davis's, near the 'Red Hill,' we heard the report of a gun from the picket. Our detachment halted, formed into sections and the loading was drawn from each gun [*this is doubted by Dr. Kingsford*]. "I was attached to General Vincent for the night. The enemy were encamped on Gage's field in a very advantageous position—2000 of their men were on the hill to the right of the road and 500 in a lane on the left in advance of their artillery, *which was situated on a hill directly in front of the road that our troops must pass*" [this is undoubtedly the hill now known as 'Smith's Knoll'] "—their pickets, nearly half a mile in advance, also in the woods. These we made prisoners without giving the alarm. On our entering the clearing we were fired on by the second picket who was more alert. The 500 on our left were the first that were discovered. General Vincent" [probably Colonel Harvey] "ordered a charge and our men set up a tremendous shout which continued along the whole line" [from this probably originated the report that there were Indians in the attack; it has since been established that there were no Indians engaged] "and was the cause of throwing the enemy into the greatest disorder and confusion. Our two light companies of the 49th routed the 500 before the main body had time to come up. I happened to cast my eyes around and discovered the fires of the main body. Col. Harvey and the officers were using every exertion to get the men formed when the enemy opened a most disastrous fire on us from the hill, and likewise opened fire from their gun on the opposite side. Our men were dispersed in every direction, and had not Major Plenderleath with 30 men charged and captured their guns, we should have been completely defeated. However, after capturing their artillery [on Smith's Knoll] and both their generals they thought proper to retreat from the field." [The cannon were undoubtedly captured on Smith's Knoll.]

Col. Harvey, in his despatch to General Prevost on Sunday morning, June 6th, 1813, says: "In conformity with directions I had given the sentries of the outside of the encampment were bayonetted in the quietest manner and the camp summarily stormed. The surprise was tolerably complete but our troops in advancing and charging across the line of the camp fires, and a few muskets being fired notwithstanding my exertions to prevent it, our line was distinctly seen by the enemy whose troops in some degree recovered from the panic and formed upon the surrounding heights" [on the Gage farm below or north of the Gage house] "poured a destructive fire of musketry upon us which was answered on our part by repeated charges whenever a body of the enemy could be discovered or reached." [The enemy could not have been charged if they were located on the high foothill to the south of the Gage house.] "The 8th or King's Regiment and part of the 49th charged and carried the four field pieces in very gallant style" [located on Smith's Knoll] "and the whole sustained with undoubted firmness the heavy fire which was occasionally poured upon them. In less than three quarters of an hour the enemy had completely abandoned his guns and everything else to us. Our trophies, besides the three guns and howitzers—two of the guns by the by were spiked by us and left on the ground for want of means of removing them—are two brigadier generals, one field-officer, three captains, one lieutenant and about one hundred men prisoners."

Tradition quite fits in with this statement. Mr. Samuel K. Green, about 86 years old, living now a half mile east of the village of Stony Creek, nephew of the William Green who carried the American password or countersign from Stony Creek to Vincent at Burlington Heights, told me in July, 1899, that he had often heard his father say that he saw two American guns after the battle lying just below the present "Smith's Knoll."

in the road leading to Niagara; that on examination it was found that they contained no powder, or that the ball was inserted before the powder; and this was often discussed in the family. It was believed by his father that the Americans in their excitement inserted the ball before the powder. Col. Harvey's statement, however, explains the matter when he says: "We spiked two guns and left them on the ground." The guns were made useless, effectually spiked by the British, and were found where they were left, or near the spot described by Mr. Green. Mr. Green also stated that his uncle lived with his father on the high foothill to the south of the Gage house, and that he never heard of soldiers, British or American, occupying that hill at the battle of Stoney Creek. Squire Peter Van Wagner also stated to me in July, 1899, that forty dead bodies had been dug from this knoll; that he himself had exhumed twenty-two for scientific purposes. When he was lecturing on phrenology he wanted the skulls for examination. He said that several were shot in the top of the head. Mr. Smith, the owner of the knoll, has a considerable collection of relics of the battle, all taken from the knoll. These may be seen by calling upon him.

Dr. Kingsford in his History of Canada, Vol. 8, page 277, says: "The ground on which the action of Stoney Creek was fought has but little changed in the eighty-two years which have passed since the memorable event. As we stand upon the spot [as the Doctor, Senator MacInnes, Miss M. A. Fitzgibbon and myself did in June, 1895] the whole scene comes before us in imagination and under the circumstances which have made it famous. An examination of the position shows how well it was chosen, and at the same time establishes the desperate character of Harvey's attack. On the north of the present road stands "Smith's Knoll," the elevation on which the guns dominated the approach, and the spot evidently where the struggle on the right of the United States position took place. Many human remains have been found there, with old buttons and belt plates of the 8th or King's, and of the 49th regiment, as well as those of the artillery of both services. On the left of the position in the neighborhood of the Gage house there is a similar elevation, on which artillery was also placed." [This is not in exact accord with the Hon. William Hamilton Merritt or tradition though it may be so.] "The identification of the site is undoubted, and I believe without dispute. It is seven miles from the position of Burlington Heights."

Kingsford also states that Chandler, the American general, was dragged from under one of the guns and made prisoner. Winder also, it would appear, was made prisoner near the guns. It is quite clear that the attack was made first on the north side of the road, as Vincent in his despatch says, Ogilvie with his two companies of the 8th was assisting the 49th when he moved to the right and attacked the left flank of the enemy. The whole American force then retreated.

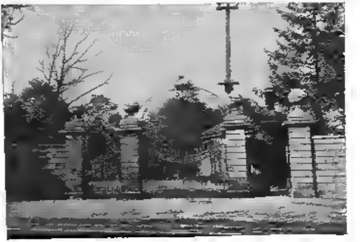
Geo. H. Mills.

The Gates of Dundurn

IT will interest many in Hamilton and elsewhere to learn a little of the history of the quaint old gates and the gateway at the Dundurn Park entrance on York street as the general impression is that they have always been in Hamilton. These gates originally belonged to the late George Rolph of Dundas, a veteran of the war of 1812 and the first Clerk of the Peace in the Gore District, who then practised law in partnership with his brother, the late Hon. Dr. John Rolph, with offices at Vittoria, Norfolk County, and Ancaster, always riding on horseback between his different offices along a trail, there being no roads in those early days, the Mohawk being the principal one. Mr. Rolph resided at that time on the hill overlooking Dundas, near the present road to Hamilton, a pretty spot near a pine grove, purchased from William Hare, of Dundas, on the 24th of May, 1822. The estate contained 300 acres of land on the site of what is now the Driving Park, in Dundas, and subsequently several hundred more acres were added to the above. He placed the gates at the south entrance to this natural park at the beginning of an avenue, shaded by stately forest maple trees, which led up to a large rambling old log house, the stone pillars, with the large carved balls, with a high stone wall extending on each side.

The gates were purchased in England and the stone cut from the Sydenham Mountain quarry, which formed the north boundary of the estate and was included in it. On a tablet on the inside of one of the pillars will be found the name of the stonemason and the following inscription:—"John Allan, stone cutter, Staffordshire, England, emigrated to Upper Canada

1820. In 1828 he constructed these pillars and erected this monument, that he lived and will die a faithful subject of his King and country, and proud of his national birth." In Dr. Thomas Rolph's book on emigration, published in London, England in 1841, page 221, mention of the gates is made as follows: "The grounds of George Rolph, Esq., in the very centre of Dundas, are extremely beautiful, finely timbered, presenting the appearance of a noble park; a handsome terrace of the richest verdure extends across them, overlooking the whole village, at the back of which at a little distance is a bold range of mountains almost perpendicular, beautifully wooded, occasionally intersected by gullies and forming a noble rampart and screen from the north. The entrance to his demesne is particularly striking from the lofty iron gates, handsomely finished, enclosed and surrounded by walls of fine free-stone resembling and quite worthy the entrance to a nobleman's mansion. I believe it is Mr. Rolph's intention ultimately to build a stone mansion in a corresponding style."



THE GATES OF DUNDURN

Owing to family bereavement what was originally intended to represent a quiet English home was never completed, and many years afterwards the gates, pillars, etc., were sold to Sir Allan MacNab. A large stone landmark, with the initials G. R. cut on it, is still to be seen in Dundas in a lane running north from King street, opposite Ogilvie street, which marked the site of the gates, and, with others along the old York road, mentioned in an old indenture of the 6th of Dec., 1824, as marking the boundary of land purchased from Jacob Neville by George Rolph, are a convincing proof of a bit of local history unpublished.

On an old map, being a plan of village lots partly surveyed for George Rolph by James Kirkpatrick, Deputy Surveyor, bearing date of December 9, 1834, is a sketch of the gates and avenue to the house, and some of the oldest inhabitants remember these gates when they were in Dundas. In Hamilton Mr. Rastrick (Sir Allan MacNab's architect) arranged the present gateway, giving the contract to James Lomax, a native of Bury, Lancashire, England, who in less than six weeks, the time the contract called for, placed them where they now are, in June, 1855.

Mr. Lomax still lives in Dundas on the Creighton road. In the memory of the writer, Sir Allan MacNab paid many friendly visits to Mr. Rolph's house, in which a mid-day champagne dinner was a feature in the comfortable old fashioned house in Dundas of the first owner of the gates of Dundurn; and it is hoped that this little bit of history may be of interest to the present generation, who will now know Dundurn Park as a public pleasure ground.

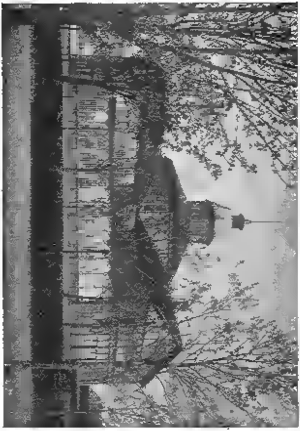
History

Hamilton's Crystal Palace

A GENERATION from now it is not at all unlikely, there will be few aware of the fact that Hamilton once possessed a building that occupied, in its time, quite a prominent position in the interests of the city, administering both to its profit and entertainment. The writer refers to the Crystal Palace built in 1860 on the site now known as Victoria Park at a cost—to be exact—of $20,964, including outbuildings and fences, the latter enclosing 22 acres of land. Twelve acres was the original number purchased to which ten were subsequently added. The building was located about one hundred yards in from the Locke street line, immediately opposite Peter street, the main entrance facing east. Robert Gordon was the builder, and the late George H. Mills, who was President of the Wentworth Historical Society for eleven years and mayor of the city when the project took shape, was chairman of the civic committee which selected the site and negotiated its purchase. The inception of this worthy enterprise is fully set forth in the report of this committee, which is considered of sufficient interest, as an evidence of the public spirit of prominent citizens of that day, to transcribe. It is as follows:

REPORT OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE COMMITTEE.

"At a public meeting held in the Mechanics' Hall on Saturday the 30th day of October, A.D. 1858, the following resolutions were carried: "That the meeting is of opinion that the construction of a Crystal Palace would be beneficial to the interests of the City of Hamilton, and that Isaac Buchanan, Esq., M.P.P., Sir Allan Napier MacNab, Baronet, Geo. H. Mills, Esq. (the Mayor), Capt. Nicolls, Dr. Craigie, W. G. Kerr, Nehemiah Ford, H. J. Lawry, Wm. Bellhouse and T. A. Ambridge, Esqrs.



HAMILTON'S CRYSTAL PALACE

be a committee for the purpose of devising suitable means for the erection of a Crystal Palace, and generally to investigate all circumstances connected with the building of the same and to report the same to a public meeting of the citizens to be called for that purpose."

On the 6th day of November, A.D. 1858, at a meeting of your Committee, Messrs. Capt. Nicolls, H. J. Lawry, Dr. Craigie, Geo. H. Mills and Nehemiah Ford were appointed a sub-committee to examine and report to your Committee the most eligible situation for the erection of the Crystal Palace. The sub-committee reported as follows:

"TO THE CRYSTAL PALACE COMMITTEE:

"In accordance with a resolution of your Committee, directing us to examine and report the most eligible site for an agricultural edifice, we have examined the following properties, namely:—That known as the "Dickson Tract," the Ordnance lands on Burlington Heights, the Ferguson estate, the Industrial Farm (twenty-four acres) owned by Kerr, Browne & Co., and the property of Messrs. Burton & Sadlier to the south of the Concession road; and having received considerable information relating to the above and other properties offered for sale (which information is particularly contained in letters accompanying and submitted with this report), we have to report that, of all the properties above referred to, that known as the Dickson Tract is, in our opinion, the most eligible for the purposes required, on account of its great elevation, the peculiar adaptability of its soil for holding Fairs and Agricultural Shows, and, above all, on account of its proximity to the central portions of the city (whereby it is rendered easy of access to all our inhabitants). It is also our opinion that the latter property might be made far more remunerative than any of the others referred to, in case the enterprise of erecting agricultural buildings should be undertaken by a Joint Stock Company. At the same time we would suggest (in case the price placed upon the Dickson property should not prove satisfactory to intending purchasers) that either of the properties above enumerated might be made available for the purposes required. We would finally recommend that not less than eighteen nor more than twenty-two acres be purchased.

"All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) GEO. H. MILLS,
Chairman."

"The report was adopted by your Committee.

"With reference to the method of obtaining the necessary funds for purchasing the site, and erecting the edifice, your

Committee are of opinion that the best and most practicable mode of effecting that object would be by the formation of a Joint Stock Company, and with this view your Committee applied for and obtained an Act of the Provincial Parliament which amongst other enactments authorizes the formation of Joint Stock Companies to hold lands and erect edifices to be used for the holding of periodical Fairs or Exhibitions for agricultural purposes, and empowers Municipal Corporations to subscribe a portion or the whole of the necessary capital for those purposes, which Act (with slight amendments) will, in the opinion of your Committee, so facilitate the means for securing the desired object as to place the completion of the work quite within the reasonable expectation of every inhabitant of the city.

"Your Committee considered that the "Corporation" of the City of Hamilton, as well as many of the adjoining Municipalities, would naturally feel interested in the success of the proposed undertaking, and with the view of obtaining their co-operation and assistance, circular letters have been addressed to those Municipal authorities, requesting them to lend their aid in carrying out the enterprize, and your Committee would earnestly recommend that immediate action should be taken to secure their co-operation and assistance.

Your Committee has also well considered *the great pressure* of circumstances which has for the last two years almost prostrated all the material interests of this County, and believing that any proposition or undertaking requiring money for success would have proved wholly useless, it has (in consequence) delayed action in the performance of the duties entrusted to it till the present, when the prospects of a speedy return to general prosperity seem almost certain, and your Committee is satisfied that at this time not only our own municipality but those immediately surrounding it should have a common interest in securing (if possible) the next agricultural exhibition in this section of the country, which important result can (in the opinion of your Committee) only be attained by their united action.

"All of which is respectfully submitted.

Geo. H. Mills,
Chairman.

"Dated this 27th August, 1859.

"Carried."

In view of the intense commercial stagnation which then prevailed, this undertaking was all the more creditable to its projectors, and manifested the abounding faith they had in the

limits of the city, notwithstanding the clouds of adversity over-shadowing it which rained ruin on many. To be sure the Palace, when built, was hardly as imposing a structure as its great English prototype of 1851 after which it was modelled, yet, as will be noticed by the engraving appended, it presented quite a substantial and ornate appearance.

As stated in the foregoing report, the primary object of its erection was for holding the Provincial Exhibition, which at that time was held yearly in rotation in four cities of what was then known as Upper Canada. When opened for that purpose in September, 1860, it was honored by the presence of the Prince of Wales (now King Edward VII.), then visiting Canada, who performed the ceremony. Besides, it was for years the home of the Great Central Fair of Hamilton, a flourishing institution until the advent of a multiplicity of rival organizations weakened its influence, and it died.

During the stay of British troops in the city in the sixties, the Palace was utilized as a barracks for detachments of artillery and infantry. It may not be out of place to mention here that two large siege guns (one of which is observable in the engraving)—trophies of British prowess before Sevastopol—occupied a position on the grounds which has not been altered since the building disappeared. On reaching the city, they were first placed in Prince's square, in front of the old jail and court house combined, and many old residents will remember the furore created one 12th of July night by the clandestine discharge of one of them with noise like thunder, much to the detriment of all the windows in the surrounding square.

The Palace was frequently the scene of many notable musical events, both vocal and instrumental. Certainly the most prominent of these was the festival held in honor of the Queen's Jubilee in 1887, on June 21 and 22, which was praiseworthy alike to the city and all those taking part. The programme presented consisted of the oratorios of The Creation and Samson, and a concert of patriotic and national melodies by school children. In the carrying-out of this elaborate affair, soloists of premier reputation, a grand chorus of over 400 trained vocalists of the city, an orchestra of 60 performers, and a children's jubilee chorus of upward of 1000 voices, took part

In 1890, however, the last fair was held within its walls, for in 1891 the buildings and fences were condemned and sold for the nominal sum of $2339, the Palace itself bringing but $450. Even at this figure the purchaser is alleged to have rued his bargain.

Thus did this locally celebrated structure—so often the centre of the bucolic riches of the surrounding district, the skill of Hamilton's artisans, the excitement of the "open-to-the county and free-for-all horse trot," and the annual rallying point of happy groups of young and old—pass from view and become but a memory.

F. K.

Historical Data re State and Church in the County of Wentworth

By Mrs. J. Rose Holden

◆

1792

THE first meeting of the Legislature of Upper Canada met at Newark, 17th September, 1792, under Lieut.-Governor Sir Graves Simcoe. One of the Acts passed on that memorable occasion related to surveyors who laid out the hitherto pathless wilderness of the country into districts and counties, Yorkshire, Lincoln and Lancashire, England, standing godfathers in giving names to the now familiar Barton, Ancaster, Grimsby, Beverly, Saltfleet and Flamboro'—land known to the Indians as Bih-sei-ik-weh.

The Five Nations (sometimes designated the Six Nations) on the Grand River, were acknowledged to have such claims upon the consideration of His Majesty, from their devotion to the royal cause during the American rebellion and the loss they sustained, that it was one of the first concerns of the Government, on return of peace, to provide for them in the country.

Sir Frederick Haldimand, on 25th October, 1784, by an instrument under his hand and seal, declared that they and their posterity should be allowed to possess and enjoy a tract of land six miles in depth, on each side of the Grand River, running into Lake Erie, being a part of a large tract lately purchased by Government from the Chippewa Indians. (*See Note A.*)

Note A.—The greatest amount of information respecting the Indian lands on the Grand River will be obtained from a report made by the Hon. J. B. Robinson, James Baby and the Ven. John Strachan, members of the Executive Council in 1830, and also from a second report made by the Hon. J. H. Dunn, G. H. Markland, and W. Hepburn, Esq., who had been appointed trustees to investigate and report to the Lieut.-Governor on claims preferred by various persons to lands belonging to the Six Nations Indians, situate on the Grand River.

Treaty No. 3, Dec., 1792

"To Governor Simcoe: Between the great Ojibeway Nation, who succeeded the Neutral Nations in possession of the peninsula. Signed by seventy Chiefs, Sachems, War Chiefs and *Principal Women*" (*see Note B*) "of the Missasagas Nation, on one part; and our said Sovereign Lord, George III., King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, in consideration of the sum of £1180 7s. 4d. of lawful money of G. B., all that tract or parcel of land lying and between the lakes Ontario and Erie, beginning at Lake Ontario from Missasaga Point, opposite Niagara Fort, to the Creek that flows from a small lake into said Lake Ontario, known by the name of *Waghquata*" (in treaties of the nineteenth century, anglicised as *Washquarter*); "from thence westerly to River La Tranche" (now Thames). "As before mentioned together with the woods, ways, paths, waters and watercourses and appurtenances to the said tract or parcel of land." The boundaries of the land were on one side described by an imaginary line running from the "small or little lake Waghquata" (Burlington Bay).

In 1796, the Five Nations wished to dispose of portions of their large tract (retaining enough to cultivate and raise a fund, by making an annuity for their comfort. Captain Brant, their principal chief, was by a solemn act in council appointed the agent or attorney of the Five Nations to negotiate with Government whatever might be necessary for effecting their wishes upon this occasion.

The tract which Captain Brant was authorized to surrender was described in the power of attorney referred to, and was stated to contain 310 391 acres.

Under this authority, it is supposed, with the perfect knowledge and approbation of the Indians, sales of very large tracts were effected by Captain Brant; and on the 5th February, 1798, he executed, in the name of the chief warriors of the Five Nations, a formal deed, surrendering their possession of such parts of the said lands as are mentioned below, beseeching that His Majesty would be pleased to grant the same in fee simple to the persons named, who were to pay the sums stated as a consideration for the same.

Note B.—Vide "Burlington Bay, Beach and Heights in History," by Mrs. Holden, published in Transactions of W. H. S., 1899.

The Schedule specifies the following tracts:

Block No. 1 (now forming the Township of Dumfries), containing about 94,305 acres, was sold to P. Steadman for		£8,841 0 0
Block No. 2, sold to Richard Beasley, James Wilson and John B. Rousseau	95,212 acres	8,887 0 0
Block No. 3, sold to Wm. Wallace,	86,078	16,364 0 0
Block No. 4, no purchaser	28,512	
Block No. 5, sold to W. Jarvis	30,800	5,775 0 0
Block No. 6, given originally to John Dockstader, by him sold for the benefit of his Indian children to Benj. Canby		5,000 0 0
Total	352,707 acres	£44,867 0 0

The making of these contracts with the individual purchasers, and the fixing of the consideration, were the acts of the Indians themselves. The Government merely assented to the general measure, and gave their sanction and assistance, in the conviction that it would be beneficial to the interests of the Indians.

No. 2, of 94,212 acres, sold to R. Beasley and two Ancaster settlers, the purchase money was paid. Block No. 4 was afterward sold to Hon. Thomas Clark, who gave his bond, 25th October, 1806, for £3564, payable in 1000 years from date to Wm. Claus and Alex. Stewart, and the interest to be paid annually. No. 5, originally contracted for by Mr. Jarvis, was afterwards sold to Lord Selkirk for £3850, and came into the hands of Henry T. Boulton. This tract now forms the Township of Moulton. No. 6 forms the present Township of Canboro.

Owing to the nearness of Newark, the first capital of Upper Canada, to the American frontier, Gov. Simcoe desired to remove his headquarters to the "Head of the Lake," that portion of the Heights at present occupied as the city of our dead, Victoria Park, Dundurn Park and castle—the proposed site of the future capital of the *Province*—a site chiselled by nature as a great commercial highway in time of peace, an unconquerable strategic coign of vantage in time of war.

Negotiations failing with Mr. Richard Beasley, the offer of purchase by the Government was withdrawn. Barton, Ancaster and "Coote's Paradise" (Dundas) then forged ahead, leaving the long undulating plains intersected by numerous streams speeding from the mountain to the lake, ridged and broken by forests, to be an appanage or adjacent part of these earlier and more progressive settlements.

A newspaper called "The Canadian Constellation" was published by S. & G. Tiffany at Niagara, Saturday, June 21st, 1800. It was a sheet 11 x 15 inches in size, containing 12 columns of reading matter and four of advertisements. The London dates are the 22nd of March—a period of three months. The Boston and New York items give the 27th and 28th of May—nearly a month. Yet a wonderful gain in postal itinerary and delivery to that of 1787-95, to the settlements at the Head of the Lake and the country's den of the river St. Lawrence, when a Quebec newspaper about the date stated that a mail for the upper countries (U.C.) would be forwarded from Montreal on the 3rd of February by the "*Annual Winter Express*"! (*See Note C.*)

Let us return to our "Constellation," so designate at that date of periodical literature, but in these current days of hourly and daily electric bulletins and publications and revelations of wireless telegraphy, it would be considered a dimming star. The following advertisement is of interest to us:

FOR SALE.

"To be sold, a valuable and pleasant situation at Burlington Bay (head of little lake), containing 976 acres of land, 150 of which are under good improvement.

"There are on the premises a comfortable dwelling place" (the now (1902) central foundations of Dundurn Castle), "and stables; also a wharf 100 feet long and 32 wide; a storehouse 30 x 20, and an excellent seat for a sawmill, with a quantity of valuable pine, walnut and other timber.

"It is an excellent stand for business, being the head of the water communication with the western part of the province and the main road from the Grand river and the river La Tranche (now the Thames) leads from this place. Persons wanting to

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Note C.—The first number of the "Canada Constellation" appeared July 20, 1799. "Published weekly opposite the Lion Tavern, Niagara. S. & G. Tiffany, proprietors." In 1801 a new paper appeared which was called the "Herald" and announced that the "Constellation" died of starvation after one year's existence. On July 29, 1799, Hon. Richard Cartwright, of Kingston, wrote R. Hamilton, Esq., of Queenston, thanking him for a copy of Niagara paper. He says "the publishers have been so kind as to send me two of their 'Constellations.'"

purchase may know the terms by applying to the printers of this paper in Niagara, or to

R. BEASLEY, Esq., on the premises.

1804. Thomas Moore, lyric poet, in whose poetry all nature lived, moved and sparkled in exuberant fancy, inhaling as he wandered from clime to clime the fragrance and beauty of a thousand shores, traveled through the United States and Canada. On his way to the Grand River, to visit some Chippawa friends whom he had previously met in England, he sailed over the little lake and Coote's Paradise. The perfect beauty of the scene he immortalized in the following verses:

I knew from the smoke that so gracefully curled
Above the green elms, that a cottage* was near,
And I said, "If there's peace to be found in the world,
A heart that was humble might hope for it here.

"It was noon, and on flowers that languished around
In silence reposed the voluptuous bee;
Every leaf was at rest, and I heard not a sound
But the woodpecker tapping the hollow beech tree.

And "Here in this lone little wood," I exclaimed,
"With a maid who was lovely to soul and to eye,
Who would blush when I praised her, and weep if I blamed,
How blest could I live and how calm could I die!

"By the shade of yon sumach, whose red berries dip
In the gush of the fountain, how sweet to recline,
And to know that I sighed upon innocent lips,
Which had never been sighed on by any but mine."

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* Must have been the *Beasley home*.—Mrs. J. R. H.

Moore's visit to Canada and his Canadian poetry was honored by royal appreciation, as is shown by the following item in reference to our late beloved Queen and Lord Durham, copied from a newspaper of 1839:

"V. R.

"H. M. AND LORD DURHAM.

"It has been currently reported that H. M. wrote an autograph letter to Lord Durham, requesting him as a personal favor to continue to hold the reins of government in Canada. The report has been contradicted. The Queen did write an autograph letter. The following is a copy:

"'Windsor, October 25th, 1838.

"'Understanding from mamma that you are coming back from Canada, may I beg the favor of your bringing with you a copy of the Canadian boat song as it is sung in that country. You well know the song I mean. It begins "*Row*, brothers *row*," and a precious *row* they have been making amongst them. With compliments to Lady D. and the children,

"'Believe me, yours truly,

"'VICTORIA R.'"

1816 In 1816 the District of Gore was formed out of the Niagara and Home districts. It consisted of two counties—Wentworth (named after Mrs. Gore's family) and Halton (Gov. Gore's private secretary). Wentworth originally included the township of Saltfleet, including Burlington Beach. Barton including Burlington Heights; Binbrook, Glanford, Ancaster and so much of the County of Haldimand as lies between Dundas Street and the village of Onondaga. (*Vide Sir J. Bourinot.*)

Col. Gourlay, in his statistics in 1817, says Barton Township contained 130 houses and about 800 inhabitants. The site of our present city was then known as "adjacent part of Barton," or "head of little lake," and was included in above census. It was not until 1813 that Hamilton was laid out as a village. The land owners were the following gentlemen: George Hamilton (after whom the city was called), James Hughson, William Wedge, Ephraim and Col. Robert Land.

From 1816-20 the Home Government laid out large sums of money in constructing Burlington Canal, which gave the town access to the river St. Lawrence navigation. Before this time, Ancaster had been looked upon as the emporium of the district.

In 1817, the Gore District had 4 places of worship, 18 grist and 41 saw mills, and 3 medical practitioners. The village of Ancaster then boasted 20 merchants' shops, all doing a good business, and was the only place of any importance west of York and Niagara. Hamilton people were obliged to "trade" at Ancaster. The physicians lived at Ancaster. Everyday supplies and dry goods, beyond the pedler's pack, were bought at Ancaster.

When the Burlington Canal began operations in 1823 * far-seeing Pierre Desjardins, of Dundas, carried through his design and obtained a royal charter for a channel through Burlington Heights to Dundas, making that town the head of navigation. Many years it took to construct the long, winding canal, which crept in leisurely length at the foot of the serpentine Heights. Desjardins did not live to see his work accomplished. He had ridden from Dundas to Grimsby to purchase oxen, and was found dead on Mr. Nelles' property. Whether thrown from his horse or from heart disease, was not known.

So far, in our records of the County of Wentworth, we have dealt (to quote Sir John Bourinot) with the explorer, the missionary, surveyor, the soldier, the statesman—as the controlling powers who made their impress on this historic spot and shaped its destiny. There is, however, one noble army of men marshalled in steady line, whose keen foresight, superb genius, indomitable pluck and tireless energy of purpose, of which little or nothing has been written or said—and yet, without these men, this Canada of ours would not be where it is now on the threshold of the twentieth century. I refer to the very ordinary everyday classification,

"OUR MEN OF BUSINESS,"

The great band of men in a community who recognized that mutual interests must bring mutual and concerted action in joining together to carry out progress—not only each for each but one for the other, and outwards for the community, and still further the "Colony."

I find the roll-call of the Wentworth section of this army in the files of "The Hamilton Board of Trade and its Work," which was first formed on the 29th day of April, 1845, and incorporated 30th June, 1864. The 36 men who for the public weal formed the first Hamilton Board of Trade were:

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* Act authorizing Government to build Burlington Canal passed 19th of March, 1823; canal finished 1834. Act incorporating Desjardins Canal Co., June 30, 1826. Commissioners for building Burlington Canal were John Aikman, Wm. Chisholm and Wm. Applegarth.—Secretary W. H. S.

Archibald Kerr,
J. C. Kerr,
Ed. Ritchie,
Richard Juson,
Benjamin Miller,
Jas. Coleman,
Hugh Moore,
Wm. Atkinson,
A. McDonald,
H. C. Baker,
Joseph Gilkinson,
James Walker,
James Osborne,
John Gartshore,
Wm. P. McLaren,
M. McKenzie,
John Young, jr.,
John Winer,
R. Babbington,
John P. Larkin,
T. H. McKenzie,
Wm. Dixon,
Æ. Kennedy,
A. Bigelow,
M. D. Brown,
J. B. Ewart,
John Wagstaff,
G. L. Beardmore,
John Young, sr.,
D. Moore,
James McIntyre,
C. C. Ferrie,
Robert Forbes,
Donald McNabb,
Thos. Ramsay,
Isaac Buchanan.

The foresight of this corporate body brought about the completion of the Burlington and Dundas Canals and swayed the long controversy of the free navigation of the St. Lawrence. The construction of roads, railways and other highways of commercial—all the great public issues which make or mar a city—these men and their successors in office to the present day have controlled and brought to successful fruition.

What does 1849 report say re commercial relations with the mother country, when the whole system of protection was done away with?

‘Your Committee did not fail in their duty, but petitioned her most gracious Majesty the Queen, craving time in order that the Colony might accustom itself to the change. No reply. Another petition for a modification of the navigation laws as might place *Canadian produce* in a more favorable position. No answer again. Nothing daunted they keep on in the path of “*duty*,” they continue “*vigilant*” regarding many matters of great importance to the *welfare of the Colony*’—namely, the necessity of a uniform rate of postage; the repeal of the duty upon American wheat, useless to the farmer, burdensome to the merchant, and affording no revenue to the *Colony*; the repeal of the various duties on American provisions, as were such admitted for home consumption free of duty, the very superior articles produced in Canada would be put up for consumption in Britain, and thus not only would the Canadian farmer obtain as good prices as at present but a trade would be formed of the highest value to the country.

Re "Navigation" is interesting: "That British navigation laws be so far altered as to permit foreign vessels to load at Quebec and Montreal for ports in Britain and also to allow foreign ships to bring to Canada the produce of any part of the globe; that so far from there being any necessity for Upper Canada merchants to import or export via New York, that on the other hand cheapness of inland transport will induce the merchants of the Western States of America to import their bulky and heavy goods by way of the St. Lawrence and the present strange anomaly of our position be done away with—permission being given to import through a foreign port and foreign canals in foreign ships and to be denied the privilege of importing in the same ships through a Canadian port and Canadian canals."

A prophecy surely was uttered more than half a century ago: "We trust the day is not far distant when our hopes will be realized and the cities of Hamilton and Quebec assume the commanding positions laid out for them by nature, and so improved by art."

The "magnetic telegraph" was also a great matter of consideration; so, too, the Canada Great Western Railway Company scheme was vigorously pushed by the Hamilton Board of Trade, and they "trusted that such might merely be the backbone of a series of railways, constructed from the material so abundant on the respective lines, stretching to every corner of the fertile west."

The first mining company and association of life insurance; the formation of manufacturing establishments—"all of which, though commencing on a small scale, will probably lead to undertakings of a greater magnitude," etc. were in turn carefully discussed and action taken upon.

Another bit of foresight:

"We would beg to point out the importance of publishing occasionally information for the benefit of the agriculturalists regarding the description of grain suitable for the British market;

the proper methods of preparing flour, of curing provisions, packing butter and making cheese, of raising and dressing flax and hemp, the culture and preparation of articles for dyeing, and various other matters respecting which the farmer naturally looks to the merchant for advice.

Every favorable opportunity must be taken advantage of in the forwarding of measures calculated to place the rising *Colony* in the position which she ought to occupy."

Great thoughts that lead to great actions have a long pedigree! The colonial spirit of the 20th century we find inscribed on every page of the records of the Hamilton Board of Trade.

Under what name shall we place the following roll-call of contingent of men—pioneers of the Gore District?

"AN ACT, YORK, U. C.

"Granting to His Majesty a sum of money for the Improvement of the Roads and Bridges in this Province (U. C.)

"Eleven Districts. [Passed 6th March, 1830.]

"To the Gore District, One Thousand Six Hundred Pounds.

"No. IX.

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the sum of One Thousand Six Hundred Pounds, hereby granted to the District of Gore be appropriated and expended as follows: On the Government Road, from the Village of Dundas to the Town Line in Brantford, the sum of Three Hundred and Fifty Pounds, and that John Binkley, Peter Bamberger and Harckner Lyons be Commissioners for expending the same.

"For cutting through the top of the Mountain, and reducing the hill near John McCollum's in Nelson, the sum of Ten Pounds, and that George Will be Commissioner for the same.

"On the Post Road from Dundas Street in Nelson to Freeman's, the sum of Thirty Pounds, and that Joshua Freeman, John McCullem and David Gant be Commissioners for expending the same.

"For the purpose of underpinning the Bridge at the Twelve Mile Creek, on Dundas Street, with stone, the sum of Fifty Pounds, and that Gilbert Bastedo, Joseph Barrate and Robert Best be Commissioners for expending the same.

"On the Road from Thomas McKay's to the back part of Eramosa, One Hundred and Seventy-five Pounds, and that Thomas Armstrong, Joseph Hatton and Moses McKay be Commissioners for expending the same.

‘On the road east of the Widow Meco's, leading through Esquesing and Trafalgar to Erin the sum of Seventy-five Pounds and that John Kenny, Peter Kenny and Philander P. Hopkins be Commissioners for expending the same

“On the Hill at Burlington Bridge leading into Hamilton the sum of Ten Pounds and that William Applegarth and Gabriel Hopkins be Commissioners for expending the same. (Dundurn ?)

“For a Bridge at the Mouth of the Twelve Mile Creek on the Lake Road the sum of Twenty five Pounds, and that Philip Sovereign Esquire,* and Jacob Triller be Commissioners for expending the same

“For cutting and bridging in a straight line the Sixteen Mile Hill, on Dundas Street in Trafalgar, the sum of Five Hundred Pounds, and that Colonel P. Adamson, of Toronto, in the Home District, Charles *Teetzel*, of Trafalgar, Samuel Hewell, Charles Biggers, and Laurence Hagar be Commissioners for expending the same

“On the Road leading from Thomas Choate's in Glanford, Gore District, to Crawford's on the Grand River in the District of Niagara and from thence in a diagonal direction to strike the Township Line between Woodhouse and Townsend in the London District the sum of One Hundred Pounds and that Thomas Choat, David Kearns and Samuel Rynkman be Commissioners for expending the same

“On the Road leading from William Devlin, jr., in Saltfleet to Daniel Crosswaite's, in Barton the sum of One Hundred Pounds, and that William Devin, Daniel Cronwait and Lewis Horning be Commissioners for expending the same

“On the new or lower Bridge across the Marsh at Burlington Heights to the County of Halton including the roads up the hills on each side, the sum of Fifty five Pounds and that John Chisholm, Wm. Applegarth and Robert Land be Commissioners for expending the same

“On the old Bridge across the Marsh from Burlington Heights in the County of Wentworth to Flamborough in the County of Halton the sum of Forty five Pounds, and that Richard Beasley, Esquire, Joseph Hopkins and James L. Lafferty be Commissioners for expending the same

“On the Road leading from Smith Griffin's, in the Niagara District to the Township Line between Saltfleet and Binbrook, in the Gore District, the sum of Seventy five Pounds and that John Second, Elijah Second and Daniel Servos, Esquire, be Commissioners for expending the same

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* The affix "Esquire" denoted the office of Magistrate.

The Church.

The Mohawk Church on the Grand River was the first church erected in Canada West. It was built by Captain Joseph Brant, who collected the monies for building, also for the bell. The first "church-going bell" tolled in Upper Canada at the time of his visit to England.

Captain Brant, in his zeal to christianize his people, translated the "Book of Common Prayer" into the Mohawk language. The printing of these books he also superintended while in England. The book was printed one page in English and the opposite page in the Mohawk tongue. Each Gospel lesson is illustrated by a quaint wood-cut. In some of these the Devil is to be seen fleeing before Christ. These illustrations were no doubt used as object lessons in teaching the truths of Christianity. The church bell was made by John Warner, Fleet street, London, in 1786.

The church holds by virtue of possession a gift from Queen Anne—a handsome communion service of beaten silver, each piece bearing an inscription, stating it to have been given to the Mohawks for the use of their church by Queen Anne. The branch of the Mohawk reserve at Deseronto have part of a duplicate set. These two services were presented to the Indians before the Revolution, when the Five Nations under Capt. John Johnson and Joseph Brant joined the U. E. Loyalists in their exodus from the New England States to Canada. For safe keeping the vessels, British coat of arms, and tables of the Law and Commandments, also gifts from England's Queen, were buried in a safe hiding-place in the old Mohawk Valley—the passionately loved Long House of the forefathers of the Nations. A good many years elapsed before they were unearthed and brought to Canada. The missing pieces of the Deseronto set were appropriated by one of the American Episcopal churches.

One hundred years ago there was but one Church of England clergyman in what now constitutes the Diocese of Niagara, and he had to labor in all this western peninsula for over fifteen years alone—the Rev. Mr. Addison, of Newark (Niagara-on-the-Lake).

The Rev Ralph Leeming was appointed to Ancaster, Barton, Coote's Paradise and the adjacent parts in 1816 It was while Mr Leeming officiated at Ancaster that a union church (1824) was built in Ancaster The ceremony of laying the foundation stone was attended by the Grand Lodge of Free Masons. An arrangement was afterwards made, so that the church building became the property of the Church of England The first church was burnt in 1866

Until the Rev. John Miller's arrival in 1829, his field of labor embraced the Gore District and Wentworth and Halton He resided at Ancaster and held regular services at the Mohawk Church as well. Mr. Miller covered the same ground from 1829 until the arrival of Mr Geddes, with the exception of the Grand River services which he omitted

It was during Mr. Leeming's ministration that the solid silver communion vessels, consisting of paten and two high chalices—still in use and in a perfect state of preservation, and in the safe custody of the present rector of St James Dundas—were "presented to the church in the village of Coote's Paradise in the District of Gore, Upper Canada, January 1st, 1817, by Richard and Mary Hatt of Ancaster."

We cannot leave Dundas Church of England without making note of the chancel window During the war of 1812-14 and for years afterwards, we all know how bitter feelings were nourished and kept alive between Canada and the United States. As a remarkable instance of the change which time in its softening influences often brings to the descendants of those once pitted in battle one against the other, no more significant and nationally unique evidence can be given than the window of stained glass bearing the coats of arms of Bishop Strachan and Dr McMurray The lower portion of the window bears the inscription: "From Churchmen of the United States" "Let Brotherly Love Continue" The presentation of this beautiful window took place on the 17th of March, 1854 Following is a copy of the deed of gift of same

"The undersigned, wishing to express their friendly regard for the Rev William McMurray, D D, Rector of Ancaster and Dundas, whose late visit as a Delegate to our Church in behalf of Trinity College, Toronto, they remember with pleasure and desirous also of giving a testimonial of their fraternal interest in the Canadian Church, unite in placing a Chancel window in the church at Dundas, of which Dr. McMurray is Rector.

"Signed G. W. Doane, D.D., LL.D.,
Bishop of New Jersey.

W. R. Whittingham, D.D.,
Bishop of Maryland.

Horatio Southgate, D.D.,
Missionary Bishop.

Alonzo Potter, D.D., LL.D.,
Bishop of Pennsylvania.

J. M. Wainwright, D.D., D.C.L.,
Provisional Bishop of New York.

(Clergy.)

Horatio Potter, D.D., New York.
Benj. I. Haight, D.D., New York.
W. A. Muhlenberg, D.D., New York.
F. Ogilby, Philadelphia.
W. F. Hinds, Philadelphia.
J. F. B. Wilmer, Philadelphia.
Morgan Dix, Philadelphia.
H. W. Ducachet, D.D., Philadelphia.
John Coleman, D.D., Philadelphia.
Robert S. Howland.
G. Jarvis Geer.

(Laity.)

John R. Wilmer, Philadelphia.
Henry Austin, Philadelphia.
W. H. Newbold, Philadelphia.
M. B. Mahony, Philadelphia.
Cyrus Curtiss, New York.
J. B. Plumb, New York.
G. S. Norris, Baltimore.
Henry T. Parker, Boston.
George C. Shattuck, M.D.

The inevitable fate of mankind, "Dust thou art and unto dust shalt thou return," befell our brave pioneers. Strangers and sojourners in the Canaan of the New World, like Abraham of old, they also sought burying places wherein they might bury their dead out of sight. One of the first sacred observances these God fearing, king honoring men followed was the setting apart and consecrating portions of their allotments of land as burying places for their own kin and that of their less fortunate neighbors. The oldest gravestone in the churchyard of Ancaster is that in memory of "Alexander Ritchie and Mary Lucia, his wife, who both departed this life at Ancaster on 11th of April, A.D. 1823." One tomb is of interest to historians, being that of

JANE
Wife of
HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT, ESQ.
Born at St. Mary's Falls, Jan. 31st, 1800.
She died at Dundas, May 22nd, 1842,
In the arms of her sister, during a visit at the home
of the Rector of this church, while her husband was absent
in England, and her children at a distant school.
She was the eldest daughter of
John Johnston, Esq., and Susan, daughter of Waubojeeg,
a celebrated War Chief and civil ruler of the Ojibewa Tribe.
Carefully educated and of polished manners and
conversation, she was early fitted to adorn society, yet
of retiring and modest deportment. Early im-
bued with the principles of true piety, she patiently
submitted to the illness which for several years marked her
decline, and was inspired through seasons of
bodily and mental depression with the lively hope of
a blessed immortality.

As inquiries have been made from time to time from U. S. societies in regard to Mrs. Schoolcraft, it is well perhaps to insert here a short notice of this remarkable woman.

Mrs. Schoolcraft was the wife of Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, Esq., late Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the State of Michigan and parts adjacent. She was the eldest daughter of the late John Johnston, Esq., an Irishman by birth, of the Sault Ste. Marie. Her mother was the daughter of Waubojeeg, one of the most celebrated war chiefs of the Ojibbewa nation. She ac-

companied her father to England and Ireland at the early age of ten years, and in the latter country was placed under the superintendence of very able instructors. Under their tuition she became highly accomplished and fitted by acquired knowledge of the world combined with her own Indian grace to mingle with and adorn the purest and most refined society. Mrs. McMurray, the wife of the late Ven. Archdeacon Wm. McMurray, was a sister of Mrs. Schoolcraft. It was while visiting her sister (Mr. Schoolcraft having sailed for England on a brief visit on the 9th of the same month), who was living at Dundas, that she was seized with an illness which proved fatal. Mrs. S. was a full blooded Ojibbewa, rather darker than usual, highly educated, possessing charming manners and a brilliant conversationalist, her personality was most interesting.

The "Johnston women," including Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. McMurray and Mrs. Schoolcraft, were remarkable women—and noted for the devotion which they ever manifested in the religious improvement of their own ill treated race. The character of these ladies, together with the romantic outline of the history of their family, has been perpetuated by the pen of Mrs. Jameson. Both of the daughters inherited in a degree the poetical talent of their father Waubojeeg.

Lines of Mrs. Schoolcraft on leaving her children at Albany and returning to her native country. Translated from the original Ojibbewa by Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, Esq.

When memory turns to my country so dear,
My heart fills with pleasure and throbs with a fear;
My country, my country, my own native land!
So lovely in aspect, in features so grand;
Far, far in the west! What are cities to me,
Oh, land of my mother! compared unto thee?

Fair land of the lakes! Thou art blest in my sight,
With thy beaming bright waters and landscapes of light;
The breeze and the murmur, the dash and the roar,
That summer and autumn cast over the shore,
They spring to my thoughts like the lullaby tongue
That soothed me to slumber when cradled and young.

One feeling more strongly still binds me to thee—
Here roved my forefathers, in liberty free

Here shook they the war lance and sported the plume,
Ere Europe had cast o'er their country a gloom
Nor thought they that kingdoms more happy could be
While lords of a land so resplendent and free

Yet it is not alone that my country is fair
And my home and my friends are inviting me there
While they beckon me onward, my heart is still here
With my sweet lovely daughter and bonny boy dear
And oh! what is the joy that a home can impart,
Removed from the dear ones who cling to my heart

'Tis learning that calls them but tell me, can schools
Repay for my love or give nature new rules?
They may teach them the lore of the wit and the sage,
To be grave in their youth and gay in old age
But oh! my poor heart, what are schools to the view
While severed from children thus loved so true?

I return to my country—I haste on my way—
For duty commands me and duty must sway
Yet I leave the bright land where my little ones dwell
With a sober regret and a bitter farewell
For there I must leave the dear jewels I love,
The dearest of gifts from my Master above.

Barton

Barton was first settled by the Filman family, the pioneer United Empire Loyalists, in 1783. Unmarked graves of unknown dead were found on that property. The Indians from the Reserve related the tradition, no doubt obtained from the Ojibbewas, "that some dark-skinned people came in a vessel long prior to the settlement of the country by the whites, and lived for a time on this spot; but as they behaved themselves badly they were put to death by the Indians. It is conjectured that this may have been one of the ill fated French or Spanish expeditions, in search of visionary Cathay or western passage to China, and from which no person ever returned to tell of the fate of his companions." *(Note D.)*

The original survey of Barton Township was made by Augustus Jones, D. P. L. S., in 1791. The following names are to be found on that plan: R. Beasley, 200 acres; Ralph Clinch, 600; Aaron Crisp, 800; John Depew, sr., 900; Benjamin Fairchild, 200; John Filman, 400; Silas Hyles, 200; Peter, Isaac and Abraham Horning, 800; Michael and Jacob Hess, 1100

Note D.—Vide Historical and Centennial Sketch of Barton Lodge, No. 6, G. R. C., A. F. & A. M., published in Hamilton, 1895.

Brant Johnson, 100, David Jones 100, Matthew Karn 300 Robert Land, 300 John and Robert Lottridge, 700 Elias and Jacob Long 300 William Lunnbough 200 Ann Morden 100 William McLean, 300 Cornelius Ryckman 300, Caleb Reynolds 900, William and Jacob Reymill 600, Solon Secord 400 Walter B Sheehan 400, Henry Smith 200 Geo Stewart 500 Samuel Street 100, Daniel Springer, 200 John Scott, 300 and Edward Joping, 200

From 1792 to 1829, the first Church of England missionaries were the Rev John Stuart of Kingston, and afterwards the Rev Robert Addison of Niagara This mission field included the Indian reservation on the Grand River, which was reached by way of Barton over an ancient Indian trail This trail became the king's highway between Ancaster and Niagara Falls.

About 1824 the first Barton church was built, an union church The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Ancaster church the same year was attended by the Grand Lodge of Free Masons The old burial lot of the Hess family can yet be seen The headstones still erect show the inscriptions :

JANE SNIDER
Wife of John Snider
Died 18[illegible]

MICHAEL HESS
Died Nov 5th, 1804.

CHARITY HESS
Died Nov 5th 1808.

The U E Loyalists and settlers between 1810-20 who rest in this corner of God's acre are the Filman, Bood Kearn Mouhead French, Gourlay, Ryckman, Secord Captain W B Proctor, Rousseaux, Servos Bowman Flock, Rymal Gage, Almas Kern Terryberry and Horning families

In 1830-4 the Barton Church was used as a military hospital, many soldiers at that time dying of cholera and fever Their graves are at the northwest corner of the burial ground unmarked Whose duty is it to mark the spot ?

In 1834 the Rev Jas C Usher served Barton and the village of Hamilton Mr Usher was obliged to take the long journey to Quebec to be ordained in 1834 On his return he was preferred to Grace Church Brantford

In 1835, the Rev J G Geddes was appointed missionary to Barton and parts adjacent" (Hamilton). *(Vide "Notes on Barton," by Rev Canon Bull.)* For several years divine services were held in the old Court House. The first Sunday school met in the late Judge O'Reilly's coach house, and afterwards in the Court House.

ORDINATION OF REV J G GEDDES

On Sunday, the 11th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1835, John Gamble Geddes, deacon and missionary at Hamilton and Barton, was admitted to the holy order of Priests in St John's Church, Ancaster, by Charles James, Lord Bishop of Quebec, the Venerable Archdeacon Strachan and John Miller, M.A., Rector of the church, assisting in imposition of hands. The ordination sermon was preached by the Bishop from the following text: "If God be for us, who can be against us?"

On Tuesday, the 13th day of October, 1835, the foundation stone of Christ Church, Hamilton, was laid with due ceremony after service held in the Wesleyan Chapel. (This must have been the old Wellington St Chapel or Canadian Wesley Chapel.) A sermon appropriate to the occasion was preached by John Strachan, D.D., LL.D., Archdeacon of York. The church was used for the first time Dec 31, 1837. *(Vide Rev Dean Geddes's Sunday Journal.)* The procession from the Chapel to the site of Christ Church was as follows:

1. The Venerable Archdeacon and Clergy
2. The Building Committee
3. The Gentlemen of the Medical Profession
4. The Bar, with full dress and gowns.
5. The Magistrates of the District, in quarter sessions dress

Service was performed by Rev J. G. Geddes, the Lord Bishop of Quebec being present. A copy of the Form of Service was distributed among those present, but is too lengthy for publication here.

On Wednesday, the 14th October, 1835, a *Confirmation was held in the Wesleyan Chapel* in the town of Hamilton, by Charles James, Lord Bishop of Quebec, assisted by the Venerable Archdeacon of York. Sixty-two were admitted to the holy rite from Hamilton and Barton and nine from Rev. James C. Ussher's mission. The Archdeacon preached. Rev. Mr. Ussher read prayers; Rev. J. G. Geddes baptized an adult, William Bele Vanevery, and Rev. Messrs. Miller and Nelles were also present.

"HAMILTON, 13th June, 1835.

Minutes of the proceedings of a meeting for the purpose of furthering the erection of a PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH *in the town of Hamilton.*

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Hamilton, pursuant to notice, held at the office of Mr. John Law, in the said town, for the purpose of endeavoring to further the erection and building of a Protestant Episcopal Church in the town of Hamilton.

"Mr. Nathaniel Hughson freely offered the choice of one lot out of two on James street, with an immediate title, for the above purpose. The first lot, being on the east side of James street, opposite the garden of Mr. Judge Taylor, was then inspected, and it was decided in favor of accepting it by a large majority. Mr. Hughson's second lot was then inspected, but a large majority decided against accepting it. Mr. Geo. Hamilton's lot on upper John street had undergone examination, and, after much discussion pro and con, it was at length decided against building the church thereon.

"A subsequent meeting was held in the office of Mr. Law, after public notice had been given, in consequence of some dissatisfaction having been expressed at the mode in which the decision in favor of the site on James street had been obtained. It was represented by one or two individuals that a number of persons, Roman Catholics and of other denominations, who were not likely to feel an interest in the convenient position of the church, but who were possessed of lots in the neighbourhood of James street, were induced to put their names on the subscription list, for petty sums from five shillings to a pound, for the purpose of obtaining the privilege of voting at the public meeting which had been called. The parties complaining contended that the location of the church was a point in which members of the church alone were entitled to have a voice, and should the members of other congregations feel themselves aggrieved by being excluded from the right of voting, after having contributed towards the erection of the church, they were at libority to withdraw their subscription. As the meeting yielded to the force of the representation, it was respectfully requested that all who did not consider themselves members of the church would retire. The request having been immediately complied with, a division took place and the votes were found equally divided. The casting vote was given by the chairman [Mr. Allan Napier McNab] in favor of Mr. Hughson's lot, and the matter was then finally set at rest.

The Building Committee were then instructed to take immediate steps for the erection of a church upon the said site, of such materials and dimensions as they might deem expedient.

The Committee having decided upon building a frame church, in consequence of their limited subscription list, tenders for erecting a frame according to a design by Mr. Wetherall, architect, were advertised for, and on the 1st day of September, 1835, the Committee met to examine the tenders put in and to decide to whom the work should be given.

There were many delays in the progress of the work, the most serious being caused by the loss of necessary hardware and glass, which was being imported for the church from England. Some Hamilton people crossing in the same ill-fated ship—the *Colborne*—perished at sea. This terrible mishap was followed by other depressing and discouraging circumstances too many to enumerate, when the "ladies of Hamilton, desirous of contributing their proportion towards the erection of the church," formed the determination of holding a bazaar for the advancement of that object, which was held on the 24th May, 1837. The magnificent sum of two hundred and twenty five pounds was raised.

On June 11, 1839, first Christ Church was opened for divine service. To quote from Rev. Canon Bull:

"I was in attendance the day of the church opening. A procession of Church dignitaries and churchmen gathered at the court house, and from there proceeded to Christ Church, the Sunday-school scholars joining in the procession. I was then a boy—rather small then—with my two brothers Richard and Harcourt. When the church was ready for use (not completed) Mr. Geddes resigned Barton, much to the regret of church people in the township on the hill."

‘FAMILIES BELONGING TO THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN HAMILTON, 1835-6

1 Dr Thomas, medical
2 Mrs Metcalfe widow
3 Judge Taylor judge
4 Miss Macnab
5 Mr Gunn forwarder
6 Ritchie merchant
7 Pinkett grocer petit
8 Wenham auctioneer
9 Wedd, satter
10 Middleton farmer
11 D Beasley coroner
12 Vanevery squire
13 Cline farmer
14 Wood grocer petit.
15 Scobell baker
16 Law lawyer
17 Bradley innkeeper
18 English blacksmith
19 G Hamilton squire
20 Miles O Reilly lawyer
21 Sheriff Jarvis sheriff
22 Rendell editor (gone)
23 Brega, editor
24 Abel Land squire
25 Col Beasley squire
26 Mr Lewis shoemaker
27 Juson merchant
28 Thomas auctioneer
29 Graham tailor
30 Anslie farmer
31 Stephen Oliver D S
32 Frank butcher
33 Mrs Blakeville doubtful
34 Mr Chapman schoolmstr
35 Sprowle shoemaker
36 Kennedy innkeeper
37 Ruthven stationer and D S
38 Messrs. Stinson merchants
39 Mrs Sutton music teacher
40 Mr Applegarth farmer E Flamboro
41 Mrs Wells
42 Mr J Kensil Dundas Rd
43 H O Reilly student
44 Wilson innkeeper
45 Evans stonecutter
46 Chatfield innkeeper
47 Pallister tailor
48 Col Robt Land farmer
49 Mr Ferrmon
50 Dr Macartney medical
51 Mr Webster merchant
52 Cleary, cabinetmaker removed
53 Hodson gentleman
54 Whyte gentleman
55 Watson mason
56 King
57 Bull Gazette editor
58 Macnab lawyer
59 Daniels
60 Cahusal
61 J Davis, law student
62 Start lawyer
63 Mrs Street widow

COMMUNICANTS BY NAME ON GOOD FRIDAY, 1837

Miss Bourne, Mr and Mrs Vanevery Miss Cleary	4
Mr and Mrs and 2 Misses Geddes Mr and Mrs Gilkinson	6
Mr and Mrs Jackson Mrs Mitchell Mrs Porteous Mrs Wells	5
Mr and Mrs. A Land, Mrs and Miss Moore, Mr and Mrs J Bull	6
Mrs and Miss Daniels, Mrs Jarvis, er Miss Hamilton	4
Mr and Mrs O Reilly, 2 Misses Racey Mrs Stewart	5
Mrs Stark Miss and Mrs Taylor, Mr Pearson	4

Mr and Mrs Webster, 2 Misses Street, Mrs Thorner 5
Mr Ludlow, Mr Price, Mr Cornwall, D Beasley 4
Miss Ryckman, Mr and Mrs. Lewis, Mr and Mrs Kennedy 5
Miss Wacher, Mr Graham, Mrs Gunn, Mr and Mrs. Wadd 5
1 unknown 1

OTHER MEMBERS AT THAT DATE

Mr and Mrs Jarvis, Mr Allan N. and 2 Misses McNab, Mr Wells, Mr J and Miss Land, Miss Bushnell, Mr and Miss Racey, Mrs Macartney, Mrs G Macartney, Mrs. Stewart, Mr and Mrs Law, Miss Taylor, Mr Counsell, Mr Bull, Mrs Metcalfe, Mrs Lewis, Miss Shaw, Miss J Taylor, Miss E. Taylor, Mrs Chatfield, Mrs Robert Lewis, Mr and Mrs. Bailey, Mr Cline, Miss Hamilton, Miss Bradwell, Mr and Mrs Davis, Miss Law, Mrs Thorne

The following data are taken verbatim from the official records of Christ Church

—On Monday the 12th October I administered the Lord's Supper for the first time to Mrs Beasley wife of Col Beasley of this town

—The names of the persons confirmed in the King St Methodist Church, Hamilton on Wednesday Oct 14th are as follows

a stands for above

Mahalah Kinsel,	a 21	Elizabeth Land	a 21
John Kinsel	a 21	Hannah Land	a 21
Frances Clarr	a 21	Isabella Land	17
David Beasley	a 21	Abel Land	a 21
William B Vanevery	a 21	Lemon Land	a 21
Mary Ann Harriet Street,	15	John Land, jr.	19
Daniel Charles Gunn	a 21	Mary Land,	16
Ellen Octavia Taylor	19	Maria A Walker	21
Isabella Taylor,	17	Joseph Rymal	a 21
Alexander Miller	18	Mary M Rymal	15
William Lane,	a 21	John Almas	a 21
Eliza Ryckman	15	Jane Almas	a 21
Harriet Ruthven	a 21	Frederick Almas,	a 21
Mary Ann Nellis,	a 21	Elizabeth Almas	a 21
Robert Ham O Reilly	a 21	Robert Monteith	
Charlotte Racey	17	Anna Maria Griffin	
Mary Stanton		Peter Fillman	a 21
Samuel Stanton	a 21	Ann Brooke	a 21
John Hammill	18	Elizabeth Young,	16
Hannah Hammill	15	Mary Sarah Hammill	a 21

John Flock	a 21	Rachel Ryckman	a 21
Susannah Flock,	a 21	Emma Augusta Ryckman,	18
Elizabeth Flock	19	Agnes Bailie	17
Mary Flock	14	Martha Bailie,	a 21
Philip Flock	a 21	Sarah Land	19
Eliza Thorner	a 21	Abigail Land	a 21
Edward Thorner	15	Jane O Reilly	a 21
Sarah Milne		Miles O Reilly	a 21
Martha Law	a 21	Mary Chatfield	a 2
John Law	a 21	Paul Huffman,	6
Robert Land senr	a 21	James Parrie	

Rev James E Usher

J G Geddes Off Min

Hamilton Oct 14th, 1835

OLD-FASHIONED MARRIAGES

Banns of marriage were commonly published of those about to enter the bonds of holy matrimony The first couple so "called" in this parish were John Tele and Isabelle Tippin both of Stoney Creek The date of first publication was June 14, and the marriage solemnized by Rev J G Geddes on the 1st of July 1835 The fee was 5s. which was always registered Couples coming from the Grand River Tract Barton, Stoney Creek and the town of Hamilton were called at Barton Church, as also were those from the township of Barton, Binbrook, and East Flamborough

In season and out of season, from the evidence of this Sunday Journal the work of the church progressed There seemed to be no halt in the Rev Mr Geddes's work On Feb 14 1835 special services and collections were made for sufferers at New York coll £5 11s

—Nov 15th Preached a sermon in behalf of Society for Converts and Civilizing Indians Coll Hamilton £2 16s 9½d, Barton £1 11s 10d.

Services were then held in the Court House

—June 28th, 1836 The Band from Ancaster attended service in Barton Church Highest attendance in Hamilton at this date 500, lowest 100. Barton, highest 120, lowest 50 to 60. Wellington Square 50 to 60

Baptisms and the "churching" of women are regularly mentioned as part of the public services. Exchanges with Rev Mr Grasett St James Church, Toronto, Rev. Mr Grout, Grimsby and Rev Mr Usher, at Brantford are mentioned. Also, "preached at Ancaster during Mr Miller's absence."

Sept 3rd Special sermon and collection for 'sufferers at the church' £2 16s. 3d. Sacrament administered. Average attendance in Hamilton 300 Barton 60, Wellington Square, 15 to 20.

"May 21st, 1837 Rev T B Fuller" (afterwards first Bishop of Diocese of Niagara) "preached in Barton and Hamilton."

July 30th The Rev Mr Bethune of Cobourg" (afterwards Bishop of Toronto) "officiated in Barton and Hamilton."

Now we come to the fateful portion of the year "1837." During these exciting times, as chaplain to the militia, a militant tone speaks.

"Dec 10, 1837 No congregation in Hamilton or Barton. Breaking out of Rebellion. My congregation in Hamilton had no service in consequence of the confusion caused by the Rebellion. The militia committed to Divine protection. *A Garrison Service* was held for the militia before starting off on the expedition to Navy Island. Everything in confusion."

"Jan 20 1838 Read proclamation of Thanksgiving Day for Peace at morning service."

Dec 23, 1838 I marched at 9 a.m. to the militia to the Barracks. Administered Sacrament to 50 communicants.

Regular services to militia are recorded, and burial of soldiers. On April 21st is noted: "No service for militia." Reason alleged, "Unsteadiness." Militia corrections are reported. July 21st, the Militia attended morning service. Hamilton attendance 800 to 900.

In January, 1838 when the "men of Gore" militiamen were disbanded after the Rebellion of 1837, the first incorporated battalion was enlisted for three years service, 500 strong, under Lieut.-Col. Gourlay at Hamilton.

The following notes by Rev. Canon Bull speak well for the religious sentiment of this interesting epoch:

"On each Sunday morning regularly detachments of the Battalion attended Divine service at several churches. About 200 attended Christ Church. They were seated in the capacious galleries, and gave voice and strength to the praise and prayers offered.

"Those early days of Barton and Hamilton are full of memories of many good and faithful men and women, clerical and lay. Distances of ten, six or four miles from the parish church did not prevent families from frequent, if not regular, attendance at public worship on the day which the Lord for rest and worship hath made.

"Christ Church and grounds were greatly needed. The church of 1839 with its capacious galleries was thought by some to be too large. Not so. I have often seen it well filled with a devout congregation. As a choir boy sitting in the west gallery I could see throughout the church. It was a church going period."

God's Acre

The Building Committee for the erection of Christ Church constituted June 13, 1835, determined upon possessing a burying place for their dead. In the month of October of the same year a memorial made — Memorial to his Excellency for a grant of public ground on the Heights for a burial ground for Christ Church. Two years passed away, and for some reason not mentioned the memorial bore no fruit, for at a meeting of the Building Committee held on June 28, 1837, the Rector, with the advice and concurrence of his churchwardens, purchased two lots in the rear of Christ Church, consisting of about one third of an acre, from James Hughson, for the purpose of a burying ground, at the rate of £6. 10s. per lot.

In September of 1837 — The Rector, Rev. J. G. Geddes, is authorized to purchase two lots adjoining those heretofore purchased. Again, there was a largely attended meeting on the 21st of April, 1838, when the following resolution was passed:

"Moved by Allan Napier McNab, Esq., seconded by Mr. D. C. Greene, That the reverend the Rector and the church-wardens do make arrangements for the purchase of a town lot for a burial ground, and that they do lay out that and the other lots adjoining it, which were bought of Mr. J. Hughson, in small parcels for burials, to the best advantage, and fix the prices on said parcels; the monies arising from the sales of said parcels of ground to be applied to the payment of the instalments due on the same, and to the enclosing of the churchyard.

I will give but two from the many inscriptions to be found on the weather-beaten and lime-stained tombstones in Christ Church yard:

In Memory of
RICHARD BEASLEY, ESQ.,
Who departed this life on 16th February, 1842.

"The first settler at the head of the lake."

Among the people who regretted Mr. Geddes's removal from the "hill," was one Paul Huffman, a good churchman, who had been a lay reader under the first Bishop (Cross) of New Jersey. Mr. Huffman often walked five miles to church from Glenford to Hamilton. His grave and that of his wife are yet in Christ Church yard. The inscription is appropriate:

"The sweet remembrance of the just
Shall flourish when they sleep in dust."

MISSION OF BEVERLY.

Nestling in the valley of West Flamboro Heights is to be found another Christ Church. The foundation stone of this church was laid by the late Mr. Wright, of Dundas, July 25th, 1864. This church possesses a most unique font. The following is its history: It is partly of Druidic origin. The bowl of the font and the Tau cross on which it rests once belonged to a church in Cornwall, England, believed to have been built in the fifth century, of which little beside these relics remain. The bowl and cross were brought from Cornwall by the Rev. F. L. Osler, M.A., who was for more than twenty-one years rector of the parish, and presented by him to this church. This cross is placed in a Canadian stone, thus forming a link between the ancient British and Canadian Church.

The dates on many of the tombstones in the churchyard go as far back as 1800—1814—1820. The epitaphs are quaint. A favorite, found in almost every old churchyard in the country, is

1802

Stop, Traveller, as you pass by ;
As you are now so once was I ;
As I am now so you must be—
Prepare for Death and follow me

The following is surely in memory of a Huguenot family

✝

Ci Gite les Corps de
P. A. Delannay
Mort le 30 septembre, 1834
Agé 4 mois

M. L. Delannay
Mort le 12 mars 1835.
Agé 37 ans

M. R. Delannay.
Mort le 18 mai 1835
Agé 72 ans 8 mois

Le juste entréera dans la vie eternelle

Still another :

Come here, my friends, and cast an eye
Then go your way, prepared to die
Learn here your doom, and know you must
One day, like me, be turned to dust

Hamilton, February, 1902

ADDENDA

Mrs. Holden acknowledges with thanks corroboration of facts and also items not hitherto obtained by her from the following:—

"Notes on Barton," Rev. Canon Bull.
"History of Wentworth County," Rev. Canon Clarke, Ancaster.
Data, Rev. Rural Dean Irving, Dundas.
Data, Rev. S. Bennett, Greensville.
Data, J. A. Griffin, Secretary W. H. S.
"Memories of Dundurn and Burlington Heights," Sir John Bourinot, K.C.M.G., D.C.L., Lit.D.
"Nothing but Names," H. F. Gardiner, Hamilton.

Odds and Ends *of* Early Life in Hamilton

KNOWLEDGE of past events and the desire to impart it to others are common attributes of old age, often serving alike to amuse and instruct. In a cosy little greenhouse one day in early spring the writer foregathered with an elderly gentleman who had seen upward of fourscore years come and go, more than sixty of which had been passed in this vicinity. A veteran gardener, several dusty packets of the once coveted colored tickets lay on a neighboring shelf, mute witness to numerous well-won victories in the horticultural arenas of long ago, and if pleasing surroundings are conducive to retrospect, surely the essentials were not lacking round about. In this modest floral paradise by far the most prominent feature consisted of cacti, their snake-like bulbous and other irregular formations comprising considerably more species than even the number of seasons that had changed the still abundant locks of their enthusiastic keeper from brown to silver. Yet many another member of the charming plant kingdom kept them company. Dainty begonias were there, with their waxy crimson bloom; alongside, the graceful flowering maple, ornamented with bell-shaped blossoms of russet, white and yellow. There, too, the ever popular geranium, the delicately perfumed heliotrope and the florid lily. Euphorbias and azaleas and a plenteous variety of other growths that looked far too pretty to be burdened with the cumbrous Latin titles that came so trippingly from the tongue of their caretaker as he passed them slowly and lovingly in review, filled every nook and cranny of the little conservatory,

and seemed, by the sturdy manner in which some held up their heads, and the healthy appearance of all, to be well satisfied with their environments.

It was while seated in a corner of this fragrant spot, and the aroma of tobacco mingled with that exhaled by the natural occupants—also, it is hoped, making it uncomfortable for the tiny insects that prey so persistently on their vitality—that the old gentleman harked back to his early days and narrated many incidents connected with this locality of interest to those who came later, even though they may not possess any importance as historical data. Such as they be, they are herewith transcribed with the wish that they may at least serve to pleasantly wile away a passing half hour.

The stirring times of the Rebellion of 1837-8 added much salt to existence in the town of that day. Residents were fed up on excitement, "alarums and excursions" being of frequent occurrence. A regiment of regular troops passed through Hamilton at this period, on its way to London, and requisitioned vehicles—an annoying ordinance to many a worthy yeoman, who unsuspectingly came to town only to be deprived of his means of return "in the Queen's name." As a souvenir of this corps' passage, my companion pointed to a bayonet suspended over the door, that some careless soldier had dropped in the snow. A more serious loss to her late Majesty in connection with this regiment was the theft of one of its money chests near Odell's tavern, on the London road. Two of the guards received long terms of imprisonment as a result, but the driver, who was supposed to be equally implicated, made good his escape.

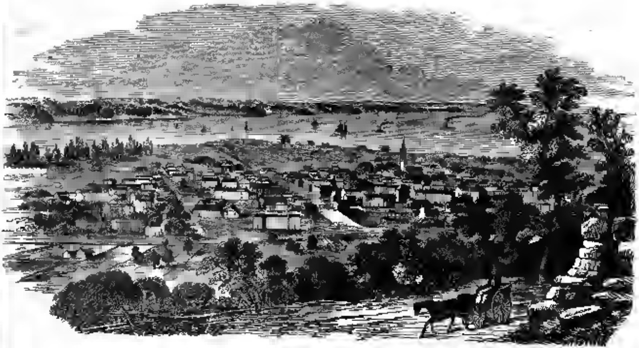
It is a matter of contemporaneous history how our valiant militia marched from Hamilton to Niagara for the purpose of ousting Mackenzie and his "provisional government" from Navy Island. Full of martial ardor and perhaps an all-sufficient quantity of the liquor so temptingly cheap in those days, they assembled for their journey on the square now used as a wood-market. Among the number were about two hundred stalwart Indians, painted and feathered, anxious to manifest their loyalty to the great white mother across the sea. George Lees, father of our present esteemed fellow-citizen in the same calling, had the contract for supplying bread to the warriors, while Charles Buckland furnished the meat. The boys expected beef, but anything edible in the flesh line, from ancient mutton to salt pork, was accepted without demur by the exhilarated soldiery. These rations secured, they were promptly skewered on the bayonets of the force presenting a most ludicrous appearance as it departed toward the east. Was ever deadly weapon put to more harmless or ignoble use?

The sheriff at that time was named Macdonald, who contributed his quota to the military spirit then rampant by raising a troop of cavalry, which did good service in patrolling the roads when rumors of rebels were rife. An intentional false alarm on his part took them as far as Vanderlip's tavern, on the Brantford road, to meet an imaginary body of rebels supposed to be approaching from London. But the ruffled feelings of the troopers on their homeward way were correspondingly appeased by a substantial repast which Macdonald had ordered for them at Rousseaux's hostelry in Ancaster, to which and its accessories, they presented so bold and prolonged a front that Hamilton was not reached till five o'clock the following morning.

Sheriff Macdonald was preeminently a gentleman sportsman, bringing with him from the old country a pack of fox-hounds. Dressed in the toggery of a huntsman he was a prominent figure on the streets of the little town. Hamilton had also its due proportion of wags, who seem to flourish more luxuriously in small communities. Chief of these was a jovial soul, one Dennis O'Brien. A grand fox-hunt had been arranged, the place of meeting to be the court house square. The hounds, which were kept at Isaac Scuse's tavern on the heights, beyond our present cemetery, had been brought down the previous evening and left at Buckland's slaughter-house, which stood on the ground now occupied by St. John's Presbyterian church. In the meantime the enemy, in the person of the irrepressible O'Brien, was not idle, but in the silent watches of the night industriously trailed a scent of assafœtida in a criss cross course which covered the whole town and eventually wound up at Faulkner's brickyard, beyond Garth street. He then retired, and awaited developments. In the morning the hounds, on leaving their quarters, at once struck the odoriferous trail and followed it vociferously, in the course of which they passed the amazed and disgusted sportsmen on John street, being finally corralled and brought back from their inglorious pursuit late in the afternoon. It is hardly necessary to add that there was no fox hunt that day, and that the remarks of the sheriff were decidedly unfit for repetition in polite society. Other eccentricities attributed to Dennie, such as clearing out a crowded auction-room by placing a liberal amount of pepper on a hot stove, lead to the suspicion that he was quite a funny fellow in his way.

In about 1838 the narrator's uncle, William Johnston, commenced a mill on the bay front at the foot of Catharine street. Shortly afterward a stranger arrived in town, with plenty of means, which he immediately began to invest in real estate and such like laudable undertakings. Among others he formed a partnership with Mr. Johnston, and the work went briskly forward. One day, while both were engaged at the building, Thomas Gillespie, a constable, and also proprietor of a tavern bearing his name that stood at the northeast corner of James and King William streets, appeared on the scene, mounted, and riding up to Mr. Johnston's partner, tapped him on the shoulder, remarking in a melodramatic tone: "George Harvey Barnes, you are my prisoner!" and marched him off to the lock-up. It then transpired that the money he was so abundantly supplied with had been gained by robbing a bank in Oneida, New York State, his detection being caused by the bills so lavishly disbursed by him bearing the bank's name. He was duly punished and the mill property confiscated by Sheriff (Dr.) Thomas, Mr. Johnston proving an innocent sufferer through his unfortunate connection with the culprit.

Land's wharf, sixty years ago, which was situated at the foot of Emerald street—then a grassy lane, thus suggesting its present name—was the principal entrepôt for goods. Now, there is scarcely a spile remaining to mark the site of former commercial activity. It was also a famous place from which to fish. The writer once met an old settler in Muskoka, who said that over fifty years ago he walked more than once from Eramosa to Land's wharf and back—a matter of sixty miles—and carried his catch with him, in order to enjoy the famous pike and bass fishing. But he was an enthusiast in the gentle art.



HAMILTON SIXTY YEARS AGO.

Then as now our beautiful bay furnished winter recreation for sport loving residents. Probably the first horse-racing on the ice took place in the season of 1838-9 opposite McNab's wharf. The pastime might well be pursued at a minimum risk, as my informant stated that he had seen ice cut a yard square in thickness. One might almost believe that this fact coupled with the statement that the late Peter Hamilton did his first plowing in the spring of 1839, on the 29th of May, bears out the contention of weatherwise people that our winters are growing milder. Yet the writer has before him the quaint autobiography of one Mary Jemison, captured when a child by Indians in the old French war, who wrote: "The winter of 1754-5 was as mild as a common fall season, and the spring presented a pleasant seed time and indicated a plenteous harvest."

Even ice boating had its votaries in those far away days. It is claimed that the first one to make its appearance on the bay was in the winter of 1836. It was launched by William Johnston, Nat and Angus McAfee and William Rayner, and was a clumsy triangular structure of scantling, shod with skate runners, an old quilt serving as a sail. A brisk southwesterly breeze sent them merrily along at express speed, and the fun was much appreciated till they drew near the beach and took down their sail. Owing to the front runner being immovable, their pike-poles proved useless to diminish the rate of transit, and they struck the shore with sledge hammer force in the vicinity of John Dynes, and were shot like peas off a plate about twenty-five feet amongst the scrub that then fringed the shingle, their hands and faces cut and torn, their clothes much in need of a tailor. The quilt was the only uninjured feature of the craft. Dynes' wind mill received the bruised voyageurs until night fell, when they made their weary way homeward, more than satisfied with their first experience of this animated sport.

Before the days of railroads in this vicinity, steamboat and stage were the principal modes of travel. How keen was the competition between rival lines by the former method may be judged from the fact that passengers were carried from Hamilton to Kingston for a quarter. In June, 1838, the steamer Queen of the West arrived with passengers from Toronto. They were barely landed when fire was discovered, and the boat was pushed from the wharf and drifted across the bay, where she burned to the water's edge. She was afterwards towed back, and became the foundation of E. C. Gunn's—now known as Myles'—wharf.

Three stage lines were in existence about this date—one to Brantford, run by Milton Davis; one to Toronto, by Hiram Weeks, and one to Niagara, by Henry Gerard. In the fall of 1838 the latter, while entering the town one dark night, near where the old Case homestead stands on King street east, got off the road and into the swamp then existing on either side. The horses were extricated with difficulty, but the stage remained there till the following spring. No hint then of the possibilities of cement, or even for macadam.

The large red brick building that stood at the foot of John street until 1895, when it was demolished to make room for a more modern structure, was used as a house of refuge, and formerly as a hospital, after the structure primarily built for that purpose had been converted into a house of refuge also—a natural transition seemingly, at least in Hamilton. It had been originally erected for a hotel by Nat Hughson in 1836, but never was put to that use. Its successful rival was a substantial stone building, still standing at the foot of MacNab street, whose massive but dilapidated frame has doubtless excited the curiosity of passers by as to its identity. It was built by Allan Napier MacNab. Hughson's creation, after remaining idle for some time, was used for a term as a custom house. During its construction a sad accident was the outcome of a piece of carelessness on the part of a girl. There was a deep well on the premises, and while drawing water one afternoon, her pail became detached from the rope. A young Scotchman, working near by, gallantly came to her assistance, and descended by means of a loop to recover the lost utensil; but scarcely had he reached the bottom when the stone sides fell in and entombed him. It was four o'clock in the morning before his body was recovered, a mangled mass.

Close by, some years later, but yet a score in advance of its successful completion, the first sod of the road to Port Dover was turned, an enterprise that was abandoned for the time being after grading had been done along the mountain side until the top was reached in the vicinity of Mount Albion.

Hamilton's first hospital was a large two-storey frame dwelling, painted white, at the head of Aurora street, a short distance up the hill, and was shaded by some large willows and forest trees. It was built some time in the thirties, and torn down in 1894, its site and the ground surrounding being turned into a park. Many mournful incidents were connected with its history in the dark days of the ship fever in 1849, whose numerous nameless victims lie sleeping in that lonely field on the heights overlooking Dundas marsh; and again in the succeeding years ending in 1854, when cholera stalked hideously through the streets of the little city, and haled loved ones away with shocking swiftness.

Adjoining, on the west side, where the high level pumping house is now located, was the corporation pound. In those days, and, indeed, till within thirty years ago, domestic animals were allowed much more liberty in this fair city—particularly in that section known as Corktown—than was compatible with the comfort of the citizens. Cows, pigs, geese, ducks, hens, and even goats, frequently disputed possession of the sidewalk with irate taxpayers; hence the pound and its keeper, Bellamy, some forty years ago, who was known to carry a shotgun at times to protect himself from the wrath of delinquent owners.

And this brings the writer to the drastic method of disposing of muzzleless dogs at the same period by the agency of powder and shot, the weapon this time in the hands of a policeman. Many an unfortunate canine succumbed to this stern process of law, which was fittingly commemorated in several verses of doggerel, one of which will suffice:

"Oh then, indeed, it was such fun
To see a Bishop with a gun,
And Ryckman with his beautiful son
A-goin out a shootin."

The "truck" system reigned paramount in those days of the olden time, and men were glad to get work at seventy-five cents per day. Coin of the realm was as scarce as the proverbial hen's teeth or angel's visits, barter being the chief medium of commercial intercourse. "Why, do you know," remarked my informant, "I actually worked for fourteen months at my trade

of cabinet making for Josiah Armee, and all the cash I received in that time was twenty five cents, and it was a Spanish quarter at that! I wanted a cow, and approached him for money for its purchase. I was told to go back to my work and he would see about it. Sure enough, the cow was at my place next day. Well, a cow requires feed, and I asked for money to get it. Again the order was given to resume work, and bedads! a load of hay reached the cow shortly after." In the same way, a lot of ground was secured on Catharine street, near Gore, at $10 per foot front—not much less, by the way, than it can be bought for sixty years after—and every foot of it was paid for in labor. The house placed thereon and its modest contents were furnished in the same primitive manner by its ambitious owner. So went the world with our predecessors; and who can say they were less happy than present day citizens with their modern conveniences, their various extravagances, and, as a sequence, their bulky tax bills?

Hamilton's first temple of Thespis is said to have been a building on the northeast corner of King William and Catharine streets, which has long since disappeared. It was conducted as a theater in 1846 and after, and was managed by a man named Richardson. Its successor occupied the northeast corner of John and Rebecca streets. Built originally for a chair factory in the fifties by Hiram, otherwise "Hickory," Clark, it was afterward used as a school before being utilized for theatrical purposes. A ramshackle old structure with white-washed exterior, it was ill-befitted as a home of the tragic muse; but perhaps sufficiently commensurate with the talent of the "barn-stormers" who usually were wont to tread its boards. It went up in smoke one blustry March day in 1867.

As a contemporary centre of entertainment, the Mechanics Hall, afterward transformed into the Academy of Music, and now known to the present generation as Alexandra Arcade, was a place of mystery and delight to many staid citizens of to-day when in their youth. There were they first made acquainted with the drama and opera as interpreted by the Thompsons and Holmans or other itinerant players; there gazed in wonder at the panorama, the diorama, the Hungarian glassblowers, the Swiss bellringers or the wizard's feats of legerdemain; there listened delightedly to penny readings, the scientific lecture, the programme of [illegible] or the comicalities of the ventriloquist, had their heads felt by Fowler, or were amused by some other form of pleasure too blasé for the present age. This old resort, so full of agreeable memories, was built by Charles Wardman in 1851; Hutchinson Clarke, a former mayor of the city, being the architect.

"Hickory" Clark, of whom reference has been made, was of a most enterprising nature — too much so, indeed, for his own pecuniary aggrandisement. About 1857 he acquired a section of the mountain side a short distance east of Wellington street and undertook to turn it into a pleasure ground. A substantial stone house and stable were erected, terraces and gravel formed, and swings, summer-houses, flag poles and other paraphernalia suitable for such premises placed in position. But this worthy scheme, years ahead of its time, was never completed, and nature has ever since been busy obliterating man's handiwork, although traces may yet be seen of the unfruitful labor expended on this out of the way locality.

And so the writer brings this rambling paper to a close. One might wander on indefinitely in pursuit of the waifs and strays of folklore so willingly contributed by old pioneers like the one to whom is so largely due what has been already written; but it would require a volume to compass them. Reluctantly is but bare mention made of that striking personality in the early growth of the city, Sir Allan Macnab, and various racy incidents omitted concerning him; of the inception of Hamilton's fire brigade over sixty years ago, its enthusiastic members and their manifold pranks; of colored Pash Brown, the gigantic, fat and genial town crier, who, with a bell in each hand, awoke the echoes, relieving his official utterances with snatches of song, the favorite burden of which was the discomfiture of the Yankees by the men of Gore in 1812; and of a host of other topics more or less interesting that cropped up while acquiring those already chronicled. The charge may fairly be laid that much or all of it is commonplace. Even so, it is equally true that the history of most communities is chiefly made up of the small tragedies of life. If it is the destiny of the majority of human kind to fret out their little lives "to fortune and to fame unknown." Gray's sterling admonition is equally appropriate:

> "Let not Ambition mock their useful toil,
> Their homely joys and destiny obscure."

Such as they were, with all their imperfections—like even as we—they laid the foundation and helped to build the beautiful city we are proud to call home; and, with a few faltering, hoary exceptions here and there, now rest from their labors in God's acre on romantic Burlington Heights.

F. KIDNER

Militia Rolls of 1866

A CORRECT list of the names of those who were in the brigade of volunteers which was engaged at Ridgeway June 2 1866, would be a very interesting possession at the present day In the case of the members of the 13th of Hamilton it would be difficult, if not impossible to obtain such a roll When the old frame drill hall of that regiment was burned in May, 1876, the records of the corps were destroyed The officers and non commissioned officers of some of the companies however had copies of rolls Col -Sergt John Alexander preserved the roll of No 1 (A) Co., and notes that 43 of the 59 who served in June 1866, were under fire at Ridgeway These are the names on the roll

Capt Robert Grant
Lieut J. M Gibson,
Ensign I. W. McKenzie,
Col Sergt Wm McCracken,
Sergt John Alexander,
Sergt Wm Vallence
Sergt J M Young
Corporal John McArthur
" John Holgate,
" Wright
" Fergus Armstrong
Lance-Corporal Angus,
Bugler Halliday,
Private W Ambridge
" Wm Balmer
" J. Blunt
" Michael Burkholder,
" Wm Black
" Ralph Caddy,
" W Carter,

Private J B Campbell,
" J M Cook
" Wm Crisp,
" Chas Carey,
" H Clutterbuck,
" Robert F Dale,
" Alex Fitzroy,
" John Ferrie
" Jas Gordon,
" Alex. Grant,
" Alex Hamilton
" H Hamilton
" Edwin Hilder
" B Henderson,
" John Herne
" Chas Haleson,
" Wm H Jeffery,
" John Johnston,
" Jemmy Jones,
" Thos Muir,

Private J. A. Murray,
Jas. Milne,
Jas. McArthur,
Alex. Mackay,
Ed. McCann,
W. B. Nichols,
F. Nicholson,
Alex. Outerbridge,
John H. Park,
J. B. Plantow

Private Jas. Stewart,
— Allan Stewart,
— H. G. Strathy,
— John Tovell,
— E. H. Tiffany,
— Ed. Walsh,
— Robert Young,
— Cunningham Young

Sergt. Major Rossconnell

The late John Alexander also obtained from a sergeant of No. 2 Co. the following roll of men in that company in 1865:

Major Catley,
Captain Watson,
Lieut. Papps,
Lieut. H. C. Baker,
Col. Sergt. Farmont,
Sergt. Webster,
— Richards,
John Egan,
Corporal Strickland,
— Richards,
— Wm. Murray,
Lance Corp. Stoneman,
J. Egan,
Bugler Samuel Ryckman,
Private W. Walker,
John Blount,
Wm. Edgar,
Arthur Moore,
Jas. Clark,
John Crockett,
Jos. Brown,
Jas. Egan,
Wm. McAuley,
Frank Evans,
Robert Omand,
John Quigley,
Samuel Myers,
J. Vail,

Private Richd. Henry,
McIntyre,
Wm. Ginen,
Alfred Moore,
Chas. Simpson,
Thos. Christy,
Brennan,
Jas. Gerret,
Jeffrie,
— Tindall,
Wm. McDonald,
Robert Crockett,
Jas. Kendall,
Wm. Henderson,
Wm. Kerner,
Fred Sache,
Henry Armstrong,
Wm. Park,
Jas. Moore,
Samuel Moore,
John Emslie,
Jas. Allan,
John Donnelly,
Chas. Burrows,
Wm. Aspel,
Wm. J. Harris,
Thos. Wyatt,
Thos. Kilvington

No roll of No. 3 Co. nor No. 4 is available, but the following men are known to have been on service with these companies in June, 1866.

No 3 (C) COMPANY

Capt R N Law,
Lieut Ferguson
Ensign Chas Armstrong
A H Moore
Sergt Walter Greenhill
Chas Thomson
" James Btiern
Corp John Knott
Lance-Corp H Bernard
Private Thos Stephens
Jn Cornwall
W Crossman

Private Samuel Howard,
Rodger Murphy
" Frank Farrish
Chris Kerner
Thos Ewan
J Johnston
G H Forsyth
Wm Crouch
Wm Robins
David C White,
Abraham Goodman
Wm Hemptock

No 4 (D) COMPANY

Lieut Percy Routh in com'd
Capt John Brown
Ensign John B Young
Col Sergt Thos S Ross
Sergt Alex Davidson
" Robt Campbell
Jas Hilton
Corp Wm Shuttleworth
James Greenhill
" John Hilton
Private John Acheson
John Campbell,

Private Wm Campbell
John McRoberts
Fred Enster
R W Pentecost,
Fred J Inward,
F W Pentecost
" Alex Michie,
Wm Hebden
Simpson
Wm Ross
W H Sutherland
W Dryland

A copy of the pay sheet of No 5 (E) Co for 1866 was kept by Col Sergt Bonstead and it has been loaned to the Wentworth Historical Society to make a copy The names are as follows

Captain Askin
Lieut Ritchie
Ensign Joshua Hebden
Pay Sergt Wm Bonstead
Sergt Jas Heath
Gibbon
" Jas Robertson
Corp Loughlin
Webster
Hugh Wright
Small
Balch
Bugler Taylor

Private George Greig
Mayne
Mannte
Berduc,
Robt Addison
Samuel Bennett
Brey
Brown
Campbell
Jas Clark
Conquest
Wm R Crockett,
Drew

Private J R Donnelly,
— Felkner,
— Freeman,
— Sntal,
— Lockerbin,
— McGillivray
Meikle
Jas M lbee
„ John Morley,
Neil
M D Nelligon,
Nurc,
— Oliver,
— Wm Omand
— Jacob Orr,
— A. Phillips
— J Phillips

Private Reid
— H Richards
— E. Richards,
— W Taylor
— Wagstaff
— Thos. Walker
— Webster
Whittaker
Wakefield,
Howards,
Hastings,
McCabe,
S Taylor,
Andrew Leitch,
„ Henry Wilson,
Samual Yearsley

In the possession of Capt A W Roy, who as an ensign was in command of No 6 (F) Company of the 13th at Ridgeway is a copy of the pay roll of that company for the period, June 10 to June 20 1866 The names, rank, rate of pay and total amount are given in each case Following are the names

Capt Henry Erskine Irving,
Lieut John Young,
Ensign Alex W Roy,
Sergt Robert Evans,
— Ralph L. Gunn
„ David Traill,
Pay Sergt Alexander Allen
Corporal John Lerin,
Jas. C Black
Wm Grean
A T Duggan
Bugler James Traill
Private Andrew Angus,
— Alfred Armstrong,
— Wm Armstrong,
— Daniel Brady,
— C. Britton
Thomas Cameron
J Y Farmer
J Gilkinson
T J C Green,
J. Goodfallow

Private A Grossman,
— Jas O B Gunn
— Justus A Griffin
— Charles D A Heath
— Robt Hutchison,
— Wm Irvine
Joseph J Kenny,
Allen Land
D Laker,
Wm Lloyd
J V Lloyd
Wm Mason,
George Marshall,
Charles S Mason,
„ Thomas Mills,
John McHaffin,
Jas McKay
Wm Ogilvie
Alfred Fowin
Wm Reid
„ Jas Rennie,
J M Riddell,

Private Alf Roberts
" Alex Robb
" Adam Rutherford,
" Larratt Smith
Wm Smith
Samuel N. Sterling

Private C. St. Ledger
" James D. Tuke
" James Tindill,
Wm. Warren,
Charles Williams

It is to be noted that this is not a list of those who were engaged at Ridgeway though most of them were in that affair. Several of the above joined this company at Port Colborne after the engagement, and of those who served on June 2, one Color-Sergt. J. J. Mason, had become Quarter-master, and several had been permitted to get substitutes and return to their business in the city. One of these was George Vallance whose place in the company was taken by a substitute but two days before the battalion returned to Hamilton.

Capt. H. E. Irving and Lieut. John Young were both absent on June 2, and the command of the company on that occasion devolved upon the young ensign. The bugler of the company, James Traill, a small boy but a good bugler, was chosen by the commanding officer of the battalion as his orderly bugler for the day, and served in that capacity.

Twenty-eight of the above named members of No. 6 Co. received Fenian Raid medals in 1900, and others may have been living, though they could not be located.

A Relic of Saint Lucia

THE Secretary of the Wentworth Historical Society has in his possession a quaint reminder of the capture of Saint Lucia, West Indies, by the British, in the old French war. It is in the shape of a French dictionary printed at Paris in 1800, and was picked up on a book stall in Hamilton. Several years elapsed after its acquisition before it was noticed, despite frequent handling, that the front fly-leaf was attached to the cover by wafers, and on detaching it the following curious and time-worn inscription was noted:

W. Plenderleath

A Prize in the Island of Saint Lucia, carried by storm at break of day the 22nd of June, 1803, in less than an hour from the commencement of the attack, and five and thirty hours from the time of the expedition sailing from Barbadoes. The French Garrison (exclusive of officers) amounted to 584 after the capture.

The name at the top is evidently that of a British officer engaged in the expedition, who had retained the book as a souvenir of the affair. As hostilities had been renewed between Great Britain and France on March 14 of the same year, it denotes that no time was lost in annexing some of the latter's West Indian property.

Regarding the means by which this interesting curio came into this part of the world, the annals of the Wentworth Historical Society published in 1899, page 97, state that a Major Plenderleath, of the 49th Foot, was severely wounded at the battle of Stony Creek (also on a June morning) ten years after the above episode. As the name is an uncommon one, it is a fair supposition that they both represent the same individual. Granting this, the dictionary likely accompanied him in his wanderings, was left behind while quartered in this vicinity previous to the battle, at the city's present Harvey Park, found an obscure asylum in some farmhouse, and finally drifted into that literary graveyard of many a dismantled tome—the junk shop.

Some Historical Notes

❧

MR. D. B. GALBRAITH, of this city, is a well-preserved old gentleman, over fourscore years of age. He is of U. E. Loyalist stock, and it was while conversing with him a short time since the interesting fact was learned that his father had despatched the first of the enemy at the battle of Queenston Heights. In speaking of the circumstance, Mr. Galbraith said: "Before dawn of the day of battle, my father was stationed on the bank of the Niagara, as one of the river guard [which, curious enough, was in command of Corporal Geo. H. Chisholm, father of Mr. D. B. Chisholm, an ex-mayor of this city]. Just as the mist was rising at daybreak he noticed three boat loads of American troops approaching the Canadian shore, in the foremost of which was a man named Chappell, who was standing in the bow with his foot resting on the thwarts. My father immediately elevated his musket and, taking general aim, fired, the ball hitting Chappell in the mouth and killing him. He was the first man to fall, but not the last by any means. Some fifty years ago," he continued, "while in business here, an elderly man entered my store, who had been well acquainted with Chappell in Buffalo, and, while conversing with me on old times, he referred to the sudden taking off of his friend at the Heights. His surprise may be imagined when he learned that he was talking with a son of the man who had unwittingly acted as Chappell's executioner."

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THE present generation of grocers are likely unaware that smuggling was extensively practiced in their business, sixty or seventy years ago. At that time the tea trade of Canada was in the hands of the East India Company, and tea from any other source was contraband. "I have sold them tea in those days," remarked an old merchant, "nasty black stuff, at seven York shillings a pound, that you could not give away now." The Americans, on the other hand, were subject to no such restrictions, and the best teas of China were hurried over in Yankee clipper bottoms, and placed fresh on the market. In consequence, a lively smuggling business was indulged in by some Canadian merchants. A schooner wheat-laden was consigned, say, to Oswego, and on the return trip would carry a valuable cargo of tea. The Canadian shore reached, a convenient landing was made at some retired spot, three or four miles from the port she first sailed from. Trusty farmers were on hand with their wagons, and the chests quickly conveyed to certain barns and haymows, there to remain until such time as the possible collusion between a vessel off-shore and tea-chests on land would not likely be entertained. With equal precaution the merchandise eventually found its way into many country stores, and was packed away in snug hiding places between partitions, where a space was left sufficiently large to stow sundry chests all unsuspected except by those in the secret. The same lawless methods were applied to tobacco and boots and shoes, the trade in the former being confined by law to that grown and manufactured in the country.

◆

ABOUT fifty years ago there died in Ancaster a worthy yeoman named Benjamin Smith. There is nothing remarkable in this fact alone, as generations of Smiths, before and since, have in like manner been gathered to their fathers. The interest connected with this particular representative lies in a diary which he left behind, and which is naturally treasured by his descendants as a most unique object in its way. It is now in the possession of School Inspector J. H. Smith. This diary was started in 1795, and for 61 years, without the omission of a single day, its owner is said to have chronicled passing events with a faithfulness rarely emulated. Not only during the peaceful pursuits of pastoral life, but in the midst of the turmoil of war he made his daily jottings while presenting a bold front to his country's foes, for he took part in numerous engagements on the frontier during the war of 1812, including Queenston Heights, and notes a number of times being "warned" to turn out, which he never failed to do promptly. He tells in its pages also, how he transacted a profitable trade in a certain fiery beverage when both he and the century were young, and the temperance sentiment was not so fully developed as it is at present; and in later years gives a no less faithful record of prayer meetings, love feasts, and other means of grace attended as surely as the Sundays rolled round. In like manner did miscellaneous affairs of more or less interest pass in review beneath the pen of this painstaking scribe to evoke feelings of curiosity and wonder in those coming after.

F. K.

Monument Sites

With Correspondence and Papers Relating Thereto

On the 5th of July, 1889, about six months after its organization the Wentworth Pioneer and Historical Society addressed a petition to Parliament requesting that a grant be made for the erection of monuments at Stoney Creek and Burlington Heights. This did not bring any immediate result, but Mr. Geo. H. Mills, the then president, and other officers of the Society kept the matter constantly before the Government, by correspondence and personal interviews. Their efforts were ably seconded by the County and City members of the House of Commons, and the Senators residing in Hamilton. All of these were members of the Society and took a warm interest in its projects.

At the Parliamentary session of 1894 an appropriation was made for monuments at several historical points and encouragement was given to those asking that Stoney Creek and Burlington Heights might soon be suitably marked.

In the meanwhile the officers and active members of the Wentworth Historical Society had been making a study of the battle-field of Stoney Creek and of that part of the Heights where the British troops were entrenched in June, 1813, and whence they made their sortie on the memorable night of June 5, 1813. In this study, historical documents have been examined and enquiries made of people who remembered the battle and of the sons of men who fought in it, for the purpose of ascertaining the proper position for the monument. As a result of the investigations of the Wentworth Historical Society its officers decided that the spot on the north side of the present road known as Smith's Knoll, was the most suitable place. Not only was it the scene of some of the hottest fighting on the morning of June 6, 1813, but from a long stretch of road a monument placed there would stand prominently before travelers.

A few extracts from the minutes of the Society and from the local papers will show somewhat of the work then done by the officers of the Wentworth Historical Society.

At the annual meeting of the Society in June, 1894, it was moved by Adam Brown, seconded by Hugh C. Baker, and resolved: "That the lady members of this Society shall be a committee to aid the Society in carrying out its objects, with power to add to their number, and with power to elect annually from their membership a President and Vice-President, who shall be members of the Executive Council, and the President so elected shall be a Vice President of this Society, and with power to elect a secretary and a treasurer; and that such Committee shall be governed by the rules of the Society."

"Oct. 23, 1894.—On motion, the following Committee was appointed to select sites for monuments at Stoney Creek and Burlington Heights: Hon. D. McInnes, J. W. Jones and J. H. Land."

"Oct. 30, 1894.—The Committee appointed to secure monument sites reported having visited Stoney Creek and inspected available locations. Geo. Fisher offered the old Gage homestead with four acres including the hill for $1500. The site the Committee thought most suitable was opposite this, on the north side of the road. The owner was absent.

"Moved by J. H. Land, seconded by J. A. Griffin, and resolved: That his Honor Judge Muir, F. W. Fearman, J. W. Jones, with the President and the Secretary, be a committee to select a suitable site on the battle ground of Stoney Creek for the erection of a monument to commemorate that battle, subject to the approval of the Dominion Government and this Society.

"Mrs. Calder urged strongly the selection of the four acres and house offered by Mr. Fisher, being part of the Gage farm."

"Nov. 14, 1894.—The Committee appointed at the last meeting to secure a site for the monument at Stoney Creek reported that the following offers had been secured: From Mr. Fisher, first, for four acres, including house and point of hill, at

$1600; second, 40 feet square on point of hill, with roadway to same, $300. From Mr. Smith, lot 42 x 60 on north side of road for $50, with the proviso that an iron fence should be erected round it, with four stone steps from the road up.

“The Committee recommended the acceptance of Mr. Smith's offer.

“Mrs. Calder strongly opposed this and urged the acceptance of Mr. Fisher's offer of house and four acres.

“Mr. Mills said a suggestion had been made that it would be well to erect a building for a museum and repository as well as for meetings in Harvey Park. He had asked for an appointment with the Parks Committee on Friday evening. He suggested that a deputation be named.

The report of the Committee was adopted on motion of Mr. Fearman, seconded by Mr. Land.

“Mr. Land moved, seconded by Mr. McKay, That the President, Vice President and Secretary be a deputation to wait on the Parks Committee.—Carried.

“The deputation met the Parks Committee on Nov. 16 and presented the case. The proposition was favorably received and a sub-committee appointed to accompany the delegation, select a site and arrange details.

“The sub-committee and delegation met on Wednesday, Nov. 21, and proceeding to Harvey Park selected a site on the highest point in the grounds, near the entrance gate. The Society is to be allowed to erect a picturesque log building for a museum and for holding its meetings, and the Parks Committee to place the Park curator in charge of such building. If suitable accommodation for himself and family is provided, he will act as curator of the museum and caretaker of the building free of charge. This agreement was submitted to and ratified by the City Council at its first meeting thereafter.”

The Ladies Committee was organized May 21, 1895, with Mrs. W. E. Sanford as President and Mrs. J. Calder as Vice-President. The following report appeared in the Spectator of May 21:

“About forty ladies gathered in the Board of Trade rooms this morning to organize a feminine auxiliary to the Wentworth Historical Society. The meeting was enthusiastic, and entered into the scheme for dabbling in archæology and historical research with apparent zeal. They decided to form the auxiliary to act in conjunction with the society, to aid in establishing a historical museum at Harvey Park and to raise funds to aid in

forming a collection of valuable relics. The following officers were unanimously elected: Mrs. Sanford, President; Mrs. Calder, Vice-President; Mrs. Teetzel, Secretary; Mrs. E. Martin, Treasurer; Executive Committee to consist of the officers, Mrs. Leggatt, Mrs. T. H. Pratt, Mrs. Papps, and Mrs. Arthur Gates."

At the annual meeting on June 6, 1895, the Secretary reported that the Ladies' Committee had undertaken to raise the necessary funds for the erection of the memorial building in Harvey Park.

In November, 1895, the Ladies' Committee held an entertainment in the Drill Hall, Hamilton, which they called a "Military Encampment," to raise funds for the proposed memorial building. This was quite successful and over $1000 was raised.

On Dec. 5, 1895, at a meeting of the Executive Council, Mr. Mills stated that the Council had been called together to express the gratification of the Society at the success of the Military Encampment gotten up by the Ladies' Committee, and that the expression of it should be sent them.

A lengthy resolution of thanks was passed, which ended as follows: "And be it resolved that the Secretary convey to the Ladies' Committee the unqualified thanks of this Committee for their patriotic efforts to promote the objects of this Society."

Mr. Geo. H. Mills and the local members of Parliament continued to press upon the Government the advisability of erecting a monument at Stoney Creek, and preferred the site which had been selected. At length an appropriation was made for that purpose, and the Minister of Militia promised to send an officer of the Department to select site. He said the officer would consult with the officers of the Wentworth Historical Society, and to a great extent be guided by them in his choice.

Shortly after the money had been raised for the building in Harvey Park, some of the leading members of the Ladies' Committee came to the conclusion that the Society was wrong in its choice of sites for monuments and museum, and took such action as prevented the erection of proposed building. In consequence considerable friction arose in the Society, which culminated in May, 1899, when a number of the members of the Ladies' Committee, including most of the officers, separated from the Society

and formed The Women's Wentworth Historical Society.

Dundurn Park was purchased by the city of Hamilton in the autumn of 1899. Harvey Park, which adjoins Dundurn, was incorporated with it, and all placed under the control of commissioners, called the Park Board. This procedure terminated the arrangement made between the City Council and the Wentworth Historical Society, whereby the Society was to be permitted to build a memorial cottage.

One of the first steps taken by the new society was the purchase of the Gage homestead and four acres at Stoney Creek, for the sum of $1900. The point of hill in rear of the house was then offered to the Government as a site for the proposed monument. The Minister of Militia, overlooking the fact that a previous offer had been made and that he had proposed sending an officer, accepted the offer. Mr. Mills renewed his correspondence with the Minister, with the result that his acceptance of the offer of the Women's Historical Society was withdrawn, the promise to send an officer renewed, and the case relegated to the position in which it was before. And there the matter rests.

That the Wentworth Historical Society is not alone in its view of the case appears from the following facts. In 1899 about twenty five delegates from various branches of the Canadian Club visited Hamilton and Stoney Creek. After a careful study of the ground and of the documents relating to it, they were unanimously of the opinion that Smith's Knoll was the proper site. A petition signed by sixty three prominent citizens of Stoney Creek has been sent to the Government asking that the monument be placed on that knoll. The trustees of the Canadian Club of Hamilton shortly after sent a memorial on the subject to the Government, one clause of which reads as follows:

> "The President and chief officers of the Club having personally inspected the battle field and the hill to the south of Gage's farmhouse, which is to be included in the proposed park, and having reported fully thereon, be it resolved: That in the opinion of the trustees, Smith's Knoll is in every way the most suitable and proper site for a monument to commemorate the victory, as it was a most important strategic point in the battlefield, and is a beautiful spot, close to the main road, and so elevated as to make it impossible for any person to pass by without having his attention drawn to any monument erected upon it."

The officers of the Wentworth Historical Society have no personal end to serve in the matter, except a desire to see the best place chosen for a historic monument.

A synopsis of the later correspondence is subjoined:

Nov. 11 1894—Geo H Mills to Thos. Beasley City Clerk. Anticipates Government grant for monuments and requests appointment with Parks Committee regarding site for Monument and Memorial Building in Harvey Park.

Nov 17, 1894—Extracts from Spectator and Herald in regard to proposed building in Harvey Park.

May, 1895—Report from Wentworth Historical Society to Royal Society of Canada, giving some account of year's work, and referring to monument sites and proposed building.

June 28, 1895—Geo H. Mills to Mrs B E Charlton. Gives a resumé of facts regarding site for building in Harvey Park, and the funds raised for that purpose.

The very voluminous correspondence regarding monuments at Stoney Creek and Burlington Heights, which was carried on during the years 1889–1898, between the late Geo. H Mills, the Minister of Militia and various other members of Parliament, is not in the possession of the Society, nor is it apropos to the question of sites.

June 22, 1899—Copy of resolution prepared by trustees of Canadian Club of Hamilton and forwarded to Minister of Militia. Stating that the President and other officers of the Club have inspected battle-field of Stoney Creek, and are of the opinion that Smith's Knoll is the most suitable site for monument. It also makes suggestion for design of monument.

June 19 1899—Geo H Mills to Hon F W Borden Minister of Militia. Referring to grant of $3000 for monuments at Stoney Creek and Burlington Heights asks what proportion is to be assigned to each.

June 23 1899—Captain A Benoit, Secretary of Minister of Militia, to Geo. H. Mills. When estimates have been passed, the Wentworth Historical Society will be notified of sums available for Stoney Creek and Burlington Heights monuments.

July 13, 1899—Geo H. Mills to Hon F W. Borden. Encloses expression of opinion regarding suitable site for proposed monument at Stoney Creek endorsing choice of Committee of Wentworth Historical Society and signed by 63 residents of Stoney Creek and asking that the Militia Department investigate before deciding on site

July 1899—Copy of statement to Wentworth Historical Society regarding monument site signed by 63 residents of Stoney Creek

July 15 1899—Captain Benoit to Geo. H Mills Acknowledges receipt of letter of 13th inst , states that its contents have been noted by the Department and proceeds to say : "The spot for the monument is naturally the one where the battle of June 6 1813 was fought and I must let you know that the piece of ground in question has already been offered to the Crown by the Women's Wentworth Historical Society and accepted Should it prove however that there is a mistake in the choice your application will be considered "

July 17 1899—Geo H Mills to Hon F W Borden Acknowledges receipt of letter of 15th Fears a great mistake in regard to site for monument Surmises that the Women's Wentworth Historical Society, organized a few weeks ago, has been recognized as the Wentworth Historical Society which was established nearly eleven years ago The Women's Society has had nothing whatever to do with the negotiations with Militia Dept for proposed monument at Stoney Creek Gives reasons why their site is not suitable He says : "In one of the letters from your Department to me I was led to believe that the selection of site would probably be left to the Wentworth Historical Society I therefore paid little attention to the newspaper paragraphs stating that your Dept had accepted the offer of the Women's Historical Society I, however, wrote to Mr. Thos. Bain M P , about these paragraphs, and he seemed to think as I did, that they were not reliable " He expresses the hope that the mistake will be rectified

July 17 1899—Geo H Mills to Hon F W Borden Second letter of this date On same subject but requests the Minister to take the trouble to examine the letters from his Dept to the writer in the past from which he had gathered that the Wentworth Historical Society was to be consulted about choice of site. Refers to resolution of Canadian Club and hopes that this important matter will receive grave consideration, in order that historical exactness may be preserved

July 19 1899—Capt A Benoit to Geo H Mills If the Women's Wentworth Historical Society are in possession of the

land on which the battle was fought, as they contend, the monument must be erected there, in conformity with precedent established at Lundy's Lane, Chrysler's Farm and Chateauguay. Although several sites were offered in each case, the decisions were always in favor of the very heart of the battle. History decides the matter.

July 21, 1899—Geo. H. Mills to Hon. F. W. Borden, acknowledging receipt of letter of 19th inst. States that the site known as Smith's Knoll *was* the very heart of the battle of June 6, 1813. From this knoll the American cannon were captured, and the fact can be established; while the hill to the north of the Gage house was not occupied by either the enemy or the British during the battle. Mrs. Calder, of the Women's Historical Society, whose grandfather occupied the "Gage House" during the war, is naturally anxious that the monument should be on her grandfather's farm. If spot offered by the women is accepted, a great mistake will be made. The Wentworth Historical Society has been working disinterestedly in the matter for many years without the slightest personal or individual interest on the part of any member except that referred to. Suggests that a competent person be named by the Department to report on the facts.

July 22, 1899—Capt. Benoit to Geo. H. Mills. Is directed to acknowledge receipt of letters of 15th and 21st inst., and to state that the matter will receive immediate attention. Mrs. Calder was written to this morning in following terms: "On the assertion contained in your communication that the Gage Farm was the 'centre of the battle-field,' I naturally answered that the spot in question was accepted; but it would now appear that this assertion is contested, and the Department will investigate the matter by sending an officer there and make sure, before adopting any site for the monument, that the same is erected where it best indicates the action of 6th June, 1813."

July 27, 1899—Geo. H. Mills to Hon. F. W. Borden. Acknowledges receipt of letter of 22nd inst. Thanks the Minister on behalf of the Society for the determination expressed in that letter. Will be happy at any time to furnish the officers with any reliable information in his possession, or direct his attention to sources regarded by this Society as reliable, for his information.

Copy without date of letter from Geo. H. Mills to Hon. F. W. Borden—Encloses clipping from Hamilton Times newspaper of 4th inst., which he thinks contains truthful statement of proceedings connected with proposed monument at Stoney

Creek. Again asks that the Wentworth Historical Society may have an opportunity to furnish officer from Department the sources, historical and traditional, whence the Society reached its conclusion.

Aug. 19, 1899—Capt. Benoit to Geo. H. Mills. Acknowledges receipt of letter containing clipping from Hamilton Times of 4th inst. Is directed to say that the officer sent to ascertain the real site of battle of Stoney Creek will put himself in communication with Mr. Mills for the purpose of obtaining information on the subject.

Aug. 28, 1899—President F. W. Fearman to Hon. F. W. Borden. Expresses pleasure of Wentworth Historical Society with the news that the Government has made an appropriation for monument in commemoration of battle of Stoney Creek, which probably saved Canada to the British Empire. Hopes that at an early date grant may be supplemented by larger amount, so that a truly worthy monument may be erected on this historic spot. The letter so concisely states many facts that it seems desirable to make the following quotation from it:

"You have no doubt heard that there is a difference of opinion regarding the selection of a site for the memorial. The Wentworth Historical Society is composed of men whose aim is to collect and preserve records and relics of our country's history, and to secure the preservation and marking of historic spots. In pursuance of this object the Society has for eleven years taken great pains to gather information as to the facts regarding the battle, in order to find where the hottest contest in the engagement took place. The Society as a body, and by its committees, has visited the ground on various occasions, and has interviewed the old people in the neighborhood, thus gaining such information pertaining to the subject as is available, being anxious to reach a just and true conclusion in the matter, so that the monument may be erected on the correct and most public spot that can be obtained, where it may be seen by all, at all times. This Society, after much study of the grounds and careful attention to the stories and legends of old residents, made its decision, which has been endorsed by many other visitors and societies. The spot selected is 'Smith's Knoll,' and is on the north side of the travelled road and of the electric railway which runs from Hamilton through Stoney Creek, being quite close to both. We are pleased to say that Mr. Hiram Smith, on whose farm this knoll is located, offers to present the knoll to the Government. This is undoubtedly the most suitable site, not only because here was the centre of the contest, and here will a monument be most conspicuous, but here also lie the remains of many of the brave soldiers who gave their lives for their country on that day, and here are found articles of clothing, accoutrements and arms, belonging to both armies. The members of the Wentworth Historical Society have no self-interest nor prejudice to satisfy in this matter, but are actuated by the desire that the most suitable place should be selected, and know that great care is necessary in the selection.

Nov. 22, 1899—Capt. A. Benoit to F. W. Fearman, Pres't Wentworth Historical Society. Directed to state that Militia Department intends to take steps for erection of monument on battle field of Stoney Creek. Wants to know whether the Society is prepared to contribute any sum to supplement the grant voted by Parliament in order that a good monument may be erected.

Nov. 27, 1899—Justus A. Griffin to Capt. A. Benoit. Letter of 22nd to F. W. Fearman, Esq., Pres., W. H. S., having been referred to the Executive Council, it has instructed the Secretary to say it is awaiting visit of officer whom the Minister of Militia said he would send. Amount that can be raised and contributed by the Society to supplement grant of Government will be governed to a large extent by location of site, owing to differences of opinion. Society will be glad to send delegation with officer to Stoney Creek, and hope soon to receive the visitor.

May 1, 1900—The officers of the Wentworth Historical Society to Hon. F. W. Borden. Refers to recent visit of the Minister to Hamilton and discussion which then took place. Gives brief résumé of facts regarding controversy about site; gives reasons why Smith's Knoll should be chosen. The impression having been given the Minister at the time of his visit that there was a controversy between the ladies and the gentlemen, it is pointed out that the present officers of the Society were among its originators and had been active in the movement to have the site of the battle of June 6, 1813, marked, and that they had been assisted by a large number of ladies. They state that the great majority of the ladies who assisted in carrying out the objects of the Society still remain members of the original Society and warmly support the selection of Smith's Knoll as the proper site for monument. Reference is made to a letter from these ladies accompanying this letter, also to a similar one from a number of prominent persons who have from time to time assisted the original Society. They call attention to the fact that while the new society called The Women's Wentworth Historical Society, organized in 1899, numbers among its members some of the ladies who had interested themselves in the original Society, the majority of the original members still support the original Society, and urge that it is but just that the Society which has done so much work and been at such pains and expense for many years should have more weight than the society recently formed apparently with the single object of securing the selection of a site for the Stoney Creek monument at a point known to be objectionable to the original Society, and which is unsuitable for the purpose of a monument. Reference is also made to the Minister's letter of July 22, 1899, regarding the sending of an officer, and it is asked that this Society may receive the same notice of time and where the investigation is made that the Women's Wentworth Historical Society may receive. Attention is called to documents previously forwarded and to the offer of Mr. Smith to donate Smith's Knoll for the purposes of the monument.

May 1, 1900—Letter from thirty-nine ladies, members of the original Wentworth Historical Society to Hon. F. W. Borden. They request that Smith's Knoll may be selected as the site of monument.

May 1, 1900—Letter from a number of prominent citizens to Hon. F. W. Borden. Requests that Smith's Knoll be accepted as site for monument, being the spot where the very heart of the battle was fought, June 6, 1813.

June 25, 1901—Justus A. Griffin, Sec'y W. H. S., to Hon. F. W. Borden. Asks whether an appropriation for monuments at Stoney Creek and Burlington Heights was made at recent session, and if so, how it was apportioned.

June 29, 1901—L. J. Pinault, Dep. Minister of Militia to Justus A. Griffin. No vote of Parliament for a monument at Stoney Creek, and no appropriation available for that purpose.

JUSTUS A. GRIFFIN,
Secretary Wentworth Historical Society.

Our First President

On the 16th of August, 1901, at an early hour in the morning, there passed away one of the most patriotic and disinterested of the citizens of Hamilton. While health and vigor lasted, Mr. Mills gave his well directed energies to promote the welfare of his birth-place and his native land; when failing health and the weight of years compelled him to retire from active work, still unflagging was his interest in their welfare and advancement. Indeed, he would have been justified in adopting as his own the civic motto, "Advance, commerce, prudence, industry."

George Hamilton Mills, son of James Mills, U. E. Loyalist, was born in Hamilton, Nov. 20, 1827. His mother's maiden name was Christina Hess, also of a U. E. Loyalist family. One his early instructors was Dr. Rae, a very learned man, with broad views and ideas in advance of his time, who conducted a school for boys in the then village of Hamilton. Of his ability and literary attainments Mr. Mills entertained a very high opinion. His education was continued under the late Dean Geddes, and at Victoria College, Cobourg. In 1846 he commenced the study of law, being articled to Burton & Sadlier. Mr. Burton of this firm was afterward Chief Justice Sir George W. Burton.

Mr. Mills was called to the bar in 1851, having passed his final examinations under the Hon. Robert Baldwin and Sir John A. Macdonald.

He married, March 14, 1854, Frances, daughter of the late Andrew Deacon, of Picton, Ont., and grand-daughter of the late Thomas Deacon, of the Ordnance Department, Kingston.

As a young man, Mr. Mills took a prominent part in civic affairs. He first served the city as an alderman in 1857, when he represented St. George's Ward. In 1858 he was elected Mayor of the city. His interest in the welfare of his native place continued unabated, and in 1860 he was one of the active advocates for the building of the Crystal Palace, and chairman of the committee which negotiated the purchase of what is now Victoria Park. In 1869, again representing St. George's Ward, he made a motion which resulted in the construction of the Hamilton & Lake Erie Railway. He also moved the first resolution endorsing the Hamilton & Northwestern Railway. In the years 1870, 1871, 1872 and 1877 Mr. Mills was chosen alderman, and during most of those years acted as chairman of the Finance Committee.

His sympathies and interests were not, however, confined to municipal and commercial affairs. He had a keen appreciation of the beautiful, loved his garden, and apparently the garden loved him, for wonderful success attended his labors in floriculture, in which, as in everything, he was very methodical. But his love of nature extended beyond his own well-kept homestead; he did much toward securing the improvement and beautification of the city by fostering the floral and arboreal adornment of its streets, squares and parks. He took an active part in, if he did not originate, the movement which transformed what is now Gore Park from a macadamized cabstand into the scene of brilliant beauty which now adorns the centre of the city. In 1860 he was elected President of the Hamilton Horticultural Society, and held that office in the years 1861 and 1869. In 1874 he was made a life member. The Society was at that time the leading floral organization of the country.

Mr. Mills was elected President of the Victoria Mutual Fire Insurance Company in 1863 and held that position till 1900, when he resigned.

Before the organization of the present active militia force, Mr. Mills was a captain of the sedentary militia. His commission as lieutenant was from Sir Edmund Walker Head and bears date of March 5, 1856; the commission as captain was also issued by Sir Edmund W. Head, and is dated June 19, 1860. The sedentary militia never were called out, even for drill, after that date, but Mr. Mills always continued to be interested in everything relating to the defence as well as in the development and prosperity of the country.

As a loyal man, rejoicing in the welfare and growth of the

city, the Province, and the Dominion, he felt the importance of preserving those things which throw light upon the history of the past, that the public mind might be aroused to a patriotic zeal by a knowledge of the achievements of our predecessors under difficulties of which we know little. Such sentiments combined with a well informed and cultivated mind, good literary ability, legal training and genial manners, made him an ideal presiding officer for a historical society.

In the summer of 1888 a party of gentlemen spending a week at Niagara were examining the ruins of old Fort George and noting the dilapidation of Fort Missisauga, when a conversation arose regarding the need of repairs. It was suggested that the people and the Government of Canada should devise some means to repair and preserve historic landmarks. The Hamilton men in the party discussed the subject again on their return to the city, and concluded that it was an opportune time for the organization of a historical society in this city. When the idea was presented to Mr. Mills, he at once gave his hearty support, and by his energy and good management soon brought the project into practical shape. In January, 1889, The Wentworth Historical Society completed its organization. Mr. Mills was elected President without a dissenting voice, and for nearly eleven years he filled that position. The aims and objects of the Society were those of its President; they were ever in his mind. To secure the erection of monuments upon the most desirable sites in order to commemorate important historical events, he carried on an extensive correspondence with members of Parliament, heads of Militia Department, and in fact with everybody whom he thought could influence those in authority to take an interest in the proper marking of historic points. In this volume and in previous publications of the Wentworth Historical Society are evidences of his indefatigable efforts in the historic field. On his retirement from the Presidency, and when his health prevented his regular attendance, the Honorary President with unabated interest kept himself in touch with the Society and its work, continuing his correspondence on its behalf as long as he had strength for the effort. Even to the last his interest never failed, and only a few days before his departure, realizing that the end was near, he sent for the Secretary, that he might con-fide to his care papers which he wished to have used in the proposed volume of the Society's proceedings. On that occasion he expressed his views about the Society and its work, and they will be carried out as nearly as possible by the present officers, who feel that they have lost not only a good presiding officer, but a genial and entertaining friend, whose erudite and well-balanced mind qualified him for positions which his modesty prevented him from seeking.

History deals not with the future, yet the true historian studies the path with a view to the future, and while we mourn our departed friend and President, we know that his intense patriotism, his kindliness and his generosity were inspired by his faith in God and the deep spiritual feeling which sustained him in his weakness and pain. Though his star has set upon these scenes, it has risen upon fairer views.

JUSTUS A. GRIFFIN.

HAMILTON, May 17, 1902.

Resolutions

SEPT 12 1899—Moved by Geo H Mills seconded by Chas Lemon "That application be made to the City Council for room in Dundurn Castle for our books historical papers and relics and that the Secretary write to the Mayor requesting him to appoint a time at his convenience for a delegation of this Society to wait upon the Council and present its application"

Nov 20, 1899—Moved by J O Brant Sero seconded by Major Snider "That this Society contribute $10 to the Laura Secord Monument Fund"

Nov 24 1899—Letters received from Hon F W Borden Minister of Militia and from H McCarthy asking what this Society would contribute to assist in erecting a monument at Stoney Creek

Moved by Chas Lemon seconded by J O Brant Sero and resolved "That the amount which can be raised and contributed will be governed to a large extent by the location selected the location will also affect the cost of the monument and that the Secretary write to the Minister of Militia expressing the views of the Society

Moved by C R McCullough seconded by J G Y Burkholder and resolved "That Mr Geo H Mills be requested to allow his article entitled The Historic Value of Smith's Knoll to be published"

Moved by Honorary President, Geo H Mills seconded by Charles Lemon and resolved "That this Society desires to express its sincere sympathy with its worthy President F W Fearman in his recent bereavement occasioned by the death of his beloved wife whose noble kindly and charitable disposition was widely known and most highly appreciated Nor has our President alone acutely suffered by this bereavement, this Society has good reason to regret it as her devotion at all times to its objects and advancement has left an impression on its members that cannot be eradicated

That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President"

At this meeting it was reported that at the last meeting of the Board of Parks Commissioners a room had been set apart for the books, etc., of this Society.

APRIL 30, 1900—Moved by J. G. Y. Burkholder, seconded by Chas. Lemon, "That the delegates to Ontario Historical Society be entertained at luncheon at Dundurn Park on 1st day of annual meeting of Ont. Hist. Soc., Wednesday, June 6 next."

MAY 26, 1900—Moved by Chas. Lemon, seconded by Mrs. E. Martin, and resolved, "That the officers and Executive Committee of the Women's Wentworth Historical Society be asked to lunch with us at Dundurn, Wednesday, June 6, at 12 noon."

APRIL 9, 1901—Moved by Mrs. Holden, seconded by Chas. Lemon, and resolved, "That the Corresponding Secretary be and hereby is instructed to write to Mrs. B. E. Charlton and to Mr. A. McKay expressing the sympathy of the Society in the bereavements they have sustained by the recent deaths."

MAY 7, 1901—Moved by Mrs. Fessenden, seconded by Chas. Lemon, "That this Society learns with regret of the death of the late Dr. Scadding, of Toronto, and that the Cor. Secretary write to bereaved family expressing the sympathy felt by this Society."

OCT. 22, 1902—Moved by Mrs. Fessenden, seconded by J. H. Land, and resolved, "That this Society desires to express its sympathy with Mrs. Mills and the family of the late Honorary President, George H. Mills, in the bereavement they have suffered, and that a suitable letter be prepared by Mr. Lemon, Mr. Land, and the Secretary."

WENTWORTH
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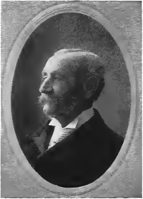

GEORGE H. MILLS

FIRST PRESIDENT WENTWORTH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

JOURNAL & TRANSACTIONS

of the

WENTWORTH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Volume Three

Authors *of* papers are alone responsible for statements made and opinions expressed therein

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Officers for 1901-'2

F W Fearman, *President*
Mrs. Edward Martin, *First Vice President*
Charles Lemon, *Second Vice-President*
Mrs. J. Rose Holden, *Third Vice President*
Justus A Griffin, *Secretary-Treasurer*
Mrs. Clementina Fessenden, *Corresponding Secretary*

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

S. F Lazier K C
Rev E M Bland
Major F Snider
J G Y Burkholder
Mrs S Carey
Mrs. S. Slater
J. H Land
J. W. Jones

OFFICERS *of* LADIES' COMMITTEE

Mrs. J. Rose Holden, *President*
Mrs. R G Sutherland *First Vice President*
Mrs. J H Land, *Second Vice-President*
Miss Ferris, *Secretary*
Mrs. Martin, *Treasurer*

GATHER AND KEEP.

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At first glance, the words "gather and keep" appear to be the fit motto of a miser; but it was with no miserly intent that the Wentworth Historical Society adopted the motto, "Colligere et Custodire." It is as custodians we collect and keep for the use and instruction of the public; not hoarding, but preserving. We gather from forgotten nooks, out-of-the-way places, and even from scrap-heaps, records and relics descriptive or illustrative of the past, to save them from oblivion or from destruction. We keep them, that all who wish may learn from days gone by lessons of encouragement and draw inspiration for the present and the future.

Since volume two of the transactions of this Society was published, early in 1899, the city of Hamilton has gathered into its parks system the historic and charming Dundurn Park and Castle, which the Parks Board is to keep for the public. In connection with the negotiations which led to the purchase of Dundurn, the officers and members of this Society had an important part, and they were also instigators of the movement which has resulted in the Castle being used as a museum. Immediately after the purchase of the property this Society sent a deputation to the Parks Committee of the City Council, asking that a room be allotted to the Society, in which it might keep its books and relics. The Committee agreed to do so, but difficulties arose in the way of carrying out that plan on account of the jealousy of a number of societies which did not recognize the peculiar relation of a historical society to the public. In the meanwhile a Parks Commission had been appointed, partly to prevent the alienation of any portion of the park for railway or other purposes, and the officers of the Wentworth Historical Society suggested to the new Parks Board that a museum be established under the auspices of the Board. That proposition having been accepted, the belongings of this Society were given as a nucleus,
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Other collections have been given or lent, and there is a good prospect that a fine museum will be maintained. A member of the Executive, Mrs. Carry, has loaned her collection, which includes an exhibit of shells which is said to be the second best in the Dominion of Canada, containing about two thousand shells.

A few facts relating to Dundurn and its purchase which are not generally known may interest the readers of this volume and assist future historians.

In the fourth quarter of the eighteenth century, near the close of the American war for independence, a young man from the province of New York came to the Head of the Lake, located himself on that part of the Heights which we now call Dundurn, and opened trade with the Indians. Richard Beasley was born in July, 1759, according to the inscription on his tombstone. Regarding his history previous to his arrival in Canada, little is known. He had a brother, Thomas, who was employed by the Hon. Richard Cartwright, of Kingston, in the management of a mill at or near Napanee. In Mr. Cartwright's letter-book for the years 1799, 1800, 1801 and 1802, are copies of a number of letters to Mr. Richard Beasley, in some of which he is addressed as "Dear Richard," in others, "Dear Cousin" is used, which would lead to the inference that he was a relative, or at least a very intimate friend. These letters are chiefly devoted to business, although there are occasionally paragraphs of a personal and family nature. Mr. Beasley was buying goods from Mr. Cartwright, and had apparently become in arrears of payment, and there are references to a mortgage.

The Crown Patent for 470 acres, including what is now Dundurn Park, was granted July 8, 1799. In this case, as commonly happened in those days, the patentee had occupied the land many years before he got his title, and that document gives no clue to the date of first occupancy.

At different dates in the early years of the nineteenth century portions of the estate were disposed of, but the first one we shall make note of was on Oct. 9, 1819, when a part, including present park, was deeded to Francis de Rivieres for the sum of £4963 17s. 2d. The connection of Sir Allan N. McNab with the property is too well known to need any particulars to be

given here, except that it was he who gave the name Dundurn to the park.

About thirty-one years ago Dundurn was in the market, and the present president of the Wentworth Historical Society, Mr. F. W. Fearman, the late George H. Mills and several other gentlemen interested themselves to bring about its purchase by the city for a park. For $17,500 it could then have been purchased. A public meeting was called in the hall of the old Mechanic's Institute on James street; a large number of citizens gathered there, and the advocates were prepared to present the case, when a prominent merchant arose and stated that if the park were purchased it would be a preserve for the rich people only; that only those in carriages or with tickets of admission would be admitted. He appealed to the jealousy of east end residents and to the economical feelings of the taxpayers generally because of the great cost, though the price had not yet been stated, and no opportunity was given to state it. A manufacturer seconded his motion, which was carried, and those in favor of the purchase were not allowed to speak.

Shortly afterward, on September 26, 1871, the property was sold to a syndicate for the sum of $20,000. On the 24th of July, 1872, the late Senator McInnes bought it for $27,000. In 1877 there was again an opportunity to purchase it for the city, and again Mr. F. W. Fearman and others sought to secure it for the citizens. When Mr. Fearman asked leave to introduce to the City Council a deputation in favor of the purchase of parks, an alderman arose, and stating that he was surprised that a man of Mr. Fearman's position and ability should favor such a childish proposal, moved that he be not heard. This motion found a seconder, but was not carried. The deputation made such an impression that a by-law was submitted to the rate-payers in October, 1877, which was defeated. In August, 1884, after seven years, the people had another opportunity to vote for the purchase, and again overthrew the by-law.

Many years passed by; the Hon. Donald McInnes was growing old. His family had removed from the city, and he wished to spend his remaining days or years with his children. He began to talk of selling off the property in lots for residences, unless the city would buy it for the sum of $75,000. Again Mr.

Fearman interested himself in the matter. The Mayor, Mr. J. V. Teetzel was also very much in favor of the acquisition of the park by the city, but they were agreed that the price asked was too high. These two gentlemen visited the Senator and stated their views. He asked them what sum they thought could be obtained for it. Mr. Fearman named $50,000 as being the outside limit of what the citizens could be induced to pay, and Mr. McInnes thought it altogether too low, but finally agreed to take that amount. A by-law was again submitted, the officers and members of the Wentworth Historical Society gave their assistance to those who were advocating the purchase, and the by-law was carried in September 1899. The sale to the city for the sum of $50,000 was completed October 2, 1899, and on May 24, 1900, was opened to the public with the greatest demonstration this city has ever seen.

In introducing this volume we present our thanks to those who have contributed papers to its pages, to the Spectator Printing Company, for the loan of engravings of the Crystal Palace, of Dundurn gates, and a view of Hamilton in 1840, also to Mr. W. B. Ford, Ontario Land Surveyor, for a plan of the battle-field of Stoney Creek.

JUSTUS A. GRIFFIN,
Secretary, Wentworth Historical Society.

Lundy's Lane & Stony Creek

IN the search for historical material, when the Wentworth Historical Society was in the first year of its existence, letters were written, among others, to Mr Murray Anderson, of London, Ont , ex-mayor of that city He was one of the very few who responded to the requests for information The following letters were received from him, and they will be found full of interest

LONDON, Ont , 12th Oct , 1889

JUSTUS A GRIFFIN,
Secretary, W H S

Dear Sir Yours of the 7th is to hand and contents noted. My information respecting the early settlement of that part of the country referred to in your letter—namely, Lundy's Lane—is as follows In the year 1778 or thereabouts, three men by the names of Lundy, Howey and Brooks, married to sisters by the name of Silverthorn, lived in what is now known as the State of New Jersey (then a British colony) at a place called the Log Jail, about sixty miles from New York These men, rather than join General Washington's army, came to Canada, and settled at or near Niagara Falls I heard Mr Brooks, who was my grandfather, say, when describing his journey to Canada, that they came on horseback Each one had two horses, and each a wife and one child My mother was one of the children , name, Sarah Brooks Her father said they had heard there was a British colony somewhere in the west called Canada, and that they were going to find it. There were no railroads nor canals in those days, and in many places, he said, the roads were not cut out After travelling more than four hundred miles in this way, they came to the Niagara river, and there made a raft and floated over to Canada, landing between Queenston and the mouth of the river They then followed the river up to the falls, and there peeled bark and set it up against some trees, under which they slept the first night. These three families, I believe, are among the first, if not the very first, settlers in Upper Canada. Lundy's Lane took its name from the fact that Lundy was on the foremost horse coming up the river. I heard Mr. Brooks say that their nearest neighbor was at Lockport, about forty miles from the Falls, and that he had often carried meal on his back from there to his place.

About the year 1796 there came from New Brunswick a half-pay officer named Peter Anderson, who settled on the spot now occupied by Niagara Falls South. His wife, Abigail Fortner, was a niece of Sir Charles Douglas, of Scotland, her mother having been a Douglas.

Peter Anderson had four sons—Andrew, Charles, William and Martin ; and two daughters—Anna and Mary. Of these we will note only Charles and Mary. Captain Charles Anderson is well remembered by elderly persons as a prominent pioneer settler, and as the first person to erect a pagoda upon Lundy's Lane battle-ground.

Mary Anderson married James Lundy, son of William Lundy, who was one of the earliest settlers, and from whom springs the numerous Lundy family, of Lundy's Lane and elsewhere.

My grandfather on my father's side, above referred to, was a colonel in the British army, and was stationed near New York when the war of 1776 commenced. He was in a number of engagements during the war, among others, at the battle of Princeton, where Washington and Lafayette commanded the American army. After the war was ended, the British troops were all taken to New Brunswick, and the Government there gave them the choice either to take their discharge and stay in the colonies, or return to England. Col. Peter Anderson took his discharge and remained in New Brunswick till the year 1794, when he came and settled on a place about one mile from the Governor's residence. The Governor of Canada lived at Stamford, a short distance from the Falls, at that time.

In the war of 1812, my father, Capt. C. Anderson held the position of captain in the artillery, and served during the war, taking part in the following battles: Queenston Heights, Stony Creek, Beaver Dams, Chippewa and Lundy's Lane. This last battle took place on land owned by him at that time. I have heard my father say, in describing the battle, that the artillery occupied the brow of the hill, and our army at the back of them at the top of the hill. The American army was at the foot of the hill, a short distance in the direction of the Falls. Before the battle commenced, he saw General Scott ride up to General Brown, and then ride away. The Americans then formed in line of battle and marched up the hill with fixed bayonets. He said, "We poured the grape into their ranks as they came up, but they would close up and come on, and charged us at the mouth of the cannon." During the battle the guns were taken and retaken fifteen times. The Americans got away with two guns. I saw them some years ago at West Point, on the North river.

What Gen. Scott said to Gen. Brown before the battle commenced was: "Can you storm the hill?" He replied: "I will try, sir." This my father learned from Gen. Scott himself some years after the war. Near the close of the battle the Americans attempted to outflank our army, when General Drummond ordered the artillery to try and head them off, which they did most successfully, and from the shock the American army received, they broke and retreated in the direction of Buffalo. Our army followed them to Chippewa. This ended the battle, and also ended the war.

On the hill-top of Lundy's Lane battle ground lays the dust of nearly a thousand Canadians who lost their lives at the battle in defence of our beautiful Canada. Honor to their memory! To the victory won at this battle England is indebted for the possession of Canada to-day.

Yours respectfully,

M. ANDERSON.

◆

LONDON, Ont., Oct. 22, 1889.

F. W. FEARMAN,
Vice-President, W. H. S.

Dear Sir: Yours of the 20th Sept. came duly to hand, enclosing the story of the battle of Stony Creek, for which I am much obliged. My father was in the battle. He held the position of captain in the artillery, and was in many engagements during the war of 1812. For his services rendered at the battle of Lundy's Lane, he received a pension. I was born on the battle-ground on the 9th January, 1814—about six months before the battle took place. I was named after Col. Murray, who lived at my father's house a good deal of the time during the war. I lived at Lundy's Lane till 1828, when I passed through Hamilton on my way to Ancaster. Hamilton was then a small place. There were three hotels, kept by the following proprietors: Mr. Miller, corner James street; Paddy Cary, near the post-office, and Mr. Potts, opposite D. Moore's shop.

While in Ancaster there was a little incident occurred in connection with the battle of Stony Creek, which I will state. I was an apprentice with Jackson & Nickerson (the late Edward

Jackson, of your city) They carried on the tin business Mr Nickerson peddled tinware through the country, and he also carried patent medicines One day he called on Major Showers, who lived on Ancaster plains, a short distance west of Ancaster. Mr Showers had been a major in the war, and was at the battle of Stony Creek He was quite a high-toned man Mr Nickerson could not sell him tinware, so he then offered to sell him some patent medicine, and among others he offered him some splendid pills, made by Dr Chapin, of Buffalo As soon as he mentioned Dr Chapin's name, the major fell in a dreadful rage, and went into the house to get his gun to shoot the peddler, so Mr Nickerson was glad to leave in a hurry The sequel was this At the battle of Stony Creek our forces had captured a large number of prisoners, and these had to be taken to Toronto Major Showers was entrusted with a boat load, and on the way there, somehow the prisoners got the upper hand, and instead of the major taking his prisoners to Toronto, the Yankees took the major and his men, and landed them at Lewiston, on the American shore The principal man among the American prisoners at the time was Dr Chapin, and, as Mr Nickerson was an American, the old major thought he was making fun of him, hence his rage Some time after this occurred, when I was visiting home at Lundy's Lane, I told my father, who knew the major very well He had a hearty laugh over the matter, and told me of the circumstance No doubt it is true My father said he was at Burlington Heights at the time the army was stationed there Please excuse this hasty scribble

Yours respectfully,

M ANDERSON

The U. E. Loyalists in 1837

IN Lancelot's article in relation to Canadian History in the Mail and Empire of May 26, 1900, he asserts that the United Empire Loyalists were the aristocracy, and at the time of the Mackenzie Rebellion in 1837 were wealthy landowners, and "theirs the voice that was heard in London." The Loyalists, it is true, were the aristocracy, and, for the times, exceptionally intelligent, but the writer (who knew most of them around the head of Lake Ontario personally) knows that they were not wealthy landowners. The average amount of land did not much exceed two hundred acres per family. There were as many who had less as there were who had more. There were vastly more Loyalists who disliked the overbearing character of the Governor, Sir Francis Head, and his councillors, because of their dictatorial acts, than there were who approved of them. The proof is found in the members of Parliament, who were mostly U. E. Loyalists, refusing to grant the "supplies," and in a very large number of them approving of Wm. Lyon Mackenzie's exertions to secure legitimate reforms; but, so soon as Mackenzie indicated in his paper that he designed a rebellion, and the sweeping away of our monarchical system and establishing a republic upon the wreckage—which meant annexation to the United States—they cast him overboard. My father was one of them, and Mackenzie, in his newspaper, by name rabidly denounced him for discarding him. The Loyalists, as a class, were not wealthy; the country was too young for that. And their voices were not heard in London.

To secure supplies, Governor Head, in violation of the law, as stated by Lancelot, personally drew money out of the Treasury to pay the officials. Wm. Lyon Mackenzie then began to advocate overt acts, aiming to establish a republic. The U. E. Loyalist M. P.'s, who refused supplies, then cast him out; and he, more or less guided by Dr. Rolph, devised a rebellion, assuring others as wrong-headed as himself that they could easily overcome the few British soldiers in the country, imprison or slay Governor Head and his councillors, and secure the Government chest and all military supplies. Yet Lancelot counts Mackenzie as the "man of the hour," who rose up to deliver the country from the U. E. Loyalists, whom he describes as "The Family Compact."

The U. E. Loyalists, after driving Mackenzie out of the country by legitimate action, caused their voice to be heard in London, and thereby secured deliverance from the autocracy of the Governor and his officials.

About the same time there was similar trouble in New Brunswick; but, in place of rebellion, a commission was sent to London. Their intelligence and statesmanship utterly surprised the Government in Britain, and it granted their request, as it would have done for Canada under similar procedure, as proved by what it did do when the U. E. Loyalists had put down the Mackenzie Rebellion.

Lancelot, while glorifying Mackenzie as the "man of the hour," "who in many ways as a patriot suffered more for the cause than Papineau, his brother conspirator in Lower Canada," fails to recognize who was to blame for his suffering.

If Lancelot had read the "History of W. L. Mackenzie," written by his son-in-law, one of the ablest editors that Canada has produced, as subscribers to Mr. Beaty's Toronto Leader can certify, and who in his life of Mackenzie records that Mackenzie himself, after his forced sojourn in the United States republic, admitted that his rebellion was a mistake—"an error of the head but not of the heart,"—Lancelot would have learned that all Mackenzie suffered was the natural product of his own ignorance.

But this suffering of the "man of the hour" was but as a drop in the bucket when compared with the large number of his deluded followers who were killed, wounded, imprisoned, impoverished and transported; to which should be added the sufferings of the loyal men of Canada called out to defend their lives, families and property from the destruction devised by Mackenzie, who has admitted that his head was defective, and, practically, a mistaken agitator, who had a newspaper for his trumpet, to denounce not only the Government, but also all the loyal men who refused to bow the knee to him.

The proof that he was a wrong headed agitator lies in the fact that he never was able to devise and teach any definite, cohesive remedy for our political ills, except to overthrow British power and establish a republic similar to the one to which he fled, and so soon got sick of, that he petitioned to come back under the protection of the British monarchy. He had discovered that the republic from which the U. E. Loyalists fled was not the Eden his wrong head imagined, but politically a bottomless pit. He discovered that, in place of the U. S. republic being a government of the people, by the people, for the people, it was a government by monopolists and officials, for the monopolists, and that all the producers were their slaves.

If Mackenzie had ever set forth in his paper any definite plan for the better government of this country than that called "The Family Compact," worthy of being endorsed by the majority of the intelligent, farseeing U. E. Loyalists, they would have strengthened his hands; but neither in his papers nor in his incendiary orations, either before he fled or after his return to Canada, can any such plan be discovered. This summary of his ignorance and incapacity is amply admitted by the confession that he had been "wrong in his head, but not in his heart."

Lancelot describes Mackenzie's adherents as "ragamuffins supported by Fenians." If he had been better read in Canadian history, he would have known that it was twenty-nine years after Mackenzie's rebellion that the Fenians came to Canada, like Mackenzie's patriots, to slay us and rob us of our homes. If he had the personal knowledge of the writer, who knew a number of Mackenzie's followers, he would have known that, aside from their affinity for Mackenzie's wrong-headed ideas of government, they were not ragamuffins, but mostly well-to-do, respectable, misguided men. Many of them, in their ignorance of national matters, as blindly followed Mackenzie as so many voters of the present time do the powers that be, believing that they are the best that ever governed Canada; and yet, bad as was the "Family Compact," it did not tax the country over $1.50 per head annually, while the present cost of all our government is $12 per head.

PATRIOT OR PIRATE?

Scribes with a very limited knowledge of Canadian history have, from the Wm. Lyon Mackenzie's rebellion to this time, poured out continuous streams of denunciation of those who resisted him and his patriots. But there are those who, in the light of all the facts, are compelled to count his patriots as buccaneers or land pirates, who, respectable as many of them were, were corralled the same as the Orange Free State was by President Kruger, and forced to invade the British province of Natal under the deluded idea that they were patriots.

For example, there was a company of these Mackenzie patriots quite near the present Grand Trunk station at Burlington, to which Mackenzie fled from his dupes when he left Toronto. This company outfitted three men with horses and arms to hasten to Toronto, to help Mackenzie overthrow the Government and to rob and slay all who should resist them.

What was the pay each was to receive for his patriotism? The first, well known to the writer, had a hundred acre farm with poor buildings. He was to receive the fine farm of Joseph Ireland, one of the most pushing English farmers in the township of Nelson, and but a little way from the home of this patriot, who not only wanted his neighbor's fine farm, but his barns, dwelling and stock, unless the company reserved the stock for its special benefit. The second patriot, whom the writer also knew but has forgotten his name, was to have the farm of Mr. Best, on Dundas street, about a mile below the Nelson P. O., one of the best in the township. He was the father-in-law of Mr. Ireland. The third patriot the writer did not know, and forgets the locality of the well furnished farm he was to receive. The owners of the first two farms were English. They were not U. E. Loyalists, neither did they meddle in politics—in fact, Mr. Best was too old to do so if so inclined. These glorified pirate patriots set out to slaughter all who resisted their efforts to secure these three farms and to ruin the owners and their families, and the Reform company that outfitted them, like the Orange Free State dupes, believed themselves wise patriots

The writer well recollects that cold frosty morning in 1837, when the militia of Flamboro East, as one company, gathered in Waterdown in the street just in front of his father's dwelling, to form for marching to Toronto, and he also well recollects that one of the Mackenzie patriots from the company in Nelson referred to, was strolling about, with the rein of his horse's bridle on his arm, spying out all who mustered. No doubt he knew every soul of them, as did the writer, and counted up how many farms Mackenzie would confiscate to pay his patriots with. The writer has no doubt that in this "patriot's" heart, the property of the writer's father—his fair fields and woodland, his flouring mill, woollen factory and saw mill, and his barns and dwelling—were counted as part of the property to be confiscated when success crowned their rebellious efforts.

The real unselfish patriots were the loyal militia, in which was included the famed loyal militia of Gore—that is, "Gore District"—who at a moment's notice responded to the call and hastened to Toronto or set out therefor, to protect it from the pirate so called patriots who had set out to rob and slaughter all defenders of their property and to confiscate it to their own use. The loyal militia, without promise of farms or even a cent a day pay, promptly volunteered to save their country from a horde of duped pirate patriots Then, as described by Lancelot, in these true patriots, "there was seen that wonderful thing, loyalty blazing in sudden glory,' and it consumed Mackenzie's sedition "before it was old enough to be christened," but has since become registered as "wrong-headed Mackenzie's rebellion."

With personal knowledge of those times, and having had exceptional advantages for securing and retaining a comprehensive running history of all the intervening years, the writer distinguishes between the real patriot and the deluded piratical horde which made so futile an attempt to take Toronto and to place the Province at the mercy of an adopted citizen, who knew but little of his native land and far less of Canada and its U. E. Loyalist sons, and, as self-admitted, was wrong in his head

There are numbers in Canada who have had it, year in and

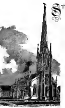
year out, droned into their ears by ignorant and designing writers in the press of the country, that its prosperity is due to Mackenzie, called "the man for the day." If they had been wise students and better acquainted with the history of Canada, they would have known that the Mackenzie Rebellion threw back the progress of the country a whole generation; that before the Rebellion the unbought emigration to Canada was about thirty thousand a year. It was at once stayed by the Rebellion, and with all the efforts of our Governments during the intervening years, it is now only just beginning to attain to that number.

Many of these writers so ignorant of Canadian history have asserted that the hard times that prevailed just prior to the Rebellion was caused by the "Family Compact." With correct information they would have known that the financial crash and hardships of 1836 and 1837, which the ignorant were told and believed were caused by the "Family Compact," in order to stimulate them into overt acts, was largely caused by the importers flooding the country with a very large amount of goods in excess of our exports to pay for them, which drained the country of all its money, and thus checked the ability to pay debts, or to make improvements, or to develop our great natural advantages. If it had not been for the evils thus originated, the people could not have been led into overt acts, and, as seen in New Brunswick, would in a reasonable time have legitimately secured essential reforms, free from the manifold curses which accrued through Mackenzie's acts.

A prosperous people never rebels. It is hard times which secures a hearing for the political charlatan and the blatant "wrong-headed man" who incites to sedition. It may also be added that every financial crash in Canada since 1837 has been caused by the importers in over-importing, which caused the overwhelming portion of the bankruptcies and business losses, and the semi-agricultural stagnation from that date to this time, and furnished so many demagogues with clap-trap to delude hearers as ill-informed as themselves, and who believed, were they only enthroned in power, they would make Canada a prosperous country.

GEO. D. GRIFFIN.

Historical St. Paul's



ST PAUL'S PRESBYTERIAN Church, Hamilton, Ontario, stands on the corner of James and Jackson streets, and with its stately gothic architecture and lofty stone spire, is one of the first objects of interest to the tourist.

The ground in the shadow of the church is a hallowed spot, for here lie the founders of the parish, one of the oldest parishes in Hamilton. The history of days long past has for most of us an absorbing interest, and when we think of the memories which cluster around St Paul's, we recall the words of Lamb: "Antiquity! thou wondrous charm, what art thou? that being nothing, art everything. When thou *wert*, thou wert not antiquity—thou thyself being to thyself, flat, jejune, *modern!* What mystery lurks in this retroversion? or what half-Januses are we, that cannot look forward with the same idolatry with which we forever revert?"

So it is not mere love for architectural beauty that invests St Paul's with interest. To many of the citizens of Hamilton, half of the charm of the stately stone edifice lies in this, that it is full of a soft light of other days. When one of these elderly citizens leaves behind him the rumbling noises of the city, and, "bathed in stillness," paces along the aisles of the cathedral-like church, the beautiful edifice melts away, and he is once again in the old frame church of St. Andrew's, and a boy once more.

It is Sabbath morning, and he can see himself now as he appeared then—a quaint little figure in white trousers, blue jacket, and high silk hat. On the way to church he had met Completa, an old darkey who lived in a shanty on the corner of James and Main streets, where the Bank of Montreal now stands. Complete had figured in the battle of Trafalgar, and had had a leg shot off in the engagement while on board Nelson's own ship, the Victory. The old negro had given him a vivid description of the fight. How it had stirred his young heart! and that, too, coming just after the 4th of June—the King's birthday, when Colonel Gourley, then head of the militia, had reviewed the troops up in the field by Peter Hamilton's barn. The barn has given place to the Central School, and Mr. Wm. Hendrie's residence occupies the site of the Hamilton homestead.

What a different scene is presented to-day from that on which he looked that Sabbath morning! Instead of a populous city, the thickly wooded mountain-side rose beyond green fields, which sloped down to the little town, then a mere cluster of houses. Beyond the houses, fields and blossoming orchards stretched out again till they reached another cluster of houses on the very edge of the bay, known as Port Hamilton.

And how vividly the picture of the old church rises before him! The high pulpit, with a flight of steps on either side and a sounding-board above, the grave minister, Mr. Gale, in his black gown and bands; the precenter, William McMillan, in front of the pulpit, and, on either side, the square pews containing the families of Allan Napier McNab, Captain Stewart, James Stewart and John Weir. On either side of the door was a box stove with a supply of wood alongside. The church was lighted with lamps containing sperm oil. In addition, there were tallow candles in tin receptacles which were hung on the walls, and to the iron bars which supported the stove-pipes. The hours for service in those days, were 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., so that the church was not often lighted.

He was a larger boy when he used to sit on the fence, and

sling stones in the direction of the windows. Of course he did not premeditate mischief, and when he hit them it was pure accident. One sermon which he heard about that time is deeply impressed on his mind, for he heard it under unusual circumstances. In a corner of a wheat-field which was enclosed by a rail fence, he saw the Rev. Mr. Hogg, pastor of the Seceder Church, throwing his arms about in a wildly theatrical manner, and on creeping closer he found that the reverend gentleman was declaiming his sermon to a small audience of pine stumps! The boy sat in his quiet nook and listened to the entire sermon, and the minister had one more of an audience than he had counted on.

Mr. Buist, the sexton of St. Andrew's, no doubt found this boy troublesome also, for the bell rope hung in a tantalizingly conspicuous place in the entrance lobby, and the boy would almost invariably succumb to the temptation of giving the rope a tug as he passed into the church. He has more veneration for the bell now. It was for many years the only bell in Hamilton, and it still hangs in the tower of St. Paul's. The late James Stewart said of it:

> "I believe that not a Sabbath passes when I hear its tones, but my mind is carried back to the first years of my residence in Hamilton, and the happiest of my life. It (the bell) seems like a connecting link between the past and the present. Especially on the Sabbath evening, I can almost imagine it as the voice of a loving mother at the close of the day standing at the door, and in kindly tones calling to the bairns to 'come awa' in.'"

One more incident of the old church does this gentleman,* whose reminiscences we have been recording, remember, for in 1844 came the Disruption, and he went no more to St. Andrew's. This incident was the funeral of Alexander Sutherland, a young soldier. It was the first military funeral he ever saw, and he was deeply impressed as he saw him laid to rest in St. Andrew's churchyard. A small stone on the south side of St. Paul's marks the soldier's resting-place.

The Rev. Alexander Gale, from Aberdeen, Scotland, was

the first Presbyterian minister who statedly officiated in Hamilton. He was called from Lachine, and was inducted here in November, 1833, preaching in the court house till St. Andrew's church was erected. The court house had then been built seventeen years. It was erected under a "Statute passed in 1816, George III. enacting that a gaol and court house for the District of Gore shall be erected on lot number fourteen, in the third concession of the township of Barton, to be called the town of Hamilton." The manse built for Mr. Gale is to the south of the church, near Hunter street, and is now occupied by Dr. F. Rosebrugh.

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* The writer is indebted to Mr. W. Bruce, of this city, for the above reminiscences.

The valuable site for the church was donated by Peter Hunter Hamilton, who, with his half-brother George, were among the earliest members. It was after George Hamilton that our city was named, and from the inception of the town till his death in 1837, he was the best known man in Hamilton. He presented to the city the Court House Square, the wood market and pretty little Gore Park, on King street. In 1894 a handsome monument of polished granite was erected to his memory by the citizens of Hamilton, in loving remembrance of his many services. The monument stands in the cemetery in the vicinity of the chapel; while not far away, close by the earthworks thrown up by Colonel Harvey's men in 1812, lie Peter Hunter Hamilton and Harriet his wife.

The church when erected was a small frame building. A description of it, by the late James Stewart, may be found in a memorial report published by the managers of St. Paul's in 1895. He said in part:

> "There are associations connected in my mind with the original building, hallowed by time, which I can never forget. In my mind's eye I still see the church as it was in 1835—a neat building for those times, painted pure white on the exterior. Inside, in the centre of the west end, was a pulpit, a very high structure, made in the pepper box style, with a flight of steps on each side. Above the pulpit was a canopy, to prevent the sound from ascending. The stove-pipes, supported on iron rods, ran the entire length of the building. The said pipes had an occasional fit of leaking, to obviate which a tin gutter was suspended beneath, a tin can hanging at intervals to catch the drops."

A minute in the Session Book of St. Andrew reads: "At

Hamilton, the 19th day of November, 1833, the which day the Presbytery of York met and constituted, inter alia Mr Gale craved the advice of the Presbytery in regard to the appointment of elders and the constituting of a Session in his congregation, and stated that Andrew Steven and James Hamilton, Esquires, both resident in the town of Hamilton, had been regularly ordained to the office of elder by the late Mr Sheed, of Ancaster '

The Kirk Session met for the first time, December 26, 1834, with Rev Alexander Gale, moderator, and Messrs Andrew Steven and John Colville, elders Mr Colville had been previously ordained an elder under the Synod of Ulster in Ireland Mr Peter Hunter Hamilton was ordained January 11, 1835 At a later meeting of the Session, the "Moderator was requested to prepare a brief account of the planning and progress of the church in this place, to be submitted to the session at an early meeting "

At the opening of the church the managers elected were Dr Campbell, Messrs Vallance, Thorn, Rollston, Powell, Downs and Thornton Mr Alexander Fee had charge of the letting of the pews. Mr Blaikie was precenter, and Mr Buist, officer

Mr Gale when appointed to the charge received £60 per annum from the Clergy Reserve Fund, and during the first year he got nothing from the people , nor were the years which followed much better, for on January 1st, 1837, we note that "It was moved by Mr McMillan, seconded by Mr. Thompson, that the balance of Mr Gale's stipend, amounting to £114, principal and interest, be paid up "

March 18, 1835, a plan of the proposed burial ground was submitted by the Secretary "It was resolved that the sale of lots do take place the 30th instant, and that notice of the same be given from the Precenter's desk on the next and following Sunday Also, that the sale price be 40 shillings, one half paid in cash, and the other in three months " At the same meeting also, "It was determined that a close board fence six feet high be erected around the South, West, and North sides of the Plot, and that the front or east side be in part, that is to say, for 45 feet from each corner, a weather-board fence, and that the remaining central part of 52 feet be a skeleton fence and also that

there be one gate fronting the church of eight feet, and another on the South side of eleven feet."

The Sunday-school was opened in the church in February, 1836, under the superintendence of Mr William McMillan, assisted by Mr George Urquhart Mr Henry Lawson was secretary, and the teachers were Mr James Reid, Mr. Al. Lawson, Mr John Gale, Mr. Angus McColl, Mr George Wonham, and Mrs Gale, Miss Fraser, Miss Wonham and Miss Urquhart. The superintendent arranged the school into five classes The subjects to be taught were as follows:

No 1 Scriptures; Assembly's Catechism, with proofs, psalms, hymns, etc

No 2 New Testament, with easy portions of Old Testament, Assembly's Catechism, without proofs; psalms, hymns, etc

No 3. Second part Union Spelling Book; Watt's Second Catechism; Divine and Moral Songs

No 4 First part Union Spelling Book, Watt's First Catechism, appropriate sacred poetry

No 5 Alphabet and first lessons, First Catechism, and hymns taught orally

On the Roll-book, First Class (boys), we note the names of Thomas Moore, George Watson, John McMillan, Robert Wm Waugh, W Justus Huff, William Wade, Adolphus Mills, William Bruce and James Vallance

In ten years public sentiment as to what was required of Sunday-schools had undergone a change, as we notice from the report of J. Walker, secretary for 1843 Mr Walker, in his report of that year, says

> "The idea which long occupied the public mind that Sabbath-schools were useful only to the poor has, happily, been very generally removed, and these institutions are in many cases receiving, as superintendents and teachers, the most influential and intelligent members of the church, and as scholars the children of all classes in the congregation The question whether the teaching children to read shall be the primary object of the Sunday school, has been fully set at rest; and now, in all evangelical churches, the Sunday-school is a channel through which Christians, and especially Christian parents, can furnish to all children within the range of the congregation, that religious in-

struction which the public schools properly omit, but the necessity of which, for the promotion of civil and religious liberty and order, history has fully taught "

The ruling elders of St Andrew's from 1833 to 1844 were Andrew Steven, James Hamilton, John Colville, Peter Hunter Hamilton, Alexander Fee, Wm McMillan, John Thompson, James McIntyre, Wm Blaikie, Charles Pollock, Alexander Drysdale and Calvin McQueston

In 1835 the following persons appear as pew proprietors (by purchase) of their several pews, with an annual rental in addition: Andrew Steven, Æneas Kennedy Allan Napier McNab, John Law, Judge Taylor, John Weir, Wm Blaikie, etc, and among the pew holders for that year were Calvin McQueston, Albert Bigelow, D C Gunn, Edward Ritchie, John Thorn, Dr Campbell, John Lamont, etc

A precenter led the singing till the church was renovated, when a choir was formed, and occupied seats in the new gallery In later days they sat around a long table in front of the pulpit, which on communion Sundays was used for the elements There were forty-six pews in the body of the church, with high panelled sides, those on each side being square family pews, with a small table in the centre of each

The baptisms registered during 1833 were Margaret Young, daughter of G I and Mary Hunter Young; Eliza Jane Frusdel, daughter of Robert and Dorothy McBride Frusdel, and George Buchanan and William John, sons of John and Agnes Riddle

The first marriage solemnized by Rev Mr Gale was that of Archibald Murdoch to Janet Fairburn, in 1834

It is interesting to look to Old St Andrew's as the parent stem from which five congregations have sprung The disruption which took place in Scotland in 1843 was followed here in 1844, when Knox Church was formed, as representing the Free Church of Scotland, with Rev Alexander Gale as pastor

In January, 1845, Rev. Alexander McKid, formerly of Bytown (now Ottawa), became minister of St. Andrew's. In 1848 he was transferred to Goderich, and the Rev Daniel McKnee, a native of Perthshire, succeeded in 1850. He resigned the charge in 1853, and in October of that year the Rev Robert Burnett was inducted. Shortly afterwards, in order to make way for the present elegant stone edifice, the frame church was moved to a lot on the corner of Charles and Jackson streets, where the congregation worshipped until their new church was completed, when it was disposed of to the German Catholics. This historical old structure, hallowed by many endeared associations, was torn down some years afterwards.

It was in St. Andrew's church that the first meeting was held in connection with the founding of the University of Queen's College, Kingston, over fifty years ago, and representatives from this congregation are and have been on the Board of Trustees ever since.

Many of St. Andrew's early members were prominent citizens of Hamilton, and fostered the enterprises of the new town. Thomas C. Kerr was one of these. He was a brother of Archibald Kerr, who presented the fountain in Gore Park to the city of Hamilton. A photograph of the opening of the fountain may be seen in the Museum at Dundurn Castle. Thomas C. Kerr died in 1878 in London, England, where his remains rest in Kensal Green Cemetery. A memorial tablet was presented to St. Paul's by his widow, "as a tribute of her loving remembrance, and a token of the sacredness of the ties which bind her to St. Paul's church."

John Young was also one of the original members of St. Andrew's church, and was for many years a ruling elder. He came to Hamilton in 1832, and built and occupied the house on the corner of Main and James streets, now the Hamilton Club House. He afterwards built a more handsome residence on John street south, where he lived till his death. The residence was then sold and was for a time the home of Bishop Dowling; afterwards it was converted into a hospital—St. Joseph's. A memorial tablet may be seen in St. Paul's church in memory of John Young and his wife. The latter worshipped in St. Paul's for fifty years.

Another early member of St. Andrew's was Mr. Scott-Burn. He was one of the earliest settlers in Hamilton, and built "Chedoke"—a residence well known by all who have visited the beautiful Falls of Chedoke.

Among the grave stones in the old kirk-yard we noticed

those which mark the resting places of James Dryman, John M. Brown, John Miller, Joseph Edmond, John Thompson, Mrs. Alexander McKid and Lieut. Colonel James M. Whyte, who was one of George III.'s Privy Council, and a Justice of Assize in the island of Jamaica.

But the names mentioned above are but a few of those who were originally buried in the church yard, for as time passed, the land about the church was required for other purposes. It was found necessary to remove the graves, and thus almost the last associations of old St. Andrew's were effaced. But if St. Andrew's is no more, there has risen phoenix-like on the memories immolated, a stately structure into whose very walls sacred associations are incorporated. The new church was erected largely through the efforts of the deceased members, Messrs. John Young, Thos. C. Kerr, John Brown, John Riddell and Wm. Bellhouse. It was opened for worship in 1857 by Rev. Dr. Mathieson of Montreal, and cost about $60,000 of which $30,000 remained as a debt on the congregation. Circumstances arose in connection with this heavy burden which subsequently led to the closing of the church for a time. Many of the members worshipped with neighboring congregations, while others built a brick church at the corner of Hunter and Park streets, retaining the name of St. Andrew's, under the pastorate of the Rev. Robt. Burnett. Thus it came about that when in 1873 the original St. Andrew's was re-opened, it was thought best to give up the name to those who continued to worship in the brick church, and the name of the original church was changed to St. Paul's. Rev. J. C. Smith, B. D., who had been called from Belleville, was pastor.

In 1876 Mr. Burnett demitted his charge, and in April of that year a proposition came from his congregation to amalgamate with St. Paul's, and at a special congregational meeting held in May, the proposed amalgamation was carried into effect. Their manse and church properties became vested in St. Paul's. The elders of St. Andrew's, Mr. Alex. Craig and Mr. James Insch, were received into the eldership of St. Paul's. Mr. W. G. Black was made one of the trustees. The large old silver communion service, the pulpit Bible, the carved offertory plates, together with the three chairs in front of the pulpit, were brought back to St. Paul's, and the church family was united once more After a pastorate of four years, Mr Smith resigned, and a call was given to Rev Robt J Laidlaw, of Jefferson Ave Presbyterian church, Detroit. For seventeen years he was a revered and faithful pastor His people loved him and he seemed to be a bit of their life, till one sad day in October, 1895, when he lay in his coffin before the pulpit, and so many came to look on the beloved face for the last time They mourned him than they mourn him now, but his mantle has fallen upon one who is in every way worthy to be his successor—Rev Neil McPherson, B D

Intense difference of opinion will probably always continue to exist as to the style of architecture best befitting ecclesiastical structures; but it is generally conceded that the Gothic, with its graceful elegance, majesty and grandeur of design, is most suited to public worship, as it impresses the beholder with the solemnity and deep mysteriousness of religion

St Paul's church is a modification of the Gothic Its spire is said to be the only one built entirely of stone in Ontario The most ancient *ex professo* treatise on architecture extant defines the perfection of architecture as consisting in the combinations of the three excellencies stability, utility, and beauty With what success these three elements have been blended in St. Paul's must be left to the good taste and judgment of each visitor himself The defects we will leave to the criticism of connoisseurs, and will point out the features which impressed us when as a stranger we first entered St Paul's

A broad sweep of stone steps invites the visitor to enter the church Pausing to admire the massive oaken doors, he passes into a commodious vestibule, and then into the church The pillars which support the gallery, the mouldings, cornices and roof are of dark oak, which gives an almost sombre tone to the church But all the interior design is blended with such harmony, that a rich and subdued effect is the result, and the "dim religious light" is in keeping with a Gothic church

The central feature of admiration is the pulpit It is placed under the arch of a spacious recess, and is backed by a beautifully carved screen which was modelled after the screen in the famous Salisbury Cathedral Pure Gothic draws a marked line betwixt priest and people, and somewhat reminds one of the Temple of old and its sacred exclusiveness; but as St. Paul's is not an Anglican cathedral but a Presbyterian kirk, the pulpit is in the centre, and unfortunately the light from the memorial window falls directly over it. The richness in carving of the Salisbury screen, the beauty of the pulpit, together with the carved chairs and communion table, give a completeness and effectiveness to the church which challenges the admiration of all. The pews, with their somewhat high backs and closed doors, give a quaint, proprietory air, seldom seen in more modern churches.

That St. Paul's still retains a predilection for the usages of the kirk is noticed on Sacrament Sundays, when the pews in which the communicants sit are covered with white linen. The effect is very chaste and beautiful. But the oral tokens, made of white metal, which were in use in the early days, have long since given place to the modern card. The gown of the pastor, however, is of the style worn by ministers of the kirk in the days of long ago.

The organ is placed in the east gallery. It is enclosed in a casing of oak. Though not ranking among the largest organs, it is of more than average size and excels in fine workmanship and artistic voicing. C. L. M. Harris, Mus. D., a graduate of Oxford, England, is organist.

Having a good organ and good organist, it is quite in keeping that the church should have a good choir, and St. Paul's has always been noted for its fine choir. It is to be regretted that Mrs. McArthur, soprano soloist, has found it necessary to resign. How often after the sermon—when our souls have been upborne on words of fervent prayer, till we have caught glimpses of the New Jerusalem and have heard faint echoes of the hosts who sing "Alleluia! Salvation and honor and power be unto Him who sitteth upon the throne"—how often have we listened as in the silence which followed there fell from the singer's lips one soft note of melody, which floated up through the silence, and, as the sweet strains went on, lifted our hearts out of the trifles of time into the very air of Heaven!

When these days like their predecessors shall have "floated back into history," these are the memories which for some of us will stand out most clearly on the deep of time.

STELLA E. ASLING.

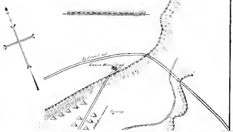
March 26, 1901.

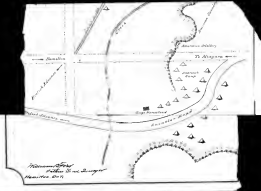
Historic Value *of* Smith's Knoll

❦

IT is well established by history and tradition that the Americans, on the night of June 5th, 1813, under Generals Chandler and Winder, lay encamped a little to the west of the present village of Stony Creek, having near them a small stream of water, a rivulet now nearly dry; that their encampment was, roughly speaking, in form not unlike a horse shoe, with the open side westward; that the encampment covered both sides of the present road leading from Hamilton to Niagara; that in number they were somewhere about 3500, spread over a part of the northern part of James Gage's farm, on the south side of the present road; over part of the present cemetery and over land still to the west of it, on the south side of the road, and over land on the north side of the road owned by Wm Gage, where now stands the Williamson homestead—occupying the same with about 500 men in and about the lane to the east of the Williamson house, leading north and east at present to the Lewis house, a wooden building standing at the time of the battle and still standing; also over the knoll in question, upon which was placed their artillery when the attack was made about 2 a m of 6th June, 1813 The British, commanded by Col Harvey, and consisting of 704 men, composed of parts of the 49th and 8th King's, with a few militia—the late Hon William Hamilton Merritt, a militia dragoon officer, being one—having left Burlington Heights, where Gen Vincent with a force of about 1700

SKETCH
OF THE
STONEY CREEK BATTLE GROUND
A D 1813.


Indian trail
Lewis Homestead
Swamp
500 Americans


American Cavalr
American Artillery
To Niagara
Creek
Hamilton
British Advance
American Camp
Gage Homestead
British Advance
Ancaster Road
William B. Ford
Ontario Land Surveyor
Hamilton Ont.

or 1800 men were entrenched, they proceeded along the road leading to the Red Hill and to Niagara. These men left Burlington Heights about 11 p.m. on June 5th. On proceeding eastward they would have, on making the attack, the James Gage farm and cemetery on their right hand; the Williamson property (then owned by Wm. Gage) and Smith's Knoll on their left hand.

WHAT HISTORY SAYS.

The Hon. William Hamilton Merritt, in his diary published by his son, J. P. Merritt, says as follows: "We had to march six miles (from Burlington Heights) before we came up to their pickets. On our arrival at Davis's, near the 'Red Hill,' we heard the report of a gun from the picket. Our detachment halted, formed into sections, and the loading was drawn from each gun" [*this is doubted by Dr. Kingsford*]. "I was attached to General Vincent for the night. The enemy were encamped on Gage's field in a very advantageous position—2000 of their men were on the hill to the right of the road and 500 in a lane on the left, in advance of their artillery, *which was situated on a hill directly in front of the road that our troops must pass*" [this is undoubtedly the hill now known as 'Smith's Knoll'], "their pickets, nearly half a mile in advance, also in the woods. These we made prisoners without giving the alarm. On our entering the clearing we were fired on by the second picket, who was more alert. The 500 on our left were the first that were discovered. General Vincent" [probably Colonel Harvey] "ordered a charge, and our men set up a tremendous shout, which continued along the whole line" [from this probably originated the report that there were Indians in the attack; it has since been established that there were no Indians engaged], "and was the cause of throwing the enemy into the greatest disorder and confusion. Our two light companies of the 49th routed the 500 before the main body had time to come up. I happened to cast my eyes around and discovered the fires of the main body. Col. Harvey and the officers were using every exertion to get the men formed when the enemy opened a most disastrous fire on us from the hill, and likewise opened fire from their gun on the opposite side. Our men were dispersed in every direction, and had not Major Plenderleath with 30 men charged and captured their guns, we should have been completely defeated. However, after capturing their artillery" [on Smith's Knoll], "and both their generals, they thought proper to retreat from the field." [The cannon were undoubtedly captured on Smith's Knoll.]

Col. Harvey, in his despatch to General Prevost on Sunday morning, June 6th, 1813, says: "In conformity with directions I had given, the sentries of the outside of the encampment were bayonetted in the quietest manner, and the camp summarily stormed. The surprise was tolerably complete, but our troops incautiously advancing and charging across the line of the camp fires, and a few muskets being fired, notwithstanding my exertions to prevent it, our line was distinctly seen by the enemy, whose troops in some degree recovered from the panic and formed upon the surrounding heights" [on the Gage farm, below or north of the Gage house], "poured a destructive fire of musketry upon us, which was answered on our part by repeated charges whenever a body of the enemy could be discovered or reached." [The enemy could not have been charged if they were located on the high foothill to the south of the Gage house.] "The 8th or King's Regiment and part of the 49th charged and carried the four field-pieces in very gallant style" [located on Smith's Knoll], "and the whole sustained with undoubted firmness the heavy fire which was occasionally poured upon them. In less than three quarters of an hour the enemy had completely abandoned his guns and everything else to us. Our trophies, besides the three guns and howitzers—two of the guns, by the by, were spiked by us and left on the ground, for want of means of removing them—are two brigadier-generals, one field-officer, three captains, one lieutenant and about one hundred men prisoners."

Tradition quite fits in with this statement. Mr. Samuel K. Green, about 86 years old, living now a half mile east of the village of Stony Creek, nephew of the William Green who carried the American password or countersign from Stony Creek to Vincent at Burlington Heights, told me in July, 1899, that he had often heard his father say that he saw two American guns after the battle, lying just below the present "Smith's Knoll" in the road leading to Niagara; that on examination it was found that they contained no powder, or that the ball was inserted before the powder; and this was often discussed in the family. It was believed by his father that the Americans in their excitement inserted the ball before the powder. Col. Harvey's statement, however, explains the matter, when he says: "We spiked two guns and left them on the ground." The guns were made useless, effectually spiked by the British, and were found where they were left, or near the spot described by Mr. Green. Mr. Green also stated that his uncle lived with his father on the high foothill to the south of the Gage house, and that he never heard of soldiers, British or American, occupying that hill at the battle of Stony Creek. Squire Peter VanWagner also stated to me in July, 1899, that forty dead bodies had been dug from this knoll; that he himself had exhumed twenty-two for scientific purposes. When he was lecturing on phrenology, he wanted the skulls for examination. He said that several were shot in the top of the head. Mr. Smith, the owner of the knoll, has a considerable collection of relics of the battle, all taken from the knoll. These may be seen by calling upon him.

Dr. Kingsford, in his History of Canada, Vol. 8, page 277, says: "The ground on which the action of Stony Creek was fought has but little changed in the eighty-two years which have passed since the memorable event. As we stand upon the spot" [as the Doctor, Senator MacInnes, Miss M. A. Fitzgibbon and myself did in June, 1895], "the whole scene comes before us in imagination and under the circumstances which have made it famous. An examination of the position shows how well it was chosen, and at the same time establishes the desperate character of Harvey's attack. On the north of the present road stands 'Smith's Knoll,' the elevation on which the guns dominated the approach, and the spot evidently where the struggle on the right of the United States position took place. Many human remains have been found there, with old buttons and belt-plates of the 8th or King's, and of the 49th regiment, as well as those of the artillery of both services. On the left of the position in the neighborhood of the Gage house there is a similar elevation, on which artillery was also placed." [This is not in exact accord with the Hon. William Hamilton Merritt or tradition, though it may be so.) "The identification of the site is undoubted, and I believe without dispute. It is seven miles from the position of Burlington Heights."

Kingsford also states that Chandler, the American general, was dragged from under one of the guns, and made prisoner. Winder also, it would appear, was made prisoner near the guns. It is quite clear that the attack was made first on the north side of the road, as Vincent in his despatch says, Ogilvie with his two companies of the 8th was assisting the 49th when he moved to the right and attacked the left flank of the enemy. The whole American force then retreated.

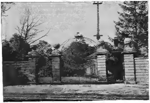
GEO. H. MILLS

The Gates of Dundurn

IT will interest many in Hamilton and elsewhere to learn a little of the history of the quaint old gates and the gateway at the Dundurn Park entrance on York street, as the general impression is that they have always been in Hamilton. These gates originally belonged to the late George Rolph, of Dundas, a veteran of the war of 1812 and the first Clerk of the Peace in the Gore District, who then practised law in partnership with his brother, the late Hon. Dr. John Rolph, with offices at Vittoria, Norfolk County, and Ancaster, always riding on horseback between his different offices along a trail, there being no roads in those early days, the Mohawk being the principal one. Mr. Rolph resided at that time on the hill overlooking Dundas, near the present road to Hamilton, a pretty spot near a pine grove, purchased from William Hare, of Dundas, on the 24th of May, 1822. The estate contained 300 acres of land on the site of what is now the Driving Park, in Dundas, and subsequently several hundred more acres were added to the above. He placed the gates at the south entrance to this natural park at the beginning of an avenue, shaded by stately forest maple trees, which led up to a large, rambling old log house, the stone pillars, with the large carved balls, with a high stone wall extending on each side.

The gates were purchased in England and the stone cut from the Sydenham Mountain quarry, which formed the north boundary of the estate and was included in it. On a tablet on the inside of one of the pillars will be found the name of the stonemason and the following inscription :—" John Allan, stonecutter, Staffordshire, England, emigrated to Upper Canada

1820. In 1828 he constructed these pillars and erected this monument, 'that he lived and will die a faithful subject of his King and country, and proud of his national birth.'" In Dr. Thomas Rolph's book on emigration, published in London, England, in 1841, page 221, mention of the gates is made as follows: "The grounds of George Rolph, Esq., in the very centre of Dundas, are extremely beautiful, finely timbered, presenting the appearance of a noble park; a handsome terrace of the richest verdure extends across them, overlooking the whole village, at the back of which at a little distance is a bold range of mountains almost perpendicular, beautifully wooded, occasionally intersected by gullies, and forming a noble rampart and screen from the north. The entrance to his demesne is particularly striking from the lofty iron gates, handsomely finished, enclosed and surrounded by walls of fine free-stone, resembling and quite worthy the entrance to a nobleman's mansion. I believe it is Mr. Rolph's intention ultimately to build a stone mansion in a corresponding style."



THE GATES OF DUNDURN

Owing to family bereavement what was originally intended to represent a quiet English home was never completed, and many years afterwards the gates, pillars, etc , were sold to Sir Allan MacNab A large stone landmark, with the initials G R cut on it, is still to be seen in Dundas in a lane running north from King street, opposite Ogilvie street, which marked the site of the gates, and, with others along the old York road, mentioned in an old indenture of the 6th of Dec , 1824, as marking the boundary of land purchased from Jacob Nevelle by George Rolph, are a convincing proof of a bit of local history unpublished

On an old map, being a plan of village lots, partly surveyed for George Rolph by James Kirkpatrick Deputy Surveyor, bearing date of December 9, 1834, is a sketch of the gates and avenue to the house, and some of the oldest inhabitants remember these gates when they were in Dundas In Hamilton, Mr Rastrick (Sir Allan MacNab's architect) arranged the present gateway, giving the contract to James Lomax, a native of Burry, Lancashire, England, who in less than six weeks, the time the contract called for, placed them where they now are, in June 1855.

Mr Lomax still lives in Dundas on the Creighton road In the memory of the writer, Sir Allan MacNab paid many friendly visits to Mr Rolph's house, in which a mid-day champagne dinner was a feature in the comfortable old-fashioned house in Dundas of the first owner of the gates of Dundurn , and it is hoped that this little bit of history may be of interest to the present generation, who will now know Dundurn Park as a public pleasure ground

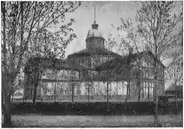
HISTORY

Hamilton's Crystal Palace

A GENERATION from now, it is not at all unlikely, there will be few aware of the fact that Hamilton once possessed a building that occupied, in its time, quite a prominent position in the interests of the city, administering both to its profit and entertainment The writer refers to the Crystal Palace, built in 1860 on the site now known as Victoria Park, at a cost—to be exact—of $20,964, including outbuildings and fences, the latter enclosing 22 acres of land Twelve acres was the original number purchased, to which ten were subsequently added The building was located about one hundred yards in from the Locke street line, immediately opposite Peter street, the main entrance facing east Robert Gordon was the builder, and the late George H Mills, who was President of the Wentworth Historical Society for eleven years, and mayor of the city when the project took shape, was chairman of the civic committee which selected the site and negotiated its purchase The inception of this worthy enterprise is fully set forth in the report of this committee, which is considered of sufficient interest, as an evidence of the public spirit of prominent citizens of that day, to transcribe It is as follows

"REPORT OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE COMMITTEE

"At a public meeting held in the Mechanics' Hall on Saturday, the 30th day of October, A D 1858, the following resolutions were carried 'That the meeting is of opinion that the construction of a Crystal Palace would be beneficial to the interests of the City of Hamilton, and that Isaac Buchanan, Esq, M P P, Sir Allan Napier MacNab, Baronet, Geo H Mills, Esq (the Mayor), Capt Nicolls, Dr. Craigie, W G Kerr, Nehemiah Ford, H J Lawry, Wm Bellhouse and T. A Ambridge, Esqrs,



HAMILTON'S CRYSTAL PALACE.

be a committee for the purpose of devising suitable means for the erection of a Crystal Palace, and generally to investigate all circumstances connected with the building of the same, and to report the same to a public meeting of the citizens, to be called for that purpose '

"On the 6th day of November, A.D. 1858, at a meeting of your Committee, Messrs Capt Nicolls, H J. Lawry, Dr Craigie, Geo. H Mills, and Nehemiah Ford, were appointed a sub-committee, to examine and report to your Committee the most eligible situation for the erection of the Crystal Palace The sub-committee reported as follows

"'TO THE CRYSTAL PALACE COMMITTEE

"'In accordance with a resolution of your Committee, directing us to examine and report the most eligible site for an agricultural edifice, we have examined the following properties, namely. "That known as the "Dickson Tract,' the Ordnance lands on Burlington Heights, the Fergusson estate, the Industrial Farm, twenty-four acres owned by Kerr, Browne & Co, and the property of Messrs Burton & Sadlier to the south of the Concession road, and having received considerable information relating to the above and other properties offered for sale (which information is particularly contained in letters accompanying and submitted with this report), we have to report that, of all the properties above referred to, that known as the Dickson Tract is, in our opinion, the most eligible for the purposes required, on account of its great elevation, the peculiar adaptability of its soil for holding Fairs and Agricultural Shows, and, above all, on account of its proximity to the central portions of this city (whereby it is rendered easy of access to all our inhabitants) It is also our opinion that the latter property might be made far more remunerative than any of the others referred to, in case the enterprise of erecting agricultural buildings should be undertaken by a Joint Stock Company At the same time, we would suggest (in case the price placed upon the Dickson property should not prove satisfactory to intending purchasers) that other of the properties above enumerated might be made available for the purposes required We would finally recommend that not less than eighteen nor more than twenty two acres be purchased

"'All of which is respectfully submitted

"'(Sgd) GEO H. MILLS,
"'Chairman'

"The report was adopted by your Committee

"With reference to the method of obtaining the necessary funds for purchasing the site, and erecting the edifice, your

Committee is of opinion that the best and most practicable mode of effecting that object would be by the formation of a Joint Stock Company, and with this view your Committee applied for and obtained an Act of the Provincial Parliament, which amongst other enactments authorizes the formation of Joint Stock Companies, to hold lands and erect edifices to be used for the holding of periodical Fairs or Exhibitions for agricultural purposes, and empowers Municipal Corporations to subscribe a portion or the whole of the necessary capital for those purposes, which Act (with slight amendments) will, in the opinion of your Committee, so facilitate the means for securing the desired object, as to place the completion of the work quite within the reasonable expectation of every inhabitant of the city.

"Your Committee considered that the 'Corporation' of the City of Hamilton, as well as many of the adjoining Municipalities, would naturally feel interested in the success of the proposed undertaking, and with the view of obtaining their co-operation and assistance, circular letters have been addressed to those Municipal authorities, requesting them to lend their aid in carrying out the enterprize, and your Committee would earnestly recommend that immediate action should be taken to secure their co-operation and assistance.

"Your Committee has also well considered *the great pressure* of circumstances which has for the last two years almost prostrated all the material interests of this County, and believing that any proposition or undertaking requiring money for success would have proved wholly useless, it has (in consequence) delayed action in the performance of the duties intrusted to it, till the present, when the prospects of a speedy return to general prosperity seem almost certain, and your Committee is satisfied that at this time not only our own municipality, but those immediately surrounding it, should have a common interest in securing (if possible) the next agricultural exhibition in this section of the country, which important result can (in the opinion of your Committee), only be attained by their united action.

"All of which is respectfully submitted.

"Geo. H. Mills,
"Chairman.

"Dated this 27th August, 1859.

"Carried."

In view of the intense commercial stagnation which then prevailed, this undertaking was all the more creditable to its projectors, and manifested the abounding faith they had in the

future of the city, notwithstanding the clouds of adversity overshadowing it, which rained ruin on many. To be sure, the Palace, when built, was hardly as imposing a structure as its great English prototype of 1851, after which it was modelled; yet, as will be noticed by the engraving appended, it presented quite a substantial and ornate appearance.

As stated in the foregoing report, the primary object of its erection was for holding the Provincial Exhibition, which at that time was held yearly in rotation in four cities of what was then known as Upper Canada. When opened for that purpose, in September, 1860, it was honored by the presence of the Prince of Wales (now King Edward VII), then visiting Canada, who performed the ceremony. Besides, it was for years the home of the Great Central Fair of Hamilton, a flourishing institution until the advent of a multiplicity of rival organizations weakened its influence, and it died.

During the stay of British troops in the city in the sixties, the Palace was utilized as a barracks for detachments of artillery and infantry. It may not be out of place to mention here that two large siege guns (one of which is observable in the engraving)—trophies of British prowess before Sevastopol—occupied a position on the grounds which has not been altered since the building disappeared. On reaching the city, they were first placed in Prince's square, in front of the old jail and court-house combined; and many old residents will remember the furore created one 12th of July night by the clandestine discharge of one of them, with noise like thunder, much to the detriment of all the windows in the surrounding square.

The Palace was frequently the scene of many notable musical events, both vocal and instrumental. Certainly the most prominent of these was the festival held in honor of the Queen's Jubilee in 1887, on June 21 and 22, which was praiseworthy alike to the city and all those taking part. The programme presented consisted of the oratorios of The Creation and Samson, and a concert of patriotic and national melodies by school children. In the carrying out of this elaborate affair, soloists of premier reputation, a grand chorus of over 400 trained vocalists of the city, an orchestra of 60 performers, and a children's jubilee chorus of upward of 1000 voices, took part, In 1890, however, the last fair was held within its walls, for in 1891 the buildings and fences were condemned and sold for the nominal sum of $2339, the Palace itself bringing but $450. Even at this figure, the purchaser is alleged to have rued his bargain.

Thus did this locally celebrated structure—so often the centre of the bucolic riches of the surrounding district, the skill of Hamilton's artisans, the excitement of the "open-to-the-county and free-for-all hoss trot," and the annual rallying-point of happy groups of young and old—pass from view and become but a memory.

F K

Historical Data re State and Church in the County of Wentworth

By Mrs. J. Rose Holden

1792

THE first meeting of the Legislature of Upper Canada met at Newark, 17th September, 1792, under Lieut.-Governor Sir Graves Simcoe. One of the Acts passed on that memorable occasion related to surveyors, who laid out the hitherto pathless wilderness of the country into districts and counties, Yorkshire, Lincoln and Lancashire, England, standing godfathers in giving names to the now familiar Barton, Ancaster, Grimsby, Beverly, Saltfleet and Flamboro'—land known to the Indians as Bih-ser-ik-weh.

The Five Nations (sometimes designated the Six Nations), on the Grand River, were acknowledged to have such claims upon the consideration of His Majesty, from their devotion to the royal cause during the American rebellion and the loss they sustained, that it was one of the first concerns of the Government, on return of peace, to provide for them in the country.

Sir Frederick Haldimand, on 25th October, 1784, by an instrument under his hand and seal, declared that they and their posterity should be allowed to possess and enjoy a tract of land six miles in depth, on each side of the Grand River, running into Lake Erie, being a part of a large tract lately purchased by Government from the Chippawa Indians. (*See Note A.*)

Note A.—The greatest amount of information respecting the Indian lands on the Grand River is to be obtained from a report made by the Hon. J. B. Robinson, James Baby and the Ven. John Strachan, members of the Executive Council in 1830, and also from a second report made by the Hon. J. H. Dunn, G. H. Markland, and W. Hepburn, Esq., who had been appointed trustees to investigate and report to the Lieut.-Governor on claims preferred by various persons to lands belonging to the Six Nations Indians, situate on the Grand River.

Treaty No 3, Dec., 1792 "To Governor Simcoe Between the great Ojibeway Nation, who succeeded the Neutral Nations in possession of the peninsula. Signed by seventy Chiefs, Sachems, War Chiefs and *Principal Women*" (*see Note B*) "of the Missasagas Nation, on one part, and our said Sovereign Lord, George III, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, in consideration of the sum of £1180 7*s* 4*d* of lawful money of G. B., all that tract or parcel of land lying and between the lakes Ontario and Erie, beginning at Lake Ontario from Missasaga Point, opposite Niagara Fort, to the Creek that flows from a small lake into said Lake Ontario, known by the name of *Waghquata*' (in treaties of the nineteenth century, anglicised as *Washquarter*), " from thence westerly to River La Tranche" (now Thames) " As before mentioned, together with the woods, ways, paths, waters and watercourses and appurtenances to the said tract or parcel of land. The boundaries of the land were on one side described by an imaginary line running from the 'small' or 'little' lake Waghquata" (Burlington Bay).

In 1796, the Five Nations wished to dispose of portions of their large tract (retaining enough to cultivate, and raise a fund, by sales, as an annuity for their comfort. Captain Brant, their principal chief, was by a solemn act-in-council appointed the agent or attorney of the Five Nations to negotiate with Government, whatever might be necessary for effecting their wishes upon this occasion.

The tract which Captain Brant was authorized to surrender was described in the power of attorney referred to and was stated to contain 310,391 acres.

Under this authority, it is supposed, with the perfect knowledge and approbation of the Indians, sales of very large tracts were effected by Captain Brant, and on the 5th February, 1798, he executed, in the name of the chief warriors of the Five Nations, a formal deed, surrendering their possession of such parts of the said lands as are mentioned below, beseeching that His Majesty would be pleased to grant the same in fee-simple to the persons named, who were to pay the sums stated as a consideration for the same.

Note B.—Vide "Burlington Bay, Beach and Heights in History," by Mrs. Holden published in Transactions of W. H. S., 1899.

The Schedule specifies the following tracts

Block No 1 (now forming the Township of Dumfries), containing about 94,305 acres, was sold to P Steadman for		£8,841 0 0
Block No. 2, sold to Richard Beasley, James Wilson and John B Rosseau,	95,012 acres,	8,887 0 0
Block No 3, sold to Wm Wallace,	86,078 "	16,364 0 0
Block No 4, no purchaser,	28,312 "	
Block No 5, sold to W Jarvis,	30,800 "	5,775 0 0
Block No. 6, given originally to John Dockstader, by him sold for the benefit of his Indian children to Benj Canty,		5,000 0 0
Total,	352,707 acres,	£44,867 0 0

The making of these contracts with the individual purchasers, and the fixing of the consideration, were the acts of the Indians themselves. The Government merely assented to the general measure, and gave their sanction and assistance, in the conviction that it would be beneficial to the interests of the Indians.

No. 2, of 94,012 acres, sold to R Beasley and two Ancaster settlers, the purchase money was paid. Block No 4 was afterward sold to Hon Thomas Clark, who gave his bond, 25th October, 1806, for £3564, payable in 1000 years from date to Wm Claus and Alex Stewart and the interest to be paid annually. No. 5, originally contracted for by Mr. Jarvis, was afterwards sold to Lord Selkirk for £3850, and came into the hands of Henry T. Boulton. This tract now forms the Township of Moulton. No. 6 forms the present Township of Canboro'.

Owing to the nearness of Newark, the first capital of Upper Canada, to the American frontier, Gov. Simcoe desired to remove his headquarters to the "Head of the Lake," that portion of the Heights at present occupied as the city of our dead, Victoria Park, Dundurn Park and castle—the proposed site of the future capital of the Province—a site chiselled by nature as a great commercial highway in time of peace, an unconquerable strategic coign of vantage in time of war.

Negotiations failing with Mr. Richard Beasley, the offer of purchase by the Governor was withdrawn. Barton, Ancaster and "Coote's Paradise" (Dundas) then forged ahead, leaving the long, undulating plains, intersected by numerous streams speeding from the mountain to the lake, edged and broken by forests, to be an appanage or "adjacent part" of these earlier and more progressive settlements.

A newspaper called "The Canadian Constellation" was published by S. & G. Tiffany at Niagara, Saturday, June 21st, 1800. It was a sheet 11 x 15 inches in size, containing 12 columns of reading matter and four of advertisements. The London dates are the 22nd of March—a period of three months. The Boston and New York items give the 27th and 28th of May—nearly a month. Yet a wonderful gain in postal itinerary and delivery to that of 1787-95, to the settlements at the Head of the Lake and the county sides of the river St. Lawrence, when a Quebec newspaper about this date stated that a mail for the upper countries (U. C.) would be forwarded from Montreal on the 3rd of February by the "*Annual Winter Express*"! (*See Note C.*)

Let us return to our "Constellation," so designate at that date of periodical literature; but in these current days of hourly and daily electric bulletins and publications, and revelations of wireless telegraphy, it would be considered "a dimming star." The following advertisement is of interest to us:

"FOR SALE.

"To be sold, a valuable and pleasant situation at Burlington Bay (head of little lake), containing 976 acres of land, 150 of which are under good improvement.

"There are on the premises a comfortable dwelling-place (the now (1902) central foundations of Dundurn Castle)" and stables, also a wharf, 100 feet long and 52 wide; a storehouse, 30 x 20, and an excellent seat for a sawmill, with a quantity of valuable pine, walnut and other timber.

"It is an excellent stand for business, being the head of the water communication with the western part of the province, and the main road from the Grand river and the river La Tranche" (now the Thames) "leads from this place. Persons wanting to

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Note C.—The first number of the "Canada Constellation" appeared July 20, 1799. "Published weekly, opposite the Lion Tavern, Niagara. S. & G. Tiffany, proprietors." In 1801 a new paper appeared which was called the "Herald," and announced that the "Constellation" died of starvation after one year's existence. On July 29, 1799, Hon. Richard Cartwright, of Kingston, wrote R. Hamilton, Esq., of Queenston, thanking him for a copy of Niagara paper. He says "the publishers have been so kind as to send me two of their 'Constellations.'

purchase may know the terms by applying to the printers of this paper in Niagara, or to

R BEASLEY, Esq on the premises "

1804 Thomas Moore, lyric poet, in whose poetry all nature lived, moved and sparkled in exuberant fancy, inhaling as he wandered from clime to clime the fragrance and beauty of a thousand shores, traveled through the United States and Canada On his way to the Grand River, to visit some Chippawa friends whom he had previously met in England, he sailed over "the little lake" and Coote's Paradise The perfect beauty of the scene he immortalized in the following verses

> "I knew from the smoke that so gracefully curled
> Above the green elms, that a cottage* was near
> And I said, 'If there's peace to be found in the world
> A heart that was humble might hope for it here
>
> "It was noon and on flowers that languished around
> In silence reposed the voluptuous bee,
> Every leaf was at rest, and I heard not a sound
> But the woodpecker tapping the hollow beech tree
>
> "And 'Here in this lone little wood, I exclaimed
> 'With a maid who was lovely to soul and to eye,
> Who would blush when I praised her and weep if I blamed,
> How blest could I live and how calm could I die'
>
> "By the shade of yon sumach whose red berries dip
> In the gush of the fountain, how sweet to recline
> And to know that I sighed upon innocent lips,
> Which had never been sighed on by any but mine

---

* Must have been the *Beasley home* —Mrs. J R H

Moore's visit to Canada and his Canadian poetry was honored by royal appreciation, as is shown by the following item in reference to our late beloved Queen and Lord Durham, copied from a newspaper of 1839

"V R

"H M AND LORD DURHAM

"It has been currently reported that H M wrote an autograph letter to Lord Durham, requesting him as a personal favor to continue to hold the reins of government in Canada The report has been contradicted The Queen did write an autograph letter The following is a copy :

"'Windsor, October 25th, 1838

"'Understanding from mamma that you are coming back from Canada, may I beg the favor of your bringing with you a copy of the Canadian boat song, as it is sung in that country. You well know the song I mean. It begins, "*Row*, brothers, *row*," and a precious *row* they have been making amongst them. With compliments to Lady D. and the children,

"'Believe me, yours truly,

"'VICTORIA R.'"

1816 In 1816 the District of Gore was formed out of the Niagara and Home districts. It consisted of two counties—Wentworth (named after Mrs. Gore's family) and Halton (Gov. Gore's private secretary). Wentworth originally included the township of Saltfleet, including Burlington Beach; Barton, including Burlington Heights; Binbrook, Glanford, Ancaster, and as much of the County of Haldimand as lies between Dundas Street and the village of Onondaga. (*Vide Sir J. Bourinot.*)

Col. Gourlay, in his statistics in 1817, says Barton Township contained 130 houses and about 800 inhabitants. The site of our present city was then known as "adjacent part of Barton," or "head of little lake," and was included in above census. It was not until 1813 that Hamilton was laid out as a village. The land owners were the following gentlemen: George Hamilton (after whom the city was called), James Hughson, William Wedge, Ephraim and Col. Robert Land.

From 1816-20 the Home Government laid out large sums of money in constructing Burlington Canal, which gave the town access to the river St. Lawrence navigation. Before this time, Ancaster had been looked upon as the emporium of the district.

In 1817, the Gore District had 4 places of worship, 18 grist and 41 saw mills, and 3 medical practitioners. The village of Ancaster then boasted 20 merchants' shops, all doing a good business, and was the only place of any importance west of York and Niagara. Hamilton people were obliged to "trade" at Ancaster. The physicians lived at Ancaster. Everyday supplies and dry goods, beyond the pedler's pack, were bought at Ancaster.

When the Burlington Canal began operations in 1823,* far-seeing Pierre Desjardins, of Dundas, carried through his design, and obtained a royal charter for a channel through Burlington Heights to Dundas, making that town the head of navigation. Many years it took to construct the long, winding canal, which crept in leisurely length at the foot of the serpentine Heights. Desjardins did not live to see his work accomplished. He had ridden from Dundas to Grimsby to purchase oxen, and was found dead on Mr. Nelles' property. Whether thrown from his horse or from heart disease, was not known.

So far, in our records of the County of Wentworth, we have dealt (to quote Sir John Bourinot) with the explorer, the missionary, surveyor, the soldier, the statesman—as the controlling powers who made their impress on this historic spot and shaped its destiny. There is, however, one noble army of men marshalled in steady line, whose keen foresight, superb genius, indomitable pluck and tireless energy of purpose, of which little or nothing has been written or said—and yet, without these men, this Canada of ours would not be where it is now on the threshold of the twentieth century. I refer to the very ordinary, everyday classification,

"Our Men of Business."

The great band of men in a community who recognized that mutual interests must bring mutual and concerted action, in joining together to carry out progress—not only each for each, but one for the other, and outwards for the community, and still further the "Colony."

I find the roll-call of the Wentworth section of this army in the fyles of "The Hamilton Board of Trade and its Work," which was first formed on the 29th day of April, 1845, and incorporated 30th June, 1864. The 36 men who for the public weal formed the first Hamilton Board of Trade were:

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* Act authorizing Government to build Burlington Canal passed 19th of March, 1823; canal finished 1832. Act incorporating Desjardins Canal Co., June 30, 1826. Commissioners for building Burlington Canal were John Aikman, Wm. Chisholm and Wm. Applegarth.—Secretary W. H. S.

Archibald Kerr,
J. C. Kerr,
Ed. Ritchie,
Richard Juson,
Benjamin Miller,
Jas. Coleman,
Hugh Moore,
Wm. Atkinson,
A. McDonald,
H. C. Baker,
Joseph Gilkinson,
James Walker,
James Osborne,
John Gartshore,
Wm. P. McLaren,
M. McKenzie,
John Young, jr.,
John Winer,
R. Babington,
John P. Larkin,
T. H. McKenzie,
Wm. Dixon,
Æ. Kennedy,
A. Bigelow,
M. D. Brown,
J. B. Ewart,
John Wagstaff,
G. L. Beardmore,
John Young, sr.,
D. Moore,
James McIntyre,
C. C. Ferrie,
Robert Forbes,
Daniel McNabb,
Thos. Ramsay,
Isaac Buchanan

The foresight of this corporate body brought about the completion of the Burlington and Dundas Canals, and swayed the long controversy of the free navigation of the St. Lawrence. The construction of roads, railways and other highways of commerce, all the great public issues which make or mar a city, these men and their successors in office to the present day have controlled and brought to successful fruition.

What does 1849 report say, re commercial relations with the mother country, when the whole system of protection was done away with.

"Your Committee did not fail in their duty, but petitioned her most gracious Majesty the Queen, craving time in order that the Colony might accustom itself to the change." No reply. Another petition for a "modification of the navigation laws as might place *Canadian produce* in a more favorable position." No answer again. Nothing daunted, they keep on in the path of "*duty*," they continue "*vigilant*" regarding many "matters of great importance to the *welfare of the Colony*"—namely, the necessity of a uniform rate of postage, the repeal of the duty upon American wheat, useless to the farmer, burdensome to the merchant, and affording no revenue to the *Colony*, the repeal of the various duties on American provisions, as were such admitted for home consumption free of duty, the very superior articles produced in Canada would be put up for consumption in Britain, and thus not only would the Canadian farmer obtain as good prices as at present, but a trade would be formed of the highest value to the country.

Re "Navigation" is interesting: "That British navigation laws be so far altered as to permit foreign vessels to load at Quebec and Montreal for ports in Britain, and also to allow foreign ships to bring to Canada the produce of any part of the globe; that so far from there being any necessity for Upper Canada merchants to import or export via New York, that on the other hand cheapness of inland transport will induce the merchants of the Western States of America to import their bulky and heavy goods by way of the St. Lawrence, and the present strange anomaly of our position be done away with—permission being given to import through a foreign port and foreign canals in foreign ships, and to be denied the privilege of importing in the same ships through a Canadian port and Canadian canals."

A prophecy surely was uttered more than half a century ago: "We trust the day is not far distant when our hopes will be realized, and the cities of Hamilton and Quebec assume the commanding positions laid out for them by nature, and so improved by art."

The "magnetic telegraph" was also a great matter of consideration; so, too, the Canada Great Western Railway Company scheme was vigorously pushed by the Hamilton Board of Trade, and they "trusted that such might merely be the backbone of a series of railways, constructed from the material so abundant on the respective lines," stretching to every corner of the fertile west.

The first mining company and association of life insurance, the formation of manufacturing establishments—"all of which, though commencing on a small scale, will probably lead to undertakings of a greater magnitude," etc., were in turn carefully discussed and action taken upon.

Another bit of foresight:

"We would beg to point out the importance of publishing occasionally information for the benefit of the agriculturalists regarding the description of grain suitable for the British market;

the proper methods of preparing flour, of curing provisions, packing butter and making cheese, of raising and dressing flax and hemp, the culture and preparation of articles for dyeing, and various other matters respecting which the farmer naturally looks to the merchant for advice

"Every favourable opportunity must be taken advantage of in the forwarding of measures calculated to place the rising *Colony* in the position which she ought to occupy."

Great thoughts that lead to great actions have a long pedigree! The colonial spirit of the 20th century we find inscribed on every page of the records of the Hamilton Board of Trade

Under what name shall we place the following roll-call or contingent of men—pioneers of the Gore District

"AN ACT, YORK, U. C

"Granting to His Majesty a sum of money for the Improvement of the Roads and Bridges in this Province (U C)

"Eleven Districts [Passed 6th March, 1830.]

"To the Gore District, One Thousand Six Hundred Pounds

"No IX

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the sum of One Thousand Six Hundred Pounds, hereby granted to the District of Gore, be appropriated and expended as follows: On the Government Road, from the Village of Dundas to the Town Line in Burford, the sum of Three Hundred and Fifty Pounds, and that John Binkley, Peter Bamberger and Harckner Lyons be Commissioners for expending the same

"For cutting through the top of the Mountain, and reducing the hill near John McCollum's, in Nelson, the sum of Ten Pounds, and that George Will be Commissioner for the same

"On the Post Road from Dundas Street, in Nelson, to Freeman's, the sum of Thirty Pounds, and that Joshua Freeman, John McCullem and David Gant be Commissioners for expending the same

"For the purpose of underpinning the Bridge at the Twelve Mile Creek, on Dundas Street, with stone, the sum of Fifty Pounds and that Gilbert Bastedo, Joseph Burnie and Robert Best be Commissioners for expending the same

"On the Road from Thomas McKay's to the back part of Eramosa, One Hundred and Seventy-five Pounds, and that Thomas Armstrong, Joseph Harris and Moses McKay be Commissioners for expending the same, "On the road east of the Widow Mann's, leading through Esquesing and Trafalgar, to Erin, the sum of Seventy-five Pounds, and that John Kenry, Peter Kenny and Philander P Hopkins, be Commissioners for expending the same

"On the Hill at Burlington Bridge leading into Hamilton, the sum of Ten Pounds, and that William Applegarth and Gabriel Hopkins be Commissioners for expending the same (Dundurn?)

"For a Bridge at the Mouth of the Twelve Mile Creek, on the Lake Road, the sum of Twenty-five Pounds, and that Philip Sovereign, Esquire,* and Jacob Triller be Commissioners for expending the same

"For cutting and bridging in a straight line the Sixteen Mile Hill, on Dundas Street, in Trafalgar, the sum of Five Hundred Pounds, and that Colonel P Adamson, of Toronto, in the Home District; Charles *Teetzel*, of Trafalgar; Samson Howell, Charles Biggars, and Laurence Hagar, be Commissioners for expending the same

"On the Road leading from Thomas Choats', in Glanford, Gore District, to Crawford's, on the Grand River, in the District of Niagara, and from thence in a diagonal direction to strike the Township Line between Woodhouse and Townsend, in the London District, the sum of One Hundred Pounds, and that Thomas Choat, David Kearns and Samuel Ryckman be Commissioners for expending the same

"On the Road leading from William Davis's, jr., in Saltfleet, to Daniel Crosswait's, in Barton, the sum of One Hundred Pounds, and that William Davis, Daniel Crosswait and Louis Horning be Commissioners for expending the same

"On the new or lower Bridge across the Marsh at Burlington Heights to the County of Halton, including the roads up the hills on each side, the sum of Fifty five Pounds, and that John Chisholm, Wm Applegarth and Robert Land be Commissioners for expending the same

"On the old Bridge across the Marsh, from Burlington Heights, in the County of Wentworth, to Flamborough, in the County of Halton, the sum of Forty-five Pounds; and that Richard Beasley, Esquire, Joseph Hopkins, and James L Lefferty be Commissioners for expending the same

"On the Road leading from Smith Griffin's, in the Niagara District to the Township Line between Saltfleet and Binbrook, in the Gore District, the sum of Seventy-five Pounds, and that John Secord, Elijah Secord and Daniel Servos, Esquire, be Commissioners for expending the same"

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* The affix "Esquire" denoted the office of Magistrate.

The Church.

The Mohawk Church on the Grand River was the first church erected in Canada West It was built by Captain Joseph Brant, who collected the monies for building, also for the bell The first "church-going bell" tolled in Upper Canada at the time of his visit to England

Captain Brant, in his zeal to christianize his people, translated the "Book of Common Prayer" into the Mohawk language. The printing of these books he also superintended while in England The book was printed one page in English and the opposite page in the Mohawk tongue Each Gospel lesson is illustrated by a quaint wood-cut. In some of these the Devil is to be seen fleeing before Christ These illustrations were no doubt used as object lessons in teaching the truths of Christianity. The church bell was made by John Warner, Fleet street, London, in 1786.

The church holds by virtue of possession a gift from Queen Anne—a handsome communion service of beaten silver, each piece bearing an inscription, stating it to have been given to the Mohawks for the use of their church by Queen Anne The branch of the Mohawk reserve at Deseronto have part of a duplicate sett These two services were presented to the Indians before the Revolution, when the Five Nations, under Capt John Johnson and Joseph Brant, joined the U E Loyalists in their exodus from the New England States to Canada For safe keeping the vessels, British coat of arms, and tables of the Law and Commandments, also gifts from England's Queen, were buried in a safe hiding-place in the old Mohawk Valley—the passionately loved Long House of the forefathers of the Nations. A good many years elapsed before they were unearthed and brought to Canada. The missing pieces of the Deseronto sett were appropriated by one of the American Episcopal churches

One hundred years ago there was but one Church of England clergyman in what now constitutes the Diocese of Niagara, and he had to labor in all this western peninsula for over fifteen years alone—the Rev Mr. Addison, of Newark (Niagara-on-the-Lake)

The Rev. Ralph Leeming was appointed to Ancaster, Barton, Coote's Paradise and "adjacent parts" in 1816. It was while Mr. Leeming officiated at Ancaster that a union church (1824) was built in Ancaster. The ceremony of laying the foundation stone was attended by the Grand Lodge of Free Masons. An arrangement was afterwards made, so that the church building became the property of the Church of England. The first church was burnt in 1866.

Until the Rev. John Miller's arrival in 1829, his field of labor embraced the Gore District and Wentworth and Halton. He resided at Ancaster and held regular services at the Mohawk Church as well. Mr. Miller covered the same ground from 1829 until the arrival of Mr. Geddes, with the exception of the Grand River services, which he omitted.

It was during Mr. Leeming's ministration that the solid silver communion vessels, consisting of paten and two high chalices—still in use and in a perfect state of preservation, and in the safe custody of the present rector of St. James', Dundas—were "presented to the church in the village of Coote's Paradise, in the District of Gore, Upper Canada, January 1st, 1817, by Richard and Mary Hatt, of Ancaster."

We cannot leave Dundas Church of England without making note of the chancel window. During the war of 1812-4, and for years afterwards, we all know how bitter feelings were nourished and kept alive between Canada and the United States. As a remarkable instance of the change which time in its softening influences often brings to the descendants of those once pitted in battle one against the other, no more significant and nationally unique evidence can be given than the window of stained glass bearing the coats of arms of Bishop Strachan and Dr. McMurray. The lower portion of the window bears the inscription: "From Churchmen of the United States." "Let Brotherly Love Continue." The presentation of this beautiful window took place on the 17th of March, 1854. Following is a copy of the deed of gift of same:

"The undersigned, wishing to express their friendly regard for the Rev. William McMurray, D.D., Rector of Ancaster and Dundas, whose late visit as a Delegate to our Church in behalf of Trinity College, Toronto, they remember with pleasure, and desirous also of giving a testimonial of their fraternal interest in the Canadian Church, unite in placing a Chancel window in the church at Dundas, of which Dr. McMurray is Rector.

"Signed,
G. W. DOANE, D.D., LL.D.,
Bishop of New Jersey.

W. R. WHITTINGHAM, D.D.,
Bishop of Maryland.

HORATIO SOUTHGATE, D.D.,
Missionary Bishop.

ALONZO POTTER, D.D., LL.D.,
Bishop of Pennsylvania.

J. M. WAINWRIGHT, D.D., D.C.L.,
Provisional Bishop of New York.

(Clergy.)

HORATIO POTTER, D.D., New York.
BENJ. I. HAIGHT, D.D., New York.
W. A. MUHLENBERG, D.D., New York.
F. OGILBY, Philadelphia.
W. P. HINDS, Philadelphia.
J. P. B. WILMER, Philadelphia.
MORGAN DIX, Philadelphia.
H. W. DUCACHEL, D.D., Philadelphia.
JOHN COLEMAN, D.D., Philadelphia.
ROBERT S. HOWLAND.
G. JARVIS GREER.

(Laity.)

JOHN R. WILMER, Philadelphia.
HENRY AUSTIE, Philadelphia.
W. H. NEWBOLD, Philadelphia.
M. B. MAHONY, Philadelphia.
CYRUS CURTISS, New York.
J. B. PLUMB, New York.
G. S. NORRIS, Baltimore.
HENRY T. PARKER, Boston.
GEORGE C. SHATTUCK, M.D."

The inevitable fate of mankind, "Dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return," befell our brave pioneers. Strangers and sojourners in the Canaan of the New World, like Abraham of old, they also sought burying places wherein they might bury their dead out of sight. One of the first sacred observances these God fearing, king-honoring men followed was the setting apart and consecrating portions of their allotments of land as burying places for their own kin and that of their less fortunate neighbors. The oldest gravestone in the churchyard of Ancaster is that in memory of "Alexander Ritchie and Mary Lucia, his wife, who both departed this life at Ancaster on 11th of April, A.D. 1823." One tomb is of interest to historians, being that of

"JANE,
Wife of
HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT, Esq.,
Born at St. Mary's Falls, Jan. 31st, 1800,
She died at Dundas, May 22nd, 1842,
In the arms of her sister, during a visit at the home
of the Rector of this church, while her husband was absent
in England, and her children at a distant school.
She was the eldest daughter of
John Johnston, Esq., and Susan, daughter of Waubojeeg,
a celebrated War Chief and civil ruler of the Ojibewa Tribe.
Carefully educated and of polished manners and
conversation, she was early fitted to adorn society, yet
of retiring and modest deportment. Early imbued
with the principles of true piety, she patiently
submitted to the illness which for several years marked her
decline, and was inspired through seasons of
bodily and mental depression with the lively hope of
a blessed immortality."

As inquiries have been made from time to time from U. S. societies in regard to Mrs. Schoolcraft, it is well perhaps to insert here a short notice of this remarkable woman.

Mrs. Schoolcraft was the wife of Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, Esq., late Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the State of Michigan and parts adjacent. She was the eldest daughter of the late John Johnston, Esq., an Irishman by birth, of the Sault Ste. Marie. Her mother was the daughter of Waubojeeg, one of the most celebrated war chiefs of the Ojibbewa nation. She ac-

companied her father to England and Ireland at the early age of ten years, and in the latter country was placed under the superintendence of very able instructors. Under their tuition, she became highly accomplished and fitted, by acquired knowledge of the world combined with her own Indian grace, to mingle with and adorn the purest and most refined society. Mrs. McMurray, the wife of the late Ven. Archdeacon Wm. McMurray, was a sister of Mrs. Schoolcraft. It was while visiting her sister (Mr. Schoolcraft having sailed for England, on a brief visit, on the 9th of the same month), who was living at Dundas, that she was seized with an illness which proved fatal. Mrs. S. was a full-blooded Ojibbewa, rather darker than usual; highly educated, possessing charming manners, and a brilliant conversationalist, her personality was most interesting.

The "Johnston women," including Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. McMurray and Mrs. Schoolcraft, were remarkable women—and noted for the devotion which they ever manifested in the religious improvement of their own ill-treated race. The character of these ladies, together with the romantic outline of the history of their family, has been perpetuated by the pen of Mrs. Jameson. Both of the daughters inherited in a degree the poetical talent of their father, Waubojeeg.

Lines of Mrs. Schoolcraft on leaving her children at Albany and returning to her native country. Translated from the original Ojibbewa by Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, Esq.

"When memory turns to my country so dear,
My heart fills with pleasure and throbs with a fear.
My country, my country! my own native land!
So lovely in aspect, in features so grand,
Far, far in the west! What are cities to me,
Oh, land of my mother! compared unto thee?

"Fair land of the lakes! Thou art blest to my sight
With thy beaming bright waters and landscapes of light.
The breeze and the murmur, the dash and the roar,
That summer and autumn cast over the shore,
They spring to my thoughts like the lullaby tongue
That soothed me to slumber when cradled and young.

"One feeling more strongly still binds me to thee—
Here roved my forefathers, in liberty free,

Here shook they the war lance and sported the plume,
Ere Europa had cast o'er their country a gloom;
Nor thought they that kingdoms more happy could be,
While lords of a land so resplendent and free.

"Yet it is not alone that my country is fair,
And my home and my friends are inviting me there
While they beckon me onward, my heart is still here,
With my sweet, lovely daughter and bonny boy dear
And oh! what is the joy that a home can impart,
Removed from the dear ones who cling to my heart

It is learning that calls them, but, tell me, can schools
Repay for my love or give nature new rules?
They may teach them the lore of the wit and the sage
To be grave in their youth and gay in old age,
But oh! my poor heart, what are schools to the view,
While severed from children thou lovest so true?

"I return to my country—I haste on my way—
For duty commands me, and duty must sway
Yet I leave the bright land where my little ones dwell
With a sober regret and a bitter farewell;
For there I must leave the dear jewels I love,
The dearest of gifts from my Master above.

Barton.

Barton was first settled by the Filman family, the pioneer United Empire Loyalists, in 1783 Unmarked graves of unknown dead were found on their property The Indians from the Reserve related the tradition, no doubt obtained from the Ojibbewas, "that some dark-skinned people came in a vessel, long prior to the settlement of the country by the whites, and lived for a time on this spot; but, as they behaved themselves badly, they were put to death by the Indians It is conjectured that this may have been one of the ill fated French or Spanish expeditions, in search of visionary Cathay or western passage to China, and from which no person ever returned to tell of the fate of his companions." (*Note D.*)

The original survey of Barton Township was made by Angustus Jones, D P L S, in 1791 The following names are to be found on that plan R Beasley, 200 acres; Ralph Clinch, 600; Aaron Crisp, 800; John Depew, sr, 900; Benjamin Fairchild, 200, John Filman, 400, Slab Hyles, 200, Peter, Isaac and Abraham Horning, 800, Michael and Jacob Hess, 1100,

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Note D—Vide Historical and Centennial Sketch of Barton Lodge, No. 6, G R C, A. F. & A M, published in Hamilton 1895

Brant Johnson, 100, David Jones, 100; Matthew Karn, 300, Robert Land, 300, John and Robert Lottridge, 700, Elias and Jacob Long, 300, William Lunebough 200, Ann Morden, 100, William McLeas, 300, Cornelius Ryckman, 300; Caleb Reynolds, 900; William and Jacob Reymill, 600, Solon Secord, 400, Walter B Sheehan, 400, Henry Smith, 200, Geo Stewart, 500, Samuel Street, 100, Daniel Springer, 200, John Scott, 300, and Edward Joping, 200

From 1792 to 1829, the first Church of England missionaries were the Rev John Stuart, of Kingston, and afterwards the Rev Robert Addison, of Niagara. This mission field included the Indian reservation on the Grand River, which was reached by way of Barton, over an ancient Indian trail. This trail became the king's highway between Ancaster and Niagara Falls

About 1824, the first Barton church was built, an union church The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Ancaster church the same year was attended by the Grand Lodge of Free Masons The old burial lot of the Hess family can yet be seen The headstones still erect show the inscriptions

"JANE SNIDER,
Wife of John Snider,
Died 1821"

"MICHAEL HESS,
Died Nov 5th, 1804"

"CHARITY HESS,
Died Nov 5th, 1808"

The U E Loyalists and settlers between 1810-20 who rest in this corner of God's acre are the Filman, Bond, Kearn, Muirhead, French, Gourlay, Ryckman, Secord, Captain W B Proctor, Rousseaux, Servos, Bowen, Flock, Rymal, Gage, Almas, Kern, Terryberry and Horning families

In 1830-4 the Barton Church was used as a military hospital, many soldiers at that time dying of cholera and fever Their graves are at the northwest corner of the burial-ground, unmarked Whose duty is it to mark the spot?

In 1834, the Rev Jas C Ussher served Barton and the village of Hamilton Mr Ussher was obliged to take the long journey to Quebec to be ordained in 1834. On his return he was preferred to Grace Church, Brantford

In 1835, the Rev J G Geddes was appointed "missionary to Barton and parts adjacent" (Hamilton). (*Vide "Notes on Barton," by Rev. Canon Bull.*) For several years divine services were held in the old Court House. The first Sunday-school met in the late Judge O'Reilly's coach-house, and afterwards in the Court House.

ORDINATION OF REV. J. G. GEDDES.

On Sunday, the 11th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1835, John Gamble Geddes, deacon and missionary at Hamilton and Barton, was admitted to the holy order of Priests, in St. John's Church, Ancaster, by Charles James, Lord Bishop of Quebec; the Venerable Archdeacon Strachan and John Miller, M.A., Rector of the church, assisting in imposition of hands. The ordination sermon was preached by the Bishop from the following text: "If God be for us, who can be against us?"

On Tuesday, the 13th day of October, 1835, the foundation stone of Christ Church, Hamilton, was laid with due ceremony, after service held in the Wesleyan Chapel. (This must have been the old Wellington St. Chapel, or Canadian Wesley Chapel.) A sermon appropriate to the occasion was preached by John Strachan, D.D., LL.D., Archdeacon of York. The church was used for the first time, Dec. 31, 1837. (*Vide Rev. Dean Geddes's Sunday Journal.*) The procession from the Chapel to the site of Christ Church was as follows:

1. The Venerable Archdeacon and Clergy.
2. The Building Committee.
3. The Gentlemen of the Medical Profession.
4. The Bar, with full dress and gowns.
5. The Magistrates of the District, in quarter sessions dress.

Service was performed by Rev. J. G. Geddes, the Lord Bishop of Quebec being present. A copy of the Form of Service was distributed among those present, but is too lengthy for publication here.

On Wednesday, the 14th October, 1835, a *Confirmation was held in the Wesleyan Chapel* in the town of Hamilton, by Charles James, Lord Bishop of Quebec, assisted by the Venerable Archdeacon of York. Sixty-two were admitted to the holy rite from Hamilton and Barton, and nine from Rev. James C. Ussher's mission. The Archdeacon preached, Rev. Mr. Ussher read prayers; Rev. J. G. Geddes baptized an adult, William Bala Vanevery, and Rev. Messrs. Miller and Nelles were also present.

"HAMILTON, 13th June, 1835.

"*Minutes of the proceedings of a meeting for the purpose of furthering the erection of a* PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH *in the town of Hamilton.*

"At a public meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Hamilton, pursuant to notice, held at the office of Mr. John Law, in the said town, for the purpose of endeavouring to further the erection and building of a Protestant Episcopal Church in the town of Hamilton.

"Mr. Nathaniel Hughson freely offered the choice of one lot out of two on James street, with an immediate title, for the above purpose. The first lot, being on the east side of James street, opposite the garden of Mr. Judge Taylor, was then inspected, and it was decided in favor of accepting it by a large majority. Mr. Hughson's second lot was then inspected, but a large majority decided against accepting it. Mr. Geo. Hamilton's lot on upper John street had undergone examination, and, after much discussion pro and con, it was at length decided against building the church thereon.

"A subsequent meeting was held in the office of Mr. Law, after public notice had been given, in consequence of some dissatisfaction having been expressed at the mode in which the decision in favour of the site on James street had been obtained. It was represented by one or two individuals that a number of persons, Roman Catholics and of other denominations, who were not likely to feel an interest in the convenient position of the church, but who were possessed of lots in the neighbourhood of James street, were induced to put their names on the subscription list, for petty sums from five shillings to a pound, for the purpose of obtaining the privilege of voting at the public meeting which had been called. The parties complaining contended that the location of the church was a point in which members of the church alone were entitled to have a voice, and should the members of other congregations feel themselves aggrieved by being excluded from the right of voting, after having contributed towards the erection of the church, they were at liberty to withdraw their subscription. As the meeting yielded to the force of the representation, it was respectfully requested that all who did not consider themselves members of the church would retire. The request having been immediately complied with, a division took place and the votes were found equally divided. The casting vote was given by the chairman [Mr. Allan Napier McNab] in favor of Mr. Hughson's lot, and the matter was then finally set at rest."

The Building Committee were then instructed to take immadiate steps for the erection of a church upon the said site, of such materials and dimensions as they might deem expedient.

The Committee having decided upon building a frame church, in consequence of their limited subscription list, tenders for erecting a frame according to a design by Mr. Wetherall, architect, were advertised for, and on the 1st day of September, 1835, the Committee met to examine the tenders put in and to decide to whom the work should be given.

There were many delays in the progress of the work, the most serious being caused by the loss of necessary hardware and glass, which was being imported for the church from England. Some Hamilton people crossing in the same ill-fated ship—the *Colberne*—perished at sea. This terrible mishap was followed by other depressing and discouraging circumstances too many to enumerate, when the "ladies of Hamilton, desirous of contributing their proportion towards the erection of the church," formed the determination of holding a bazaar for the advancement of that object, which was held on the 24th May, 1837. The magnificent sum of two hundred and twenty five pounds was raised.

On June 21, 1839, first Christ Church was opened for divine service. To quote from Rev. Canon Bull:

"I was in attendance the day of the church opening. A procession of Church dignitaries and churchmen gathered at the court house, and from there proceeded to Christ Church, the Sunday-school scholars joining in the procession. I was a choir boy—rather small, then—with my two brothers, Richard and Harcourt. When the church was ready for use (not completed), Mr. Geddes resigned Barton, much to the regret of church people in the township on the hill."

"FAMILIES BELONGING TO THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN HAMILTON, 1835-6

1. Dr Thomas, medical
2. Mrs Metcalfe, widow
3. Judge Taylor, judge
4. Miss Macnab
5. Mr Gunn, forwarder
6. " Ritchie, merchant
7. " Pinkett, grocer petit
8. " Wonham, auctioneer
9. " Wedd, settar
10. " Middleton, farmer
11. " D Beasley, coroner
12. " Vanevery, squire
13. " Cline, farmer
14. " Wood, grocer petit
15. " Scobell, baker
16. " Law, lawyer
17. " Bradley, innkeeper
18. " English, blacksmith
19. " G Hamilton, squire
20. " MilesO Reilly, lawyer
21. " Sheriff Jarvis, sheriff
22. " Randall, editor (gone)
23. " Brega, editor
24. " Abel Land, squire
25. Col Beasley, squire
26. Mr Lewis, shoemaker.
27. " Jnson, merchant
28. " Thorner, auctioneer
29. " Graham, tailor
30. " Anslie, farmer
31. " Stephen Oliver, D.S
32. " Frank, butcher
33. Mrs Blakeville, doubtful
34. Mr Chapman schoolmstr
35. " Sproule, shoemaker
36. " Kennedy, innkeeper
37. " Ruthven, stationer and D S
38. Messrs Stinson, merchants.
39. Mrs Sutton, music teacher
40. Mr Applegath, farmer, F Flamboro
41. Mrs. Wells
42. Mr J Kensil, Dundas Rd
43. " H O Reilly, student
44. " Wilson, innkeeper
45. " Evans, stonecutter
46. " Chatfield, innkeeper
47. " Pallister, tailor
48. Col Robt Land, farmer
49. Mr Fearman
50. Dr Macartney, medical
51. Mr Webster, merchant
52. " Clary, cabinetmaker, removed
53. " Hodson, gentleman
54. " Whyte, gentleman
55. " Watson, mason
56. " King
57. " Bull, "Gazette' editor
58. " Macnab, lawyer
59. " Daniels
60. " Cahusal
61. " J Davis, law student
62. " Start, lawyer
63. Mrs Street, widow

COMMUNICANTS BY NAME ON GOOD FRIDAY, 1837

Miss Bourne, Mr and Mrs Vanevery, Miss Cleary	4
Mr and Mrs and 2 Misses Geddes, Mr and Mrs Gilkinson	6
Mr and Mrs Jackson, Mrs Mitchell, Mrs Porteous, Mrs Wells	5
Mr and Mrs. A Land, Mrs and Miss Moore, Mr and Mrs J Bull	6
Mrs and Miss Daniels, Mrs Jarvis, sr, Miss Hamilton	4
Mr and Mrs O'Reilly, 2 Misses Racey, Mrs Stewart	5
Mrs Stark, Miss and Mrs Taylor, Mr Pearson	4

Mr. and Mrs. Webster, 2 Messrs. Street, Mrs. Thorner 5
Mr. Ludlow, Mr. Price, Mr. Cornwall, D. Beasley 4
Miss Ryckman, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy 5
Miss Wacker, Mr. Graham, Mrs. Gunn, Mr. and Mrs. Wedd 5
1 unknown 1

OTHER MEMBERS AT THAT DATE

Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis, Mr. Allan N. and 2 Misses McNab, Mr. Wells, Mr. J. and Miss Land, Miss Bushnell, Mr. and Miss Racey, Mrs. Macartney, Mrs. G. Macartney, Mrs. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Law, Miss Taylor, Mr. Connsell, Mr. Bull, Mrs. Metcalfe, Mrs. Lewis, Miss Shea, Miss J. Taylor, Miss E. Taylor, Mrs. Chatfield, Mrs. Robert Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, Mr. Cline, Miss Hamilton, Miss Bradwell, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Law, Mrs. Thorne."

The following data are taken verbatim from the official records of Christ Church.

"On Monday, the 12th October, I administered the Lord's Supper for the first time to Mrs. Beasley, wife of Col. Beasley, of this town.

"The names of the persons confirmed in the King St. Methodist Church, Hamilton, on Wednesday, Oct. 14th, are as follows:

a stands for above

Mahalah Kinsel,	a 21	Elizabeth Land,	a 21
John Kinsel,	a 21	Hannah Land,	a 21
Frances Clear,	a 21	Isabella Land,	17
David Beasley,	a 21	Abel Land,	a 21
William B. Vanevery,	a 21	Louisa Land,	a 21
Mary Ann Harriet Street,	15	John Land, jr.,	19
Daniel Charles Gunn,	a 21	Mary Land,	16
Ellen Octavia Taylor,	19	Maria A. Walker,	21
Isabella Taylor,	17	Joseph Rymal,	a 21
Alexander Miller,	18	Mary M. Rymal,	15
William Lane,	a 21	John Almas,	a 21
Eliza Ryckman,	15	Jane Almas,	a 21
Harriet Ruthven,	a 21	Frederick Almas,	a 21
Mary Ann Nelles,	a 21	Elizabeth Almas,	a 21
Robert Ham. O'Reilly,	a 21	Robert Monteith	
Charlotte Racey,	17	Anna Maria Griffin,	
Mary Stanton,		Peter Fillman,	a 21
Samuel Stanton,	a 21	Ann Brooke,	a 21
John Hammill,	18	Elizabeth Young,	16
Hannah Hammill,	15	Mary Sarah Hammill,	a 21

John Flock,	a 21	Rachel Ryckman,	a 21
Susannah Flock,	a 21	Emma Augusta Ryckman,	
Elizabeth Flock,	19	Agnes Bailie,	18
Mary Flock,	14	Martha Bailie,	17
Philip Flock,	a 21	Sarah Land,	a 21
Eliza Thorner,	a 21	Abigail Land,	19
Edward Thorner,	15	Jane O Reilly,	a 21
Sarah Milne		Miles O Reilly,	a 21
Martha Law,	a 21	Mary Chatfield,	a 21
John Law,	a 21	Paul Huffman,	a 21
Robert Land, sen'r,	a 21	James Parrie,	16

REV JAMES E USHER

J G GEDDES, Off Min

HAMILTON, Oct 14th, 1835"

OLD-FASHIONED MARRIAGES

Banns of marriage were commonly published of those about to enter the bonds of holy matrimony The first couple so "called" in this parish were John Tate and Isabella Tippin, both of Stoney Creek The date of first publication was June 14, and the marriage solemnized by Rev J. G. Geddes on the 1st of July, 1835 The fee was 5s, which was always registered Couples coming from the Grand River "Tract," Barton, Stoney Creek and the town of Hamilton, were called at Barton Church, as also were those from the township of Barton, Binbrook, and East Flamborough

In season and out of season, from the evidence of this Sunday Journal, the work of the church progressed There seemed to be no halt in the Rev Mr Geddes's work On Feb 14, 1835, special services and collections were made for "sufferers at New York, coll, £5 11s"

"Nov 15th Preached a sermon in 'behalf of Society for Converts and Civilizing India' Coll, Hamilton, £2 16s 9½d, Barton, £1 11s 10d"

Services were then held in the Court House

"June 28th, 1836 The Band from Ancaster attended service in Barton Church Highest attendance in Hamilton at this date 500, lowest, 100 Barton, highest, 120; lowest, 50 to 60 Wellington Square 50 to 60"

Baptisms and the "churching" of women are regularly mentioned as part of the public services Exchanges with Rev Mr Grassett, St James Church, Toronto; Rev Mr Grout, Grimsby, and Rev Mr Ussher, of Brantford, are mentioned Also, "preached at Ancaster during Mr Miller's absence"

'Sept 3rd Special sermon and collection for 'sufferers at the church,' £2 16s 3d Sacrament administered Average attendance in Hamilton, 300, Barton, 60, Wellington Square, 15 to 20"

"May 21st, 1837 Rev T B Fuller' (afterwards first Bishop of Diocese of Niagara) "preached in Barton and Hamilton"

"July 30th The Rev Mr Bethune, of Cobourg" (afterwards Bishop of Toronto) "officiated in Barton and Hamilton"

Now we come to the fateful portion of the year "1837" During these exciting times, as chaplain to the militia, a militant tone speaks

"Dec 10, 1837 No congregation in Hamilton or Barton Breaking out of Rebellion My congregation in Hamilton had no service in consequence of the confusion caused by the Rebellion The militia committed to Divine protection *A Garrison Service* was held for the militia before starting off on the expedition to Navy Island Everything in confusion"

"Jan 20, 1838 Read proclamation of Thanksgiving Day for Peace at morning service"

"Dec 23, 1838 I marched at 9 a m in the militia to the Barracks Administered Sacrament to 50 communicants"

Regular services to militia are recorded, and burial of soldiers On April 21st is noted "No service for militia" Reason alleged, "Unsteadiness" Militia corrections are reported

July 21st, the Militia attended morning service Hamilton attendance, 800 to 900

In January, 1838, when the "men of Gore" militiamen were disbanded after the Rebellion of 1837, the first incorporated battalion was enlisted for three years' service, 500 strong, under Lieut-Col Gourlay, at Hamilton

The following notes by Rev. Canon Bull speak well for the religious sentiment of this interesting epoch:

"On each Sunday morning regularly, detachments of the Battalion attended Divine service at several churches. About 200 attended Christ Church. They were seated in the capacious galleries, and gave voice and strength to the praise and prayers offered.

"Those early days of Barton and Hamilton are full of memories of many good and faithful men and women, clerical and lay. Distances of ten, six, or four miles from the parish church did not prevent families from frequent, if not regular, attendance at public worship on the day which the Lord for rest and worship hath made.

"Christ Church and grounds were greatly needed. The church of 1839, with its capacious galleries, was thought by some to be too large. Not so. I have often seen it well filled with a devout congregation. As a choir boy, sitting in the west gallery, I could see throughout the church. It was a church-going period."

God's Acre

The Building Committee for the erection of Christ Church, constituted June 13, 1835, determined upon possessing a burying place for their dead. In the month of October of the same year a memorial reads: "Memorial to his Excellency for a grant of public ground on the Heights for a burial ground for Christ Church." Two years passed away, and, for some reason not mentioned, the memorial bore no fruit; for, at a meeting of the Building Committee held on June 28, 1837, "the Rector, with the advice and concurrence of his churchwardens, purchased two lots in the rear of Christ Church, consisting of about one-third of an acre, from James Hughson, for the purpose of a burying-ground, at the rate of £62 10s. per lot."

In September of 1837, "The Rector, Rev. J. G. Geddes, is authorized to purchase two lots adjoining those heretofore purchased." Again, there was a largely attended meeting on the 21st of April, 1838, when the following resolution was passed:

"Moved by Allan Napier McNab, Esq., seconded by Mr. D. C. Greene, That the reverend the Rector and the churchwardens do make arrangements for the purchase of a town lot for a burial ground, and that they do lay out that and the other lots adjoining it, which were bought of Mr. J. Hughson, in small parcels for burials, to the best advantage, and fix the prices on said parcels; the monies arising from the sales of said parcels of ground to be applied to the payment of the instalments due on the same, and to the enclosing of the churchyard."

I will give but two from the many inscriptions to be found on the weather-beaten and time-stained tombstones in Christ Church yard:

"In Memory of
RICHARD BEASLEY, ESQ.,
Who departed this life on 16th February, 1842.

'The first settler at the head of the lake.'"

Among the people who regretted Mr. Geddes's removal from the "hill," was one Paul Huffman, a good churchman, who had been a lay reader under the first Bishop (Cross) of New Jersey. Mr. Huffman often walked five miles to church, from Glanford to Hamilton. His grave and that of his wife are yet in Christ Church yard. The inscription is appropriate:

"The sweet remembrance of the just
Shall flourish when they sleep in dust."

MISSION OF BEVERLY.

Nestling in the valley of West Flamboro Heights is to be found another Christ Church. The foundation stone of this church was laid by the late Mr. Wright, of Dundas, July 25th, 1864. This church possesses a most unique font. The following is its history: It is partly of Druidic origin. The bowl of the font and the Tau cross on which it rests once belonged to a church in Cornwall, England, believed to have been built in the fifth century, of which little beside these relics remain. The bowl and cross were brought from Cornwall by the Rev. F. L. Osler, M.A., who was for more than twenty-one years rector of the parish, and presented by him to this church. This cross is placed in a Canadian stone, thus forming a link between the ancient British and Canadian Church.

The dates on many of the tombstones in the churchyard go as far back as 1802—1814—1820. The epitaphs are quaint. A favorite, found in almost every old churchyard in the country, is:

1862

" Stop, Traveller, as you pass by
As you are now, so once was I
As I am now, so you must be—
Prepare for Death, and follow me

The following is surely in memory of a Huguenot family :

✝

" Ci Gite les Corps de
P A Delannay,
Mort le 30 septembre, 1834
Agé 4 mois

M L Delannay,
Mort le 12 mars 1835,
Agé 37 ans

M R Delannay,
Mort le 18 mai, 1835,
Age 72 ans, 8 mois

Le juste entréera dans la vie eternelle "

Still another :

" Come here, my friends and cast an eye,
Then go your way, prepared to die
Learn here your doom and know you must
One day, like me be turned to dust "

Hamilton, February, 1902

ADDENDA

Mrs Holden acknowledges with thanks corroboration of facts, and also items not hitherto obtained by her, from the following :

" Notes on Barton," Rev Canon Bull
" History of Wentworth County," Rev Canon Clarke, Ancaster
Data, Rev Rural Dean Irving, Dundas
Data, Rev S Bennett, Greensville
Data, J A Griffin, Secretary W H S
" Memories of Dundurn and Burlington Heights," Sir John Bourinot, K C M G , D C L , Lit D
" Nothing but Names," H F Gardiner, Hamilton

Odds and Ends of Early Life in Hamilton

KNOWLEDGE of past events and the desire to impart it to others are common attributes of old age, often serving alike to amuse and instruct. In a cosy little greenhouse, one day in early spring, the writer foregathered with an elderly gentleman who had seen upward of fourscore years come and go, more than sixty of which had been passed in this vicinity. A veteran gardener, several dusty packets of the once coveted colored tickets lay on a neighboring shelf, mute witness to numerous well-won victories in the horticultural arenas of long ago; and if pleasing surroundings are conducive to retrospect, surely the essentials were not lacking round about. In this modest floral paradise, by far the most prominent feature consisted of cacti, their snake-like, bulbous, and other irregular formations comprising considerably more species than even the number of seasons that had changed the still abundant locks of their enthusiastic keeper from brown to silver. Yet many another member of the charming plant kingdom kept them company. Dainty begonias were there, with their waxy, crimson bloom, alongside, the graceful flowering maple, ornamented with bell-shaped blossoms of russet, white and yellow. There, too, the ever popular geranium, the delicately perfumed heliotrope, and the florid lily. Euphorbias and oxalises, and a plenteous variety of other growths, that looked far too pretty to be burdened with the cumbrous Latin titles that came so trippingly from the tongue of their caretaker, as he passed them slowly and lovingly in review, filled every nook and cranny of the little conservatory,

and seemed, by the sturdy manner in which some held up their heads, and the healthy appearance of all, to be well satisfied with their environments.

It was while seated in a corner of this fragrant spot, and the aroma of tobacco mingled with that exhaled by the natural occupants—also, it is hoped, making it uncomfortable for the tiny insects that prey so persistently on their vitality—that the old gentleman harked back to his early days, and narrated many incidents connected with this locality of interest to those who came later, even though they may not possess any importance as historical data. Such as they be, they are herewith transcribed, with the wish that they may at least serve to pleasantly wile away a passing half hour.

The stirring times of the Rebellion of 1837-8 added much salt to existence in the town of that day. Residents were fed up on excitement, "alarums and excursions" being of frequent occurrence. A regiment of regular troops passed through Hamilton at this period, on its way to London, in requisitioned vehicles—an annoying ordinance to many a worthy yeoman, who unsuspectingly came to town only to be deprived of his means of return, "in the Queen's name." As a souvenir of this corps' passage, my companion pointed to a bayonet suspended over the door, that some careless soldier had dropped in the snow. A more serious loss to her late Majesty in connection with this regiment was the theft of one of its money chests, near Odell's tavern, on the London road. Two of the guards received long terms of imprisonment as a result; but the driver, who was supposed to be equally implicated, made good his escape.

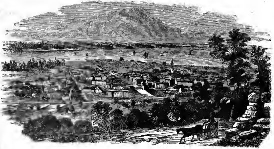
It is a matter of contemporaneous history how our valiant militia marched from Hamilton to Niagara for the purpose of ousting Mackenzie and his "provisional government" from Navy Island. Full of martial ardor and, perhaps, an all-sufficient quantity of the liquor so temptingly cheap in those days, they assembled for their journey on the square now used as a wood-market. Among the number were about two hundred stalwart Indians, painted and feathered, anxious to manifest their loyalty to the great white mother across the sea. George Lees, father of our present esteemed fellow-citizen, in the same calling, had the contract for supplying bread to the warriors, while Charles Buckland furnished the meat. The bond stipulated beef, but anything edible in the flesh line, from ancient mutton to salt pork, was accepted without demur by the exhilirated soldiary. These rations secured, they were promptly skewered on the bayonets of the force, presenting a most ludicrous appearance as it departed toward the east. Was ever deadly weapon put to more harmless or ignoble use?

The sheriff at that time was named Macdonald, who contributed his quota to the military spirit then rampant by raising a troop of cavalry, which did good service in patrolling the roads when rumors of rebels were rife. An intentional false alarm on his part took them as far as Vanderlip's tavern, on the Brantford road, to meet an imaginary body of rebs supposed to be approaching from London. But the ruffled feelings of the troopers on their homeward way were correspondingly appeased by a substantial repast which Macdonald had ordered for them at Rousseaux's hostelry in Ancaster, to which, and its accessories, they presented so bold and prolonged a front, that Hamilton was not reached till five o'clock the following morning.

Sheriff Macdonald was preeminently a gentleman sportsman, bringing with him from the old country a pack of fox-hounds. Dressed in the toggery of a huntsman, he was a prominent figure on the streets of the little town. Hamilton had also its due proportion of wags, who seem to flourish more luxuriously in small communities. Chief of these was a jovial soul, one Dennis O'Brien. A grand fox-hunt had been arranged, the place of meeting to be the court-house square. The hounds, which were kept at Isaac Scuse's tavern on the heights, beyond our present cemetery, had been brought down the previous evening and left at Buckland's slaughter house, which stood on the ground now occupied by St. John's Presbyterian church. In the meantime the enemy, in the person of the irrepressible O'Brien, was not idle, but in the silent watches of the night industriously trailed a scent of asafœtida in a criss-cross course which covered the whole town and eventually wound up at Faulknor's brickyard, beyond Garth street. He then retired, and awaited developments. In the morning the hounds, on leaving their quarters, at once struck the odoriferous trail and followed it vociferously, in the course of which they passed the amazed and disgusted sportsmen on John street, being finally corralled and brought back from their inglorious pursuit late in the afternoon. It is hardly necessary to add that there was no fox-hunt that day, and that the remarks of the sheriff were decidedly unfit for repetition in polite society. Other eccentricities attributed to Dennis, such as clearing out a crowded auction-room by placing a liberal amount of pepper on a hot stove, lead to the suspicion that he was quite a funny fellow in his way.

In about 1838 the narrator's uncle, William Johnston, commenced a mill on the bay front at the foot of Catharine street. Shortly afterward a stranger arrived in town, with plenty of means, which he immediately began to invest in real estate and such like laudable undertakings. Among others, he formed a partnership with Mr. Johnston, and the work went briskly forward. One day, while both were engaged at the building, Thomas Gillespie, a constable, and also proprietor of a tavern bearing his name that stood at the northeast corner of James and King William streets, appeared on the scene, mounted, and riding up to Mr. Johnston's partner, tapped him on the shoulder, remarking in a melodramatic tone, "George Harvey Barnes, you are my prisoner!" and marched him off to the lock-up. It then transpired that the money he was so abundantly supplied with had been gained by robbing a bank in Oneida, New York State, his detection being caused by the bills so lavishly disbursed by him bearing the bank's name. He was duly punished and the mill property confiscated by Sheriff (Dr.) Thomas, Mr. Johnston proving an innocent sufferer through his unfortunate connection with the culprit.

Land's wharf, sixty years ago, which was situated at the foot of Emerald street—then a grassy lane, thus suggesting its present name—was the principal entrepôt for goods. Now, there is scarcely a spile remaining to mark the site of former commercial activity. It was also a famous place from which to fish. The writer once met an old settler in Muskoka, who said that over fifty years ago he walked more than once from Eramosa to Land's wharf and back—a matter of sixty miles—and carried his catch with him, in order to enjoy the famous pike and bass fishing. But he was an enthusiast in the gentle art.



HAMILTON SIXTY YEARS AGO.

Then, as now, our beautiful bay furnished winter recreation for sport-loving residents. Probably the first horse-racing on the ice took place in the season of 1838-9, opposite McNab's wharf. This pastime might well be pursued at a minimum risk, as my informant stated that he had seen ice cut a yard square in thickness. One might almost believe that this fact, coupled with the statement that the late Peter Hamilton did his first plowing, in the spring of 1839, on the 29th of May, bears out the contention of weatherwise people that our winters are growing milder. Yet the writer has before him the quaint autobiography of one Mary Jemison, captured when a child by Indians in the old French war, who wrote: "The winter of 1754-5 was as mild as a common fall season, and the spring presented a pleasant seed time and indicated a plenteous harvest."

Even ice-boating had its votaries in those far away days. It is claimed that the first one to make its appearance on the bay was in the winter of 1836. It was launched by William Johnston, Nat and Angus McAfee, and William Rayner, and was a clumsy triangular structure of scantling, shod with skate runners, an old quilt serving as a sail. A brisk southwesterly breeze sent them merrily along at express speed, and the fun was much appreciated till they drew near the beach and took down their sail. Owing to the front runner being immovable, their pike-pole proved useless to diminish the rate of transit, and they struck the shore with sledge hammer force in the vicinity of John Dynes', and were shot like peas off a plate about twenty-five feet amongst the scrub that then fringed the shingle, their hands and faces cut and torn, their clothes much in need of a tailor. The quilt was the only uninjured feature of the craft. Dynes' windmill received the bruised voyageurs until night fell, when they made their weary way homeward, more than satisfied with their first experience of this animated sport.

Before the days of railroads in this vicinity, steamboat and stage were the principal modes of travel. How keen was the competition between rival lines, by the former method, may be judged from the fact that passengers were carried from Hamilton to Kingston for a quarter. In June, 1838, the steamer Queen of the West arrived with passengers from Toronto. They were barely landed when fire was discovered, and the boat was pushed from the wharf and drifted across the bay, where she burned to the water's edge. She was afterwards towed back, and became the foundation of E. C. Gunn's—now known as Myles'—wharf.

Three stage lines were in existence about this date—one to Brantford, run by Milton Davis; one to Toronto, by Hiram Weeks, and one to Niagara, by Henry Gerard. In the fall of 1838, the latter, while entering the town one dark night, near where the old Case homestead stands on King street east, got off the road and into the swamp then existing on either side. The horses were extricated with difficulty, but the stage remained there till the following spring. No hint then of the possibilities of cement, or even tar macadam.

The large red brick building that stood at the foot of John street until 1895, when it was demolished to make room for a more modern structure, was used as a house of refuge, and formerly as a hospital, after the structure primarily built for that purpose had been converted into a house of refuge also—a natural transition seemingly, at least in Hamilton. It had been originally erected for a hotel by Nat Hughson in 1836, but never was put to that use. Its successful rival was a substantial stone building, still standing at the foot of McNab street, whose massive but dilapidated frame has doubtless excited the curiosity of passers by as to its identity. It was built by Allan Napier Macnab. Hughson's creation, after remaining idle for some time, was used for a term as a custom house. During its construction a sad accident was the outcome of a piece of carelessness on the part of a girl. There was a deep well on the premises, and while drawing water one afternoon, her pail became detached from the rope. A young Scotchman, working near by, gallantly came to her assistance, and descended by means of a loop to recover the lost utensil, but scarcely had he reached the bottom when the stone sides fell in and entombed him. It was four o'clock in the morning before his body was recovered, a mangled mass.

Close by, some years later, but yet a score in advance of its successful completion, the first sod of the road to Port Dover was turned, an enterprise that was abandoned for the time being after grading had been done along the mountain side until the top was reached in the vicinity of Mount Albion.

Hamilton's first hospital was a large two-storey frame dwelling, painted white, at the head of Aurora street, a short distance up the hill, and was shaded by some large willows and forest trees. It was built some time in the thirties, and torn down in 1894, its site and the ground surrounding being turned into a park. Many mournful incidents were connected with its history in the dark days of the ship fever in 1849, whose numerous nameless victims lie sleeping in that lonely field on the heights overlooking Dundas marsh; and again, in the succeeding years ending in 1854, when cholera stalked hideously through the streets of the little city, and haled loved ones away with shocking swiftness.

Adjoining, on the west side, where the high level pumping house is now located, was the corporation pound. In those days, and, indeed, till within thirty years ago, domestic animals were allowed much more liberty in this fair city—particularly in that section known as Corktown—than was compatible with the comfort of the citizens. Cows, pigs, geese, ducks, hens, and even goats, frequently disputed possession of the sidewalk with irate taxpayers; hence the pound and its keeper, Bellamy, some forty years ago, who was known to carry a shotgun at times, to protect himself from the wrath of delinquent owners.

And this brings the writer to the drastic method of disposing of muzzleless dogs at the same period by the agency of powder and shot, the weapon this time in the hands of a policeman. Many an unfortunate canine succumbed to this stern process of law, which was fittingly commemorated in several verses of doggerel, one of which will suffice:

> "Oh then, indeed, it was such fun
> To see a Bishop with a gun,
> And Ryckman with his beautiful son,
> A goin' out a shootin'."

The "truck" system reigned paramount in those days of the olden time, and men were glad to get work at seventy-five cents per day. Coin of the realm was as scarce as the proverbial hen's teeth or angel's visits, barter being the chief medium of commercial intercourse. "Why, do you know," remarked my informant, "I actually worked for fourteen months at my trade

of cabinet-making for Josiah Armes, and all the cash I received in that time was twenty-five cents, and it was a Spanish quarter at that! I wanted a cow, and approached him for money for its purchase. I was told to go back to my work and he would see about it. Sure enough, the cow was at my place next day. Well, a cow requires feed, and I asked for money to get it. Again the order was given to resume work, and bedads! a load of hay reached the cow shortly after." In the same way, a lot of ground was secured on Catharine street, near Gore, at $10 per foot front—not much less, by the way, than it can be bought for sixty years after—and every foot of it was paid for in labor. The house placed thereon and its modest contents were furnished in the same primitive manner by its ambitious owner. So went the world with our predecessors, and who can say they were less happy than present day citizens, with their modern conveniences, their various extravagances, and, as a sequence, their bulky tax bills?

Hamilton's first temple of Thespis is said to have been a building on the northeast corner of King William and Catharine streets, which has long since disappeared. It was conducted as a theater in 1846, and after, and was managed by a man named Richardson. Its successor occupied the northeast corner of John and Rebecca streets. Built originally for a chair factory in the fifties by Hiram, otherwise "Hickory," Clark, it was afterward used as a school before being utilized for theatrical purposes. A ramshackle old structure with white-washed exterior, it was ill-befitted as a home of the tragic muse, but, perhaps, sufficiently commensurate with the talent of the "barn-stormers" who usually were wont to tread its boards. It went up in smoke one blustry March day in 1867.

As a contemporary centre of entertainment, the Mechanics' Hall, afterward transformed into the Academy of Music, and now known to the present generation as Alexandra Arcade, was a place of mystery and delight to many staid citizens of to-day when in their youth. There were they first made acquainted with the drama and opera as interpreted by the Thompsons and Holmans, or other itinerant players; there gazed in wonder at the panorama, the diorama, the Hungarian glassblowers, the Swiss bellringers, or the wizard's feats of legerdemain; there listened delightedly to penny readings, the scientific lecture, the programme of reunions or the comicalities of the ventriloquist, had their heads felt by Fowler, or were amused by some other form of pleasure too blasé for the present age. This old resort, so full of agreeable memories, was built by Charles Wardman in 1851, Hutchinson Clarke, a former mayor of the city, being the architect.

"Hickory" Clark, of whom reference has been made, was of a most enterprising nature; too much so, indeed, for his own pecuniary aggrandisement. About 1857, he acquired a section of the mountain side a short distance east of Wellington street, and undertook to turn it into a pleasure ground. A substantial stone house and stable were erected, terraces and groves formed and swings, summer-houses, flag-poles and other paraphernalia suitable for such premises placed in position. But this worthy scheme, years ahead of its time, was never completed; and nature has ever since been busy obliterating man's handiwork, although traces may yet be seen of the unfruitful labor expended on this out-of-the-way locality.

And so the writer brings this rambling paper to a close. One might wander on indefinitely in pursuit of the waifs and strays of folklore so willingly contributed by old pioneers like the one to whom is so largely due what has been already written; but it would require a volume to compass them. Reluctantly is but bare mention made of that striking personality in the early growth of the city, Sir Allan Macnab, and various racy incidents omitted concerning him; of the inception of Hamilton's fire brigade over sixty years ago, its enthusiastic members, and their manifold pranks; of colored Paoli Brown, the gigantic, fat and genial town crier, who, with a bell in each hand, awoke the echoes, relieving his official utterances with snatches of song, the favorite burden of which was the discomfiture of the Yankees by the men of Gore in 1812; and of a host of other topics more or less interesting that cropped up while acquiring those already chronicled. The charge may fairly be laid that much or all of it is commonplace. Even so, it is equally true that the history of most communities is chiefly made up of the small tragedies of life. If it is the destiny of the majority of human kind to fret out their little lives "to fortune and to fame unknowne," Gray's sterling admonition is equally appropriate:

> "Let not Ambition mock their useful toil,
> Their homely joys and destiny obscure."

Such as they were, with all their imperfections—like even as we—they laid the foundation and helped to build the beautiful city we are proud to call home; and, with a few faltering, hoary exceptions here and there, now rest from their labors in God's acre on romantic Burlington Heights.

F. KIDNER.

Militia Rolls of 1866

A CORRECT list of the names of those who were in the brigade of volunteers which was engaged at Ridgeway, June 2, 1866, would be a very interesting possession at the present day In the case of the members of the 13th of Hamilton, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to obtain such a roll When the old frame drill hall of that regiment was burned in May, 1876, the records of the corps were destroyed The officers and non-commissioned officers of some of the companies, however, had copies of rolls Col -Sergt John Alexander preserved the roll of No 1 (A) Co, and notes that 43 of the 59 who served in June, 1866, were under fire at Ridgeway These are the names on the roll

Capt. Robert Grant,
Lieut J M Gibson,
Ensign I W McKenzie,
Col -Sergt Wm McCracken,
Sergt John Alexander,
Sergt. Wm Vallence,
Sergt J M Young,
Corporal John McArthur,
" John Holgate,
" Wright,
" Fergus Armstrong
Lance-Corporal Angus,
Bugler Halliday,
Private W Ambridge,
" Wm Balmer,
" J Blunt,
" Michael Burkholder,
" Wm Black,
" Ralph Caddy,
" W Carter,

Private J B Campbell,
" J M Cook,
" Wm Crisp,
" Chas Corey,
" H Clutterbuck,
" Robert F Dale,
" Alex Fitzroy,
" Colin Ferrie,
" Jas Gordon,
Alex. Grant,
" Alex Hamilton,
" H Hamilton,
Edwin Hilder,
" B Henderson,
John Herne,
Chas. Halson,
" Wm H Jeffery,
" John Johnston,
Jemmy Jones,
" Thos Muir,

Private J A Murray,
— Jas Milne,
— Jas McArthur,
— Alex Mackay,
— Ed McGann,
— W B Nichols,
— F Nicholson,
— Alex Outerbridge,
— John H Park,
— J B Plastow,

Private Jas Stewart,
— Allan Stewart,
— H G Strathy,
— John Tovell,
— E H Tiffany,
— Ed Walsh,
— Robert Young,
— Cunningham Young

Sergt -Major Rossconnell

The late John Alexander also obtained from a sergeant of No 2 Co the following roll of men in that company in 1865

Major Catley,
Captain Watson,
Lieut Papps,
Lieut H C Baker,
Col Sergt Farmer,
Sergt Webster,
— Richards
— John Egan,
Corporal Strickland
— Richards,
— Wm Murray,
Lance-Corp Stoneman,
— J Egan,
Bugler Samuel Ryckman,
Private W Walker,
— John Blount
— Wm Edgar,
— Arthur Moore
— Jas Clark
— John Crockett,
— Jos Browu,
— Jas Egan,
Wm McAuley,
Frank Evans,
Robert Omand,
— John Quigley,
— Samuel Myers,
— J Vail,

Private Richd Henry,
— McIntyre,
— Wm Green,
— Alfred Moore,
— Chas Simpson,
— Thos Christy,
— Brennan,
Jas Gerrer,
Jeffrie,
— Tindall,
— Wm McDonald,
— Robert Crockett,
— Jas Kendall,
— Wm Henderson,
— Wm Kerner,
— Fred Sache,
— Henry Armstrong,
— Wm Park,
— Jas Moore,
— Samuel Moore,
— John Emshe,
Jas Allan,
John Donnelly,
Chas Burrows,
Wm Aspel,
— Wm J Harris,
— Thos Wyatt,
— Thos Kilvington

No roll of No 3 Co nor No 4 is available but the following men are known to have been on service with those companies in June, 1866.

No. 3 (C) COMPANY

Capt R N Law,
Lieut Fergnson,
Ensign Chas Armstrong,
" A H Moore,
Sergt Walter Greenhill,
" Chas Thomson,
" James Briers,
Corp John Knott
Lance-Corp H Barnard,
Private Thos Stephens
" Ira Cornwall,
" W Crossman,

Private Samuel Howard,
" Rodger Murphy,
" Frank Farrish,
" Chris Kerner
" Thos Ewan,
" J Johnston,
" G H Forsyth,
" Wm Creech,
" Wm Robins,
" David C White,
" Abraham Goodman,
" Wm Hempstock

No. 4 (D) COMPANY

Lieut Percy Ronth in com'd
Capt John Brown
Ensign John B Yonng
Col.-Sergt Thos S Ross
Sergt Alex Davidson,
" Robt Campbell,
" Jas. Hilton
Corp Wm Shnttleworth,
" James Greenhill,
" John Hilton,
Private John Acheson,
" John Campbell,

Private Wm Campbell,
" John McRoberts,
" Fred Easter
" R W Pentecost,
" Fred J. Issard,
" F W Pentecost,
" Alex Michie,
" Wm Hebden,
" Simpson,
" Wm Ross,
" W H Sutherland,
" W Dryland

A copy of the pay sheet of No. 5 (E) Co. for 1866 was kept by Col.-Sergt Boustead, and it has been loaned to the Wentworth Historical Society to make a copy The names are as follows:

Captain Askin
Lieut Ritchie,
Ensign Joshna Hebden,
Pay-Sergt Wm Boustead,
Sergt Jas Heath,
" Gibbon,
" Jas Robertson,
Corp Longhlin,
" Webster
" Hugh Wright,
" Small,
" Balch,
Bugler Taylor,

Private George Greig,
" Mayne,
" Massie
" Bordne,
" Robt Addison,
" Samuel Bennett,
" Bray,
" Brown,
" Campbell,
" Jas Clark
" Conqnest
" Wm R. Crockett,
" Drew,

Private J R. Donnelly,
" Falkner,
" Freeman,
" Sutal,
" Lockerbie,
" McGillivray,
" Meikle,
" Jas Milbee,
" John Morley,
" Neil,
" M D Nelligan,
" Nutt,
" Oliver,
" Wm Omand,
" Jacob Orr,
" A Phillips,
" J Phillips,

Private Reid,
" H Richards,
" E Richards,
" W Taylor,
" Wagstaff,
" Thos Walker,
" Webster
" Whittaker,
" Wakefield,
" Howerde,
" Hastings,
" McCabe,
" S Taylor,
" Andrew Leitch,
" Henry Wilson,
" Samuel Yearsley

In the possession of Capt A W Roy, who as an ensign was in command of No 6 (F) Company of the 13th at Ridgeway, is a copy of the pay roll of that company for the period, June 10 to June 20, 1866 The names, rank, rate of pay and total amount are given in each case Following are the names

Capt Henry Erskine Irving,
Lieut John Young,
Ensign Alex W Roy,
Sergt Robert Evans,
" Ralph L Gunn,
" David Traill,
Pay-Sergt. Alexander Allan,
Corporal John Little,
" Jas C Black,
" Wm Green,
" A. T Duggan,
Bugler James Traill,
Private Andrew Angus,
" Alfred Armstrong,
" Wm Armstrong,
" Daniel Brady,
" C Brittoo,
" Thomas Cameron,
" J Y Farmer,
" J Gilkison,
" T J. C Green,
" J Goodfellow,

Private A Grossman,
" Jas O B Gunn,
" Justus A Griffin,
" Charles D A Heath,
" Robt Hutchison,
" Wm Irvine,
" Joseph J Kenny,
" Allan Land,
" D Laker,
" Wm Lloyd,
" J V Lloyd,
" Wm Manson,
" George Marshall,
" Charles S Mason,
" Thomas Mills,
" John McHaffie,
" Jas McKay,
" Wm Ogilvie,
" Alfred Powis,
" Wm Reid,
" Jas Rennie,
" J. M Riddall,

Private Alf Roberts,
" Alex Robb,
" Adam Rutherford,
" Larrett Smith,
" Wm Smith,
" Samuel N Sterling,
Private C. St Ledger,
" James D Tuke,
" James Tindill,
" Wm Warren,
" Charles Williams

It is to be noted that this is not a list of those who were engaged at Ridgeway, though most of them were in that affair Several of the above joined this company at Port Colborne after the engagement, and of those who served on June 2, one, Color-Sergt J J Mason, had become Quarter-master, and several had been permitted to get substitutes and return to their business in the city One of these was George Vallance, whose place in the company was taken by a substitute but two days before the battalion returned to Hamilton

Capt H E Irving and Lieut John Young were both absent on June 2, and the command of the company on that occasion devolved upon the young ensign The bugler of the company, James Traill, a small boy, but a good bugler, was chosen by the commanding officer of the battalion as his orderly bugler for the day, and served in that capacity.

Twenty-eight of the above named members of No 6 Co received Fenian Raid medals in 1900, and others may have been living, though they could not be located.

XIII
SEMPER PARATUS

A Relic of Saint Lucia

THE Secretary of the Wentworth Historical Society has in his possession a quaint reminder of the capture of Saint Lucia, West Indies, by the British, in the old French war. It is in the shape of a French dictionary, printed at Paris in 1800, and was picked up on a book-stall in Hamilton. Several years elapsed after its acquisition before it was noticed, despite frequent handling, that the front fly-leaf was attached to the cover by wafers, and on detaching it the following curious and time-worn inscription was noted:

W. Plenderleath.

"A Prize in the Island of Saint Lucia, carried by storm at break of day, the 22nd of June 1803, in less than an hour from the commencement of the attack, and five and thirty hours from the time of the expedition sailing from Barbados. The French Garrison (exclusive of officers) amounted to 584 after the capture."

The name at the top is evidently that of a British officer engaged in the expedition, who had retained the book as a souvenir of the affair. As hostilities had been renewed between Great Britain and France on March 14 of the same year, it denotes that no time was lost in annexing some of the latter's West Indian property.

Regarding the means by which this interesting curio came into this part of the world, the annals of the Wentworth Historical Society published in 1899, page 97, state that a Major Plenderleath, of the 49th Foot, was severely wounded at the battle of Stony Creek (also on a June morning), ten years after the above episode. As the name is an uncommon one, it is a fair supposition that they both represent the same individual. Granting this, the dictionary likely accompanied him in his wanderings, was left behind while quartered in this vicinity previous to the battle, at the city's present Harvey Park, found an obscure asylum in some farmhouse, and finally drifted into that literary graveyard of many a dismantled home—the junk shop.

Some Historical Notes

MR. D. B. GALBRAITH, of this city, is a well-preserved old gentleman, over fourscore years of age. He is of U. E. Loyalist stock, and it was while conversing with him a short time since, the interesting fact was learned that his father had despatched the first of the enemy at the battle of Queenston Heights. In speaking of the circumstance, Mr. Galbraith said: "Before dawn of the day of battle, my father was stationed on the bank of the Niagara, as one of the river guard [which, curious enough, was in command of Corporal Geo. H. Chisholm, father of Mr. D. B. Chisholm, an ex-mayor of this city]. Just as the mist was rising at daybreak, he noticed three boat-loads of American troops approaching the Canadian shore, in the foremost of which was a man named Chappell, who was standing in the bow with his foot resting on the thwarts. My father immediately elevated his musket and, taking general aim, fired, the ball hitting Chappell in the mouth and killing him. He was the first man to fall, but not the last by any means. Some fifty years ago," he continued, "while in business here, an elderly man entered my store, who had been well acquainted with Chappell in Buffalo, and, while conversing with me on old times, he referred to the sudden taking-off of his friend at the Heights. His surprise may be imagined when he learned that he was talking with a son of the man who had unwittingly acted as Chappell's executioner."

* * *

THE present generation of grocers are likely unaware that smuggling was extensively practiced in their business, sixty or seventy years ago. At that time the tea trade of Canada was in the hands of the East India Company, and tea from any other source was contraband. "I have sold them tea in those days," remarked an old merchant, "nasty black stuff, at seven York shillings a pound, that you could not give away now." The Americans, on the other hand, were subject to no such restrictions, and the best teas of China were hurried over in Yankee clipper bottoms, and placed fresh on the market. In consequence, a lively smuggling business was indulged in by some Canadian merchants. A schooner wheat-laden was consigned, say, to Oswego, and on the return trip would carry a valuable cargo of tea. The Canadian shore reached, a convenient landing was made at some retired spot, three or four miles from the port she first sailed from. Trusty farmers were on hand with their wagons, and the chests quickly conveyed to certain barns and haymows, there to remain until such time as the possible collusion between a vessel off-shore and tea-chests on land would not likely be entertained. With equal precaution the merchandise eventually found its way into many country stores, and was packed away in snug hiding-places between partitions, where a space was left sufficiently large to stow sundry chests all unsuspected except by those in the secret. The same lawless methods were applied to tobacco and boots and shoes, the trade in the former being confined by law to that grown and manufactured in the country.

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About fifty years ago there died in Ancaster a worthy yeoman named Benjamin Smith. There is nothing remarkable in this fact alone, as generations of Smiths, before and since, have in like manner been gathered to their fathers. The interest connected with this particular representative lies in a diary which he left behind, and which is naturally treasured by his descendants as a most unique object in its way. It is now in the possession of School Inspector J. H. Smith. This diary was started in 1795, and for 61 years, without the omission of a single day, its owner is said to have chronicled passing events with a faithfulness rarely emulated. Not only during the peaceful pursuits of pastoral life, but in the midst of the turmoil of war he made his daily jottings while presenting a bold front to his country's foes, for he took part in numerous engagements on the frontier during the war of 1812, including Queenston Heights, and notes a number of times being "warned" to turn out, which he never failed to do promptly. He tells in its pages also, how he transacted a profitable trade in a certain fiery beverage when both he and the century were young, and the temperance sentiment was not so fully developed as it is at present; and in later years gives a no less faithful record of prayer-meetings, love feasts, and other means of grace, attended as surely as the Sundays rolled round. In like manner did miscellaneous affairs of more or less interest pass in review beneath the pen of this painstaking scribe to evoke feelings of curiosity and wonder in those coming after.

F. K.

Monument Sites

With Correspondence and Papers Relating Thereto.

ON the 5th of July, 1889, about six months after its organization, the Wentworth Pioneer and Historical Society addressed a petition to Parliament, requesting that a grant be made for the erection of monuments at Stoney Creek and Burlington Heights. This did not bring any immediate result; but Mr. Geo. H. Mills, the then president, and other officers of the Society, kept the matter constantly before the Government, by correspondence and personal interviews. Their efforts were ably seconded by the County and City members of the House of Commons, and the Senators residing in Hamilton. All of these were members of the Society and took a warm interest in its projects.

At the Parliamentary session of 1894 an appropriation was made for monuments at several historical points, and encouragement was given to those asking that Stoney Creek and Burlington Heights might soon be suitably marked.

In the meanwhile the officers and active members of the Wentworth Historical Society had been making a study of the battle-field of Stoney Creek and of that part of the Heights where the British troops were entrenched in June, 1813, and whence they made their sortie on the memorable night of June 5, 1813. In this study, historical documents have been examined and enquiries made of people who remembered the battle, and of the sons of men who fought in it, for the purpose of ascertaining the proper position for the monument. As a result of the investigations of the Wentworth Historical Society, its officers decided that the spot on the north side of the present road, known as Smith's Knoll, was the most suitable place. Not only was it the scene of some of the hottest fighting on the morning of June 6, 1813, but from a long stretch of road a monument placed there would stand prominently before travelers.

A few extracts from the minutes of the Society and from the local papers will show somewhat of the work then done by the officers of the Wentworth Historical Society:

At the annual meeting of the Society in June, 1894, it was moved by Adam Brown, seconded by Hugh C Baker, and resolved: "That the lady members of this Society shall be a committee to aid the Society in carrying out its objects, with power to add to their number, and with power to elect annually from their membership a President and Vice-President, who shall be members of the Executive Council, and the President so elected shall be a Vice-President of this Society, and with power to elect a secretary and a treasurer; and that such Committee shall be governed by the rules of the Society."

"Oct 23, 1894.—On motion, the following Committee was appointed to select sites for monuments at Stoney Creek and Burlington Heights: Hon D McInnes, J W Jones and J H Land."

"Oct 30, 1894.—The Committee appointed to secure monument sites reported having visited Stoney Creek and inspected available locations Geo Fisher offered the old Gage homestead, with four acres, including the hill, for $1500 The site the Committee thought most suitable was opposite this, on the north side of the road The owner was absent

"Moved by J H Land, seconded by J A Griffin, and resolved, That his Honor Judge Muir, F W Fearman, J W Jones, with the President and the Secretary, be a committee to select a suitable site on the battle ground of Stoney Creek, for the erection of a monument to commemorate that battle, subject to the approval of the Dominion Government and this Society

"Mrs Calder urged strongly the selection of the four acres and house offered by Mr Fisher, being part of the Gage farm."

"Nov 14, 1894.—The Committee appointed at the last meeting to secure a site for the monument at Stoney Creek reported that the following offers had been secured. From Mr Fisher, first, for four acres, including house and point of hill, at

$1600; second, 40 feet square on point of hill, with roadway to same, $300. From Mr. Smith, lot 42 x 60 on north side of road for $50, with the proviso that an iron fence should be erected round it, with four stone steps from the road up.

"The Committee recommended the acceptance of Mr. Smith's offer.

"Mrs. Calder strongly opposed this and urged the acceptance of Mr. Fisher's offer of house and four acres.

"Mr. Mills said a suggestion had been made that it would be well to erect a building for a museum and repository, as well as for meetings, in Harvey Park. He had asked for an appointment with the Parks Committee on Friday evening. He suggested that a deputation be named.

"The report of the Committee was adopted on motion of Mr. Fearman, seconded by Mr. Land.

"Mr. Land moved, seconded by Mr. McKay, That the President, Vice-President and Secretary be a deputation to wait on the Parks Committee.—Carried."

"The deputation met the Parks Committee on Nov. 16, and presented the case. The proposition was favorably received and a sub committee appointed to accompany the delegation, select a site and arrange details."

"The sub-committee and delegation met on Wednesday, Nov. 21, and, proceeding to Harvey Park, selected a site on the highest point in the grounds, near the entrance gate. The Society is to be allowed to erect a picturesque log building for a museum and for holding its meetings, and the Parks Committee to place the Park curator in charge of such building. If suitable accommodation for himself and family is provided, he will act as curator of the museum and caretaker of the building free of charge. This agreement was submitted to and ratified by the City Council at its first meeting thereafter."

The Ladies' Committee was organized May 21, 1895, with Mrs. W. E. Sanford as President and Mrs. J. Calder as Vice-President. The following report appeared in the Spectator of May 21:

"About forty ladies gathered in the Board of Trade rooms this morning to organize a feminine auxiliary to the Wentworth Historical Society. The meeting was enthusiastic, and entered into the scheme for dabbling in archæology and historical research with apparent zeal. They decided to form the auxiliary to act in conjunction with the society, to aid in astablishing a historical museum at Harvey Park and to raise funds to aid in

forming a collection of valuable relics. The following officers were unanimously elected: Mrs. Sanford, President; Mrs. Calder, Vice-President; Mrs. Teetzel, Secretary; Mrs. E. Martin, Treasurer; Executive Committee to consist of the officers, Mrs. Leggatt, Mrs. T. H. Pratt, Mrs. Papps, and Mrs. Arthur Gates."

At the annual meeting on June 6, 1895, the Secretary reported that the Ladies' Committee had undertaken to raise the necessary funds for the erection of the memorial building in Harvey Park.

In November, 1895, the Ladies' Committee held an entertainment in the Drill Hall, Hamilton, which they called a Military Encampment, to raise funds for the proposed memorial building. This was quite successful, and over $1000 was raised.

On Dec. 5, 1895, at a meeting of the Executive Council, Mr. Mills stated that the Council had been called together to express the gratification of the Society at the success of the Military Encampment gotten up by the Ladies' Committee, and that the expression of it should be sent them.

A lengthy resolution of thanks was passed, which ended as follows: "And be it resolved that the Secretary convey to the Ladies' Committee the unqualified thanks of this Committee for their patriotic efforts to promote the objects of this Society."

Mr. Geo. H. Mills and the local members of Parliament continued to press upon the Government the advisability of erecting a monument at Stoney Creek, and proferred the site which had been selected. At length an appropriation was made for that purpose, and the Minister of Militia promised to send an officer of the Department to select site. He said the officer would consult with the officers of the Wentworth Historical Society, and to a great extent be guided by them in his choice.

Shortly after the money had been raised for the building in Harvey Park, some of the leading members of the Ladies' Committee came to the conclusion that the Society was wrong in its choice of sites for monuments and museum, and took such action as prevented the erection of proposed building. In consequence considerable friction arose in the Society, which culminated in May, 1899, when a number of the members of the Ladies' Committee, including most of the officers, separated from the Society

and formed The Women's Wentworth Historical Society.

Dundurn Park was purchased by the city of Hamilton in the autumn of 1899. Harvey Park, which adjoins Dundurn, was incorporated with it, and all placed under the control of commissioners, called the Park Board. This procedure terminated the arrangement made between the City Council and the Wentworth Historical Society, whereby the Society was to be permitted to build a memorial cottage.

One of the first steps taken by the new society was the purchase of the Gage homestead and four acres at Stoney Creek, for the sum of $1900. The point of hill in rear of the house was then offered to the Government as a site for the proposed monument. The Minister of Militia, overlooking the fact that a previous offer had been made, and that he had proposed sending an officer, accepted the offer. Mr. Mills renewed his correspondence with the Minister, with the result that his acceptance of the offer of the Women's Historical Society was withdrawn, the promise to send an officer renewed, and the case relegated to the position in which it was before. And there the matter rests.

That the Wentworth Historical Society is not alone in its view of the case appears from the following facts. In 1899 about twenty-five delegates from various branches of the Canadian Club visited Hamilton and Stoney Creek. After a careful study of the ground and of the documents relating to it, they were unanimously of the opinion that Smith's Knoll was the proper site. A petition signed by sixty-three prominent citizens of Stoney Creek has been sent to the Government, asking that the monument be placed on that knoll. The trustees of the Canadian Club of Hamilton shortly after sent a memorial on the subject to the Government, one clause of which reads as follows:

> "The President and chief officers of the Club, having personally inspected the battle-field and the hill to the south of Gage's farmhouse, which is to be included in the proposed park, and having reported fully thereon, be it resolved, That in the opinion of the trustees, Smith's Knoll is in every way the most suitable and proper site for a monument to commemorate the victory, as it was a most important strategic point in the battle-field, and is a beautiful spot, close to the main road, and so elevated as to make it impossible for any person to pass by without having his attention drawn to any monument erected upon it."

The officers of the Wentworth Historical Society have no personal end to serve in the matter, except a desire to see the best place chosen for a historic monument.

A synopsis of the later correspondence is subjoined:

Nov. 11, 1894—Geo. H. Mills to Thos. Beasley, City Clerk. Anticipates Government grant for monuments, and requests appointment with Parks Committee regarding site for Monument and Memorial Building in Harvey Park.

Nov. 17, 1894—Extracts from Spectator and Herald in regard to proposed building in Harvey Park.

May, 1895—Report from Wentworth Historical Society to Royal Society of Canada, giving some account of year's work, and referring to monument sites and proposed building.

June 28, 1895—Geo. H. Mills to Mrs. B. E. Charlton. Gives a resumé of facts regarding site for building in Harvey Park, and the funds raised for that purpose.

The very voluminous correspondence regarding monuments at Stoney Creek and Burlington Heights, which was carried on during the years 1889–1898, between the late Geo. H. Mills, the Minister of Militia, and various other members of Parliament, is not in the possession of the Society, nor is it apropos to the question of sites.

June 22, 1899—Copy of resolution prepared by trustees of Canadian Club of Hamilton and forwarded to Minister of Militia. States that the President and other officers of the Club have inspected battle field of Stoney Creek, and are of the opinion that Smith's Knoll is the most suitable site for monument. It also makes suggestion for design of monument.

June 19, 1899—Geo. H. Mills to Hon. F. W. Borden, Minister of Militia. Referring to grant of $3000 for monuments at Stoney Creek and Burlington Heights, asks what proportion is to be assigned to each.

June 23, 1899—Captain A. Benoit, Secretary of Minister of Militia, to Geo. H. Mills. When estimates have been passed, the Wentworth Historical Society will be notified of sums available for Stoney Creek and Burlington Heights monuments.

July 13, 1899—Geo. H. Mills to Hon. F. W. Borden. Encloses expression of opinion regarding suitable site for proposed monument at Stoney Creek, endorsing choice of Committee of Wentworth Historical Society, and signed by 63 residents of Stoney Creek, and asking that the Militia Department investigate before deciding on site.

July, 1899—Copy of statement to Wentworth Historical Society regarding monument site, signed by 63 residents of Stoney Creek.

July 15, 1899—Captain Benoit to Geo H. Mills Acknowledges receipt of letter of 13th inst., states that its contents have been noted by the Department, and proceeds to say: "The spot for the monument is naturally the one where the battle of June 6, 1813, was fought, and I must let you know that the piece of ground in question has already been offered to the Crown by the Women's Wentworth Historical Society, and accepted Should it prove, however, that there is a mistake in the choice, your application will be considered."

July 17, 1899—Geo H. Mills to Hon F. W. Borden Acknowledges receipt of letter of 15th Fears a great mistake in regard to site for monument Surmises that the Women's Wentworth Historical Society, organized a few weeks ago, has been recognized as the Wentworth Historical Society, which was established nearly eleven years ago. The Women's Society has had nothing whatever to do with the negotiations with Militia Dept. for proposed monument at Stoney Creek Gives reasons why their site is not suitable He says: "In one of the letters from your Department to me I was led to believe that the selection of site would probably be left to the Wentworth Historical Society I therefore paid little attention to the newspaper paragraphs stating that your Dept had accepted the offer of the Women's Historical Society I, however, wrote to Mr Thos. Bain, M P., about these paragraphs, and he seemed to think as I did, that they were not reliable" He expresses the hope that the mistake will be rectified

July 17, 1899—Geo H. Mills to Hon F. W. Borden Second letter of this date On same subject, but requests the Minister to take the trouble to examine the letters from his Dept to the writer in the past, from which he had gathered that the Wentworth Historical Society was to be consulted about choice of site Refers to resolution of Canadian Club, and hopes that this important matter will receive grave consideration, in order that historical exactness may be preserved

July 19, 1899—Capt A Benoit to Geo H Mills If the Women's Wentworth Historical Society are in possession of the

land on which the battle was fought, as they contend, the monument must be erected there, in conformity with precedent established at Lundy's Lane, Chrysler's Farm and Chateauguay. Although several sites were offered in each case, the decisions were always in favor of the very heart of the battle. History decides the matter.

July 21, 1899—Geo. H. Mills to Hon. F. W. Borden, acknowledging receipt of letter of 19th inst. States that the site known as Smith's Knoll *was* the very heart of the battle of June 6, 1813. From this knoll the American cannon were captured, and the fact can be established, while the hill to the south of the Gage house was not occupied by either the enemy or the British during the battle. Mrs. Calder, of the Women's Historical Society, whose grandfather occupied the "Gage House" during the war, is naturally anxious that the monument should be on her grandfather's farm. If spot offered by the women is accepted, a great mistake will be made. The Wentworth Historical Society has been working disinterestedly in the matter for many years without the slightest personal or individual interest on the part of any member except that referred to. Suggests that a competent person be named by the Department to report on the facts.

July 22, 1899—Capt. Benoit to Geo. H. Mills. Is directed to acknowledge receipt of letters of 15th and 21st inst., and to state that the matter will receive immediate attention. Mrs. Calder was written to this morning in following terms: "On the assertion contained in your communication that the Gage Farm was the 'centre of the battle-field,' I naturally answered that the spot in question was accepted, but it would now appear that this assertion is contested, and the Department will investigate the matter by sending an officer there and make sure, before adopting any site for the monument, that the same is erected where it best indicates the action of 6th June, 1813."

July 27, 1899—Geo. H. Mills to Hon. F. W. Borden. Acknowledges receipt of letter of 22nd inst. Thanks the Minister on behalf of the Society for the determination expressed in that letter. Will be happy at any time to furnish the officers with any reliable information in his possession, or direct his attention to sources regarded by this Society as reliable, for his information.

Copy without date of letter from Geo. H. Mills to Hon. F. W. Borden—Encloses clipping from Hamilton Times newspaper of 4th inst., which he thinks contains truthful statement of proceedings connected with proposed monument at Stoney

Creek. Again asks that the Wentworth Historical Society may have an opportunity to furnish officer from Department the sources, historical and traditional, whence the Society reached its conclusion.

Aug. 19, 1899—Capt. Benoit to Geo. H. Mills. Acknowledges receipt of letter containing clipping from Hamilton Times of 4th inst. Is directed to say that the officer sent to ascertain the real site of battle of Stoney Creek will put himself in communication with Mr. Mills for the purpose of obtaining information on the subject.

Aug. 28, 1899—President F. W. Fearman to Hon. F. W. Borden. Expresses pleasure of Wentworth Historical Society with the news that the Government has made an appropriation for monument in commemoration of battle of Stoney Creek, which probably saved Canada to the British Empire. Hopes that at an early date grant may be supplemented by larger amount, so that a truly worthy monument may be erected on this historic spot. The letter so concisely states many facts, that it seems desirable to make the following quotation from it:

"You have no doubt heard that there is a difference of opinion regarding the selection of a site for the memorial. The Wentworth Historical Society is composed of men whose aim is to collect and preserve records and relics of our country's history, and to secure the preservation and marking of historic spots. In pursuance of this object, the Society has for eleven years taken great pains to gather information as to the facts regarding the battle, in order to find where the hottest contests in the engagement took place. The Society as a body, and by its committees, has visited the ground on various occasions, and has interviewed the old people in the neighborhood, thus gaining such information pertaining to the subject as is available, being anxious to reach a just and true conclusion in the matter, so that the monument may be erected on the correct and most public spot that can be obtained, where it may be seen by all, at all times. This Society, after much study of the grounds and careful attention to the stories and legends of old residents, made its decision, which has been endorsed by many other visitors and societies. The spot selected is 'Smith's Knoll,' and is on the north side of the travelled road and of the electric railway, which runs from Hamilton through Stoney Creek, being quite close to both. We are pleased to say that Mr. Hiram Smith, on whose farm this knoll is located, offers to present the knoll to the Government. This is undoubtedly the most suitable site, not only because here was the centre of the contest, and here will a monument be most conspicuous, but here also lie the remains of many of the brave soldiers who gave their lives for their country on that day, and here are found articles of clothing, accoutrements and arms, belonging to both armies The members of the Wentworth Historical Society have no self-interest nor prejudice to satisfy in this matter, but are actuated by the desire that the most suitable place should be selected, and know that great care is necessary in the selection "

Nov 22, 1899—Capt. A Benoit to F W. Fearman, Pres't Wentworth Historical Society Directed to state that Militia Department intends to take steps for erection of monument on battle-field of Stoney Creek Wants to know whether the Society is prepared to contribute any sum to supplement the grant voted by Parliament in order that a good monument may be erected

Nov 27, 1899—Justus A Griffin to Capt A Benoit. Letter of 22nd to F W Fearman, Esq , Pres , W H S , having been referred to the Executive Council, it has instructed the Secretary to say it is awaiting visit of officer whom the Minister of Militia said he would send Amount that can be raised and contributed by the Society to supplement grant of Government will be governed to a large extent by location of site, owing to differences of opinion Society will be glad to send delegation with officer to Stoney Creek, and hope soon to receive the visitor

May 1, 1900—The officers of the Wentworth Historical Society to Hon F W Borden Refers to recent visit of the Minister to Hamilton and discussion which then took place Gives brief resumé of facts regarding controversy about site; gives reasons why Smith's Knoll should be chosen The impression having been given the Minister at the time of his visit that this was a controversy between the ladies and the gentlemen, it is pointed out that the present officers of the Society were among its originators and had been active in the movement to have the site of the battle of June 6, 1813, marked; and that they had been assisted by a large number of ladies They state that the great majority of the ladies who assisted in carrying out the objects of the Society still remain members of the original Society, and warmly support the selection of Smith's Knoll as the proper site for monument Reference is made to a letter from these ladies accompanying this letter, also to a similar one from a number of prominent persons who have from time to time assisted the original Society They call attention to the fact that while the new society, called The Women's Wentworth Historical Society, organized in 1899, numbers among its members some of the ladies who had interested themselves in the original Society, the majority of the original members still support the original Society, and urge that it is but just that the Society which has done so much work and been at such pains and expense for many years, should have more weight than the society recently formed, apparently with the single object of securing the selection of a site for the Stoney Creek monument at a point known to be objectionable to the original Society, and which is unsuitable for the purpose of a monument Reference is also made to the Minister's letter of July 22, 1899, regarding the sending of an officer, and it is asked that this Society may receive the same notice of time and where the investigation is made that the Women's Wentworth Historical Society may receive. Attention is called to documents previously forwarded, and to the offer of Mr. Smith to donate Smith's Knoll for the purposes of the monument.

May 1, 1900—Letter from thirty-nine ladies, members of the original Wentworth Historical Society to Hon F. W. Borden. They request that Smith's Knoll may be selected as the site of monument.

May 1, 1900—Letter from a number of prominent citizens to Hon F. W. Borden Requests that Smith's Knoll be accepted as site for monument, being the spot where the very heart of the battle was fought, June 6, 1813

June 25, 1901—Justus A Griffin, Sec'y W. H. S., to Hon. F. W. Borden Asks whether an appropriation for monuments at Stoney Creek and Burlington Heights was made at recent session, and if so, how it was apportioned

June 29, 1901—L. J. Pinault, Dep Minister of Militia, to Justus A Griffin No vote of Parliament for a monument at Stoney Creek, and no appropriation available for that purpose

JUSTUS A GRIFFIN,
Secretary, Wentworth Historical Society.

Our First President

ON the 16th of August, 1901, at an early hour in the morning, there passed away one of the most patriotic and disinterested of the citizens of Hamilton. While health and vigor lasted, Mr. Mills gave his well-directed energies to promote the welfare of his birth-place and his native land; when failing health and the weight of years compelled him to retire from active work, still unflagging was his interest in their welfare and advancement. Indeed, he would have been justified in adopting as his own the civic motto, "I advance commerce, prudence, industry."

GEORGE HAMILTON MILLS, son of James Mills, U. E. Loyalist, was born in Hamilton, Nov. 20, 1827. His mother's maiden name was Christina Hess, also of a U. E. Loyalist family. One his early instructors was Dr. Rae, a very learned man, with broad views and ideas in advance of his time, who conducted a school for boys in the then village of Hamilton. Of his ability and literary attainments, Mr. Mills entertained a very high opinion. His education was continued under the late Dean Geddes, and at Victoria College, Cobourg. In 1846 he commenced the study of law, being articled to Burton & Sadlier. Mr. Burton of this firm was afterward Chief Justice Sir George W. Burton.

Mr. Mills was called to the bar in 1851, having passed his final examinations under the Hon. Robert Baldwin and Sir John A. Macdonald.

He married, March 14, 1854, Frances, daughter of the late Andrew Deacon, of Picton, Ont., and grand-daughter of the late Thomas Deacon, of the Ordnance Department, Kingston.

As a young man, Mr. Mills took a prominent part in civic affairs. He first served the city as an alderman in 1857, when he represented St. George's Ward. In 1858 he was elected Mayor of the city. His interest in the welfare of his native place continued unabated, and in 1860 he was one of the active advocates for the building of the Crystal Palace, and chairman of the committee which negotiated the purchase of what is now Victoria Park. In 1869, again representing St. George's Ward, he made a motion which resulted in the construction of the Hamilton & Lake Erie Railway. He also moved the first resolution endorsing the Hamilton & Northwestern Railway. In the years 1870, 1871, 1872 and 1877, Mr. Mills was chosen alderman, and during most of those years acted as chairman of the Finance Committee.

His sympathies and interests were not, however, confined to municipal and commercial affairs. He had a keen appreciation of the beautiful, loved his garden, and apparently the garden loved him, for wonderful success attended his labors in floriculture, in which, as in everything, he was very methodical. But his love of nature extended beyond his own well-kept homestead; he did much toward securing the improvement and beautification of the city by fostering the floral and arboreal adornment of its streets, squares and parks. He took an active part in, if he did not originate, the movement which transformed what is now Gore Park from a macadamized cabstand into the scene of brilliant beauty which now adorns the centre of the city. In 1860 he was elected President of the Hamilton Horticultural Society, and held that office in the years 1861 and 1869. In 1874 he was made a life member. The Society was at that time the leading floral organization of the country.

Mr. Mills was elected President of the Victoria Mutual Fire Insurance Company in 1863, and held that position till 1900, when he resigned.

Before the organization of the present active militia force, Mr. Mills was a captain of the sedentary militia. His commission as lieutenant was from Sir Edmund Walker Head, and bears date of March 5, 1856, the commission as captain was also issued by Sir Edmund W. Head, and is dated June 19, 1860. The sedentary militia never were called out even for drill after that date, but Mr. Mills always continued to be interested in everything relating to the defence as well as in the development and prosperity of the country.

As a loyal man, rejoicing in the welfare and growth of the

city, the Province, and the Dominion, he felt the importance of preserving those things which throw light upon the history of the past, that the public mind might be aroused to a patriotic zeal by a knowledge of the achievements of our predecessors under difficulties of which we know little. Such sentiments, combined with a well-informed and cultivated mind, good literary ability, legal training and genial manners, made him an ideal presiding officer for a historical society.

In the summer of 1888, a party of gentlemen spending a week at Niagara were examining the ruins of old Fort George and noting the dilapidation of Fort Mississauga, when a conversation arose regarding the need of repairs. It was suggested that the people and the Government of Canada should devise some means to repair and preserve historic landmarks. The Hamilton men in the party discussed the subject again on their return to the city, and concluded that it was an opportune time for the organization of a historical society in this city. When the idea was presented to Mr. Mills, he at once gave his hearty support, and by his energy and good management soon brought the project into practical shape. In January, 1889, The Wentworth Historical Society completed its organization. Mr. Mills was elected President without a dissenting voice, and for nearly eleven years he filled that position. The aims and objects of the Society were those of its President; they were ever in his mind. To secure the erection of monuments upon the most desirable sites, in order to commemorate important historical events, he carried on an extensive correspondence with members of Parliament, heads of Militia Department, and in fact with everybody whom he thought could influence those in authority to take an interest in the proper marking of historic points. In this volume and in previous publications of the Wentworth Historical Society are evidences of his indefatigable efforts in the historic field. On his retirement from the Presidency, and when his health prevented his regular attendance, the Honorary President with unabated interest kept himself in touch with the Society and its work, continuing his correspondence on its behalf as long as he had strength for the effort. Even to the last his interest never failed, and only a few days before his departure, realizing that the end was near, he sent for the Secretary, that he might con-fide to his care papers which he wished to have used in the proposed volume of the Society's proceedings. On that occasion he expressed his views about the Society and its work, and they will be carried out as nearly as possible by the present officers, who feel that they have lost not only a good presiding officer, but a genial and entertaining friend, whose erudite and well-balanced mind qualified him for positions which his modesty prevented him from seeking.

History deals not with the future, yet the true historian studies the path with a view to the future; and while we mourn our departed friend and President, we know that his intense patriotism, his kindliness and his generosity were inspired by his faith in God and the deep spiritual feeling which sustained him in his weakness and pain. Though his star has set upon these scenes, it has risen upon fairer views.

JUSTUS A. GRIFFIN.

HAMILTON, May 17, 1902.

Resolutions

SEPT 12, 1899—Moved by Geo H Mills, seconded by Chas Lemon, "That application be made to the City Council for room in Dundurn Castle for our books, historical papers and relics, and that the Secretary write to the Mayor, requesting him to appoint a time at his convenience for a delegation of this Society to wait upon the Council and present its application"

Nov 20, 1899—Moved by J O Brant-Sero, seconded by Major Snider, "That this Society contribute $10 to the Laura Secord Monument Fund"

Nov 24, 1899—Letters received from Hon F W Borden, Minister of Militia, and from H McCarthy, asking what this Society would contribute to assist in erecting a monument at Stoney Creek

Moved by Chas Lemon, seconded by J O Brant Sero, and resolved, "That the amount which can be raised and contributed will be governed to a large extent by the location selected; the location will also affect the cost of the monument, and that the Secretary write to the Minister of Militia, expressing the views of the Society"

Moved by C R McCullough, seconded by J G Y Burkholder, and resolved, "That Mr Geo H Mills be requested to allow his article, entitled 'The Historic Value of Smith's Knoll' to be published"

Moved by Honorary President, Geo H Mills, seconded by Charles Lemon, and resolved, "That this Society desires to express its sincere sympathy with its worthy President, F W Fearman, in his recent bereavement, occasioned by the death of his beloved wife, whose noble, kindly and charitable disposition was widely known and most highly appreciated. Nor has our President alone acutely suffered by this bereavement, this Society has good reason to regret it, as her devotion at all times to its objects and advancement has left an impression on its members that cannot be eradicated.

"That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President"

At this meeting it was reported that at the last meeting of the Board of Parks Commissioners, a room had been set apart for the books, etc., of this Society.

APRIL 30, 1900—Moved by J. G. Y. Burkholder, seconded by Chas. Lemon, "That the delegates to Ontario Historical Society be entertained at luncheon at Dundurn Park on 1st day of annual meeting of Ont. Hist. Soc., Wednesday, June 6 next."

MAY 26, 1900—Moved by Chas. Lemon, seconded by Mrs. E. Martin, and resolved, "That the officers and Executive Committee of the Women's Wentworth Historical Society be asked to lunch with us at Dundurn, Wednesday, June 6, at 12 noon."

APRIL 9, 1901—Moved by Mrs. Holden, seconded by Chas. Lemon, and resolved, "That the Corresponding Secretary be and hereby is instructed to write to Mrs. B. E. Charlton, and to Mr. A. McKay, expressing the sympathy of the Society in the bereavements they have sustained by the recent deaths."

MAY 7, 1901—Moved by Mrs. Fessenden, seconded by Chas. Lemon, "That this Society learns with regret of the death of the late Dr. Scadding, of Toronto, and that the Cor. Secretary write to bereaved family, expressing the sympathy felt by this Society."

OCT. 22, 1902—Moved by Mrs. Fessenden, seconded by J. H. Land, and resolved, "That this Society desires to express its sympathy with Mrs. Mills and the family of the late Honorary President, George H. Mills, in the bereavement they have suffered, and that a suitable letter be prepared by Mr. Lemon, Mr. Land, and the Secretary."

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WENTWORTH
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Volume Three

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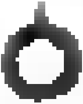

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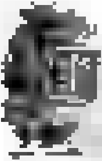

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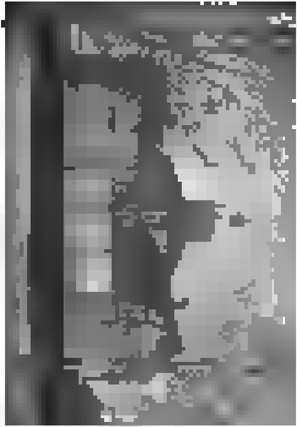

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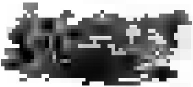

Historical Note on State and Church in the County of Westmeath

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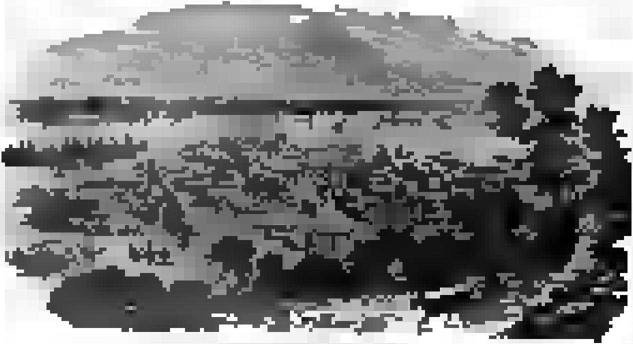

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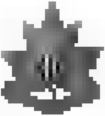

A Battle of [illegible]

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Some Historical Notes

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Our First President

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Resolution

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